"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; with north winds.

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PRESIDENT'S BRAVE FIGHT FOR LIFE

Physicians and Friends Are Hopeful of Recovery.

CRISIS MAY COME TO-DAY.

Everything Progressing Satisfactorily Late Last Night.

"If the President Maintains His Strength for Twenty Hours More We Feel that He Will Recover," Says Mr. Milburn.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8., 2 A. M.—Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, announced at 1:45 A. M., that there was no change in the President's condition.

Drs. Rixey and Mynter are keeping the night vigil at the bedside of the President, and the other physicians have left the house. A very close watch is being kept on the patient, for if there are to be any unfavorable symptoms, they are expected to manifest themselves in a few hours.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 9:30 o'clock to-night:

Conditions continue much the same. The President responds well to medication. Pulse 132, temperature 102.5, respiration 25. All temperatures reported are taken in the rectum. The physicians in attendance wish to say that they are too busily engaged to reply to individual telegrams.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. B. MANN.
ROSWELL B. PARKE.
H. MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

Mr. Milburn came from his house at 10:40 P. M. and joined the reporters at press headquarters. He was in good spirits and said that the last report from the doctors was very pleasing.

"Everything is proceeding satisfactorily," he continued. "If the President maintains his strength for twenty hours more we feel that he will surely recover. I personally feel quite hopeful."

The President's physicians issued the following bulletins during the day:

6 A. M.—The President has passed a good night; temperature 102, pulse 110, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
ROSWELL PARKE.
GEORGE CORTELYOU,
Secretary to President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a fairly comfortable night and no serious symptoms have developed. Pulse 146, temperature 102, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARKE.
HERMAN MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—There is no decided change in the President's condition since last bulletin. Pulse 136, temperature 102, respiration 28.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

3:30 P. M.—The President continues to rest quietly; no change for the worse. Pulse 140, temperature 102, respiration 24.

P. M. RIXEY.
M. D. MANN.
ROSWELL PARKE.
H. MYNTER.
EUGENE WASDIN.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

6:30 P. M.—There is no change for the worse since last bulletin. Pulse 130, temperature 102.5, respiration 29.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

HOW THE PRESIDENT IS BEING CARED FOR.

Scenes During the Day at the Milburn Home—None but Physicians and Nurses at Mr. McKinley's Bedside.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—All sorts of stories are circulated as emanating from the home of John G. Milburn, which has become the storm centre of a National tragedy through the taking of the President there. The great majority of these stories are circulated by irresponsible visitors who have just enough influence to get them to the door, but who leave the house knowing no more than when they went there. As a matter of fact, the little news that is coming from the Milburn house is, as a rule, coming through the official channels, and the whole atmosphere of the place is as decorous as it should be under such solemn circumstances.

The Milburn home stands on Delaware Avenue close to Ferry Street. It is an old-fashioned homestead, with wings that have been added during Mr. Milburn's twenty years' occupancy of the house, and is surrounded by a well-cared-for garden. The whole atmosphere of the place is one of comfort and quiet. Immediately after the shooting on the Exposition grounds it was agreed that the President should be taken there if the doctors would permit his removal. Mrs. McKinley was already a guest at the house. Dr. Rixey, her personal physician, went there to notify her that the President had been shot, and at the same time to arrange for the reception of the President. It was decided to place the President's bed in a room about 18 by 20 feet on the rear of the second floor. This room was selected because it has two windows opening to the west and two to the north, and is quieter than any other room in the house. All furniture was cleared from it and all draperies. Immediately in front of the room to which it was decided to bring the President is a room which the physicians are using for consultation, and in front of that, facing on Delaware Avenue, is Mrs. McKinley's room.

ON A HOSPITAL BED.

The President was removed from the Emergency Hospital in the Pan-American grounds on the hospital bed on which he was first placed, and he is on that bed yet. Before he was brought to the Milburn house Dr. Rixey had performed his very hard and very dangerous mission of breaking the news to Mrs. McKinley. It was greatly feared that Mrs. McKinley, whose hold on life has been very slender for several years past, would not survive the shock. For this reason when Dr. Rixey went to her he was accompanied by a trained nurse, who remained ready for a call, and he carried with him the drugs which he feared he would have to use in the event of a collapse.

The whole truth was not told to Mrs. McKinley. She was told that her husband had been shot, but she was not told that one of the wounds was exceedingly dangerous. Considering her physical and mental condition, she received the news from Dr. Rixey with wonderful fortitude. Stimulants had to be administered, but she was up when the President was brought in on his bed, and remained for a few minutes in the room with him. It was then found necessary to take her back to her own room, in order that the doctors might continue their work. The story that she rested comfortably through the night is scarcely true. Such rest as she got she owed to the strong drugs administered to her.

Mrs. McKinley has been in the sick-room but once since her visit just after her husband was brought there. Shortly before noon to-day she appeared to be very much stronger. The President was entirely conscious, as he has been ever since he recovered from the effects of the ether an hour and a half after the operation was performed on him. He expressed a desire to see his wife. She had repeatedly asked to be permitted to see him as soon as it was possible.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

Dr. Rixey took her to her husband's bedside. She was with him for about fifteen minutes, and then returned to her own room. In the room with them when they were together were only Dr. Rixey and a nurse. The physicians say that they hope that Mrs. McKinley will get natural sleep to-night. They express wonder that she is sustaining herself so well as she is. At the same time, they realize that if a collapse should follow the administration of drugs, which it had been found necessary to use, her condition would be extremely critical.

The policy of the physicians to-day was to give the President absolutely as much quiet as possible. Even the members of his family who were at the Milburn house, including Miss McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley; Mrs. William McKinley Duncan, Mrs. A. J. Duncan, and Col. M. T. Herrick, were not permitted to see him. The President expressed a desire to see Senator Hanna and several of his Cabinet officers who called, but so far as is known he did not see anybody except Mrs. McKinley and those who are attending him, with the possible exception of Secretary Root, whom, it is stated, he did see for a few minutes.

Two physicians are in constant attendance at the President's bedside, and two trained nurses. The physicians and the nurses who are not in immediate attendance have in the main remained in the house during the day. Consultations have been frequent and precede the issuance of all bulletins. Telegraph instruments have been put in the Milburn barn, and all official bulletins come through that source. The story told by the bulletins, however, has been exceedingly meagre. The figures showing the pulse, temperature, and respiration indicated little to outside physicians to whom they were submitted without any information as to the accompanying conditions and circumstances.

It is not likely that the bulletins will take any more definite form unless there is an extreme change for the better or the worse in the President's condition. On the contrary, it can be stated most positively that the physicians in charge of the case, acting under advices which they received very early this morning from Washington, agreed that their bulletins to the public should be negative in character unless it became absolutely necessary to acquaint the public with exact conditions. This decision was arrived at under the belief that it would not be well to excite the public mind by sending out in official bulletins exact statements of the fluctuations in the condition of the patient which the public would not understand.

ALARM EARLY IN DAY.

The news that came from the sick-room during the morning and until noon was very much more discouraging than during the latter part of the day. Particular alarm was felt at the 9 o'clock bulletin, which stated that the pulse was 146 and the temperature 102. This alarm was alleviated by later bulletins, which showed a slight decrease in temperature and a very marked decrease in the pulse. It was while the morning symptoms were so serious that the report came from the house that the physicians had decided to again operate on the President, in the hope of locating the bullet which passed through his stomach, and which is now supposed to be lodged in his back. It was stated that they thought of using Röntgen rays for this purpose.

Outside physicians waited anxiously for news of the decision which the doctors attending would reach in this matter. They freely expressed the opinion that the attending physicians must regard the situation dangerous, indeed, if they would attempt to again operate on the President when he was in such a condition. All question on this point was set at rest early in the afternoon, when it became known to those having close connections with the attending physicians that they had abandoned all idea of another operation immediately and would make no further effort to locate the bullet for at least another day.

Gen. Brooke, commander of the Department of the East, who came here this morning from New York, assumed personal charge of the military, and under his direction the picket lines were extended in every direction. Aided by the city police, the soldiers roped off the streets which intersect Delaware Avenue near the Milburn residence, and both teams and pedestrians were kept out of the district. The telegraph office established in the Milburn stable was removed to a tent pitched on a lawn on the opposite side of the avenue.

An additional tent for the use of the newspaper correspondents was also placed there. The White House clerical force, which had established an office in the main drawing room of the Milburn residence, was moved to the Glenny residence, which adjoins the Milburn home, and which had been tendered to Secretary Cortelyou for the purpose.

STORY OF AN EYEWITNESS.

Graphic Account by Exposition Official Who Stood Near the President When Shots Were Fired.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A prominent Exposition official, who stood near the President, gave a graphic description of the scene at the time Czolgosz fired the cowardly shot.

"A little girl was immediately ahead of him in the line," he said, "and the President, after patting her kindly on the head, turned with a smile of welcome and extended hand.

"The assassin thrust out both of his hands, brushed aside the President's right hand with his left hand, lurched forward and, thrusting his right hand close against the President's breast, pulled the trigger twice. The shots came in such quick succession as to be almost simultaneous.

At the first shot the President quivered and clutched at his chest. At the second shot he doubled slightly forward and sank back. It all happened in a moment.

"Quick as was Czolgosz he was not quick enough to fire a third shot. He was seized by a Secret Service man, who stood directly opposite the President, and hurled to the floor. A huge negro leaped upon him as he fell and they rolled over on the floor. Soldiers of the United States Artillery, detailed at the reception, sprang upon the pair, and Exposition police and Secret Service detectives also rushed upon them.

"A detective clutched the assassin's right hand, tore from it the handkerchief, and seized the revolver. The artillerymen, seeing the man with the revolver, grabbed him and held him powerless, and a private of the artillery got the pistol.

"Meanwhile the President, supported by Detective Geary and President Milburn, was assisted to a chair. Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Edward R. Rice, James L. Quackenbush, John N. Scatcherd, Louis L. Babcock, and other Exposition officials, surrounded him. His face was deathly white. He made no outcry, but sank back with one hand holding his abdomen, the other fumbling at his breast. His eyes were open and he was clearly conscious of all that happened. He looked up into President Milburn's face and gasped the name of his secretary, Cortelyou. Mr. Cortelyou bent over the President, who gasped brokenly:

"'Be careful about my wife. Do not tell her.'

"Then moved by a paroxysm of pain, he writhed to the left and his eyes fell upon the prostrate form of his would-be-murderer lying on the floor, bloodstained and helpless beneath the blows of the guard. The President raised his right hand, stained with his own blood, and placed it on the shoulder of his secretary.

"'Let no one hurt him,' he gasped.

"He sank back, as Secretary Cortelyou ordered the guard to bear the murderer out of the President's sight.

"They carried Czolgosz into a side room at the northwest corner of the temple."

DISCONTINUANCE OF NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH TRAINS VIA PENNA R. R.

After Saturday, Sept. 7, the 1:10 P. M. Saturday train, and after Sunday, Sept. 8, the 7:55 A. M. Sunday train, and after Monday, Sept. 9, the 3:30 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekday trains will be withdrawn. Returning, the trains arriving at New York 8:13 A. M. Monday only, 5:23 and 11:23 P. M. weekdays, will be withdrawn after Sept. 9; and Sunday trains arriving 11:23 P. M. will be withdrawn after Sept. 8. Parlor cars will be run between New York and Point Pleasant on Trains 279, 285, 294, and 286. Additional changes will be made on the Amboy and New York Division on Sept. 10. Consult local timetables.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA SEES CAUSE FOR HOPE

He Relies on the Official Bulletins of Physicians.

The President's Excellent Constitution and His Strong Will Regarded as Factors in His Favor

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Senator M. A. Hanna left the Buffalo Club at 7 o'clock to-night and went to the Milburn residence. The Senator is a very warm-hearted man, and his personal affection for President McKinley, apart from all political consideration, is undoubted. His sorrow to-day while at the Buffalo Club talking with Cabinet officers and others, or while driving to and from the Milburn residence, has been of the most marked character. All efforts to interview him were futile. The Senator's appearance and manner were changed to-night after he had spent half an hour in the Milburn residence. He was actually smiling when a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES asked him if he had favorable news.

Senator Hanna's eyes kindled as he straightened up and said: "It is favorable news because it is not unfavorable news. I have just had a fifteen minutes' talk with Dr. Rixey in which we thoroughly went over the entire situation. I wanted to know just how things stood. Dr. Rixey, who has been the President's physician for three years, knows him thoroughly. The President's excellent constitution gives him the chances of a man twenty years younger. His blood is in good condition and his heart action is all right. His will, his equipoise, and his character all tend to aid him in this emergency. And then," continued Senator Hanna, shaking his clinched fist at an imaginary foe, "you know what a strong will will do for a man. When a man like the President makes up his mind and says: 'I will not die,' the old one himself cannot knock him out."

"Do the surgeons know just where the bullet is, Senator?" he was asked.

HAVE NOT LOCATED BULLET.

"No," said the Senator, flatly, "they do not. But I want to tell you that the surgeons have not found the first symptoms of peritonitis. The doctors told me last night that it would be forty-eight hours before they would be able to give a professional opinion about the President's recovery. By to-morrow night at 6 o'clock they will be able to tell whether the President will get well or not. I want to speak about his high pulse. It is a peculiarity of the President that his pulse in his normal condition always has been high and variable. Dr. Rixey knows about this and is not disturbed by the President's pulse at present. The bullet has probably lodged in the muscles of the back, and if that is so it is not a serious matter, because in forty-eight hours the bullet would be encysted and there would be no danger from blood poisoning. If the bullet under these conditions should cause the growth of a little abscess, it would be a simple operation to overcome that."

"How is Mrs. McKinley standing the strain?" the Senator was asked.

Mr. Hanna smiled as he replied: "Mrs. McKinley has disappointed me—happily disappointed me. She has borne up wonderfully and looks at her husband's condition philosophically, instead of becoming hysterical."

Asked whether the President sees any of his friends, Senator Hanna replied: "He doesn't see any of us. He is being kept absolutely quiet. Mrs. McKinley saw him to-day, but no one else but the physicians and nurses was in his room.

"Now," said Senator Hanna, with great seriousness, "I want to authorize you to say, as a friend of the President, that his family and friends are entirely aware that the people of this city and those in charge of the Police Department have done all in their power to protect the President and to guard against accidents. Neither I nor any other of the President's friends believe that anything could have been done by any one to have thwarted so ingenious a plot as the one planned by the would-be assassin. The shrewdness of that fellow simply baffled precaution. I went over the matter with Detective Ireland last night, and I do not see where the police can be charged with any blame or shortcoming.

DENIAL OF RUMORS.

"And now one thing more," continued the Senator, "regarding the many rumors that are going about concerning the President's condition. The official bulletins issued from time to time by the doctors attending the President cover the situation adequately, and they can be depended upon. A dispatch was just handed to me which stated that I had sent a message to my son saying that the President could not live. That is a damned lie. The reports concerning the President's condition, as I said before, are favorable because they are not unfavorable."

Mr. Hanna, when asked if there was any meeting of the members of the Cabinet present in Buffalo to-day to provide against contingencies, replied: "No, the members of the Cabinet are here prepared for any contingency, and I sincerely hope no contingency will require an official Cabinet session."

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS REASSURING NEWS

Attending Physicians Tell Him Mr. McKinley Will Recover.

After an Interview with Dr. Rixey, the Vice-President Sends Cheering Telegrams to Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Vice President Roosevelt, standing to-night in the shadow of a Nation's grief, and at the same time confronting the tremendous responsibility of having to step into the place of the Chief Executive, has sent messages to many party leaders in this country and abroad, in which he says that in all probability the President will not die as the result of the pistol-shot wound inflicted upon him yesterday by Czolgosz, the self-confessed Anarchist.

These messages, sent to the absent party leaders upon whom Mr. Roosevelt will have to rely if President McKinley's death should occur, do not express the personal opinion of Mr. Roosevelt. On the contrary, they embody the information which a man in his position had a right to and did demand and obtain from the many physicians at the President's bedside.

In the bulletins issued by the doctors to the public, and in the statements made by Cabinet officers and others who visit the Milburn house, there is equivocation. In the messages sent out this evening by Mr. Roosevelt, who has more at stake in this National crisis than any other man in the United States, the best belief of the attending physicians is to be found.

They told Mr. Roosevelt that he could send word to Senator Proctor, Senator Lodge, and many other party leaders to whom he was anxious to give the most reliable news to the effect that the President would recover. They realized the gravity of the situation, for when the Vice President demanded the best knowledge and belief, they held a consultation before giving him the message which he sent out to those whom he wished to communicate with.

CONFLICTING RUMORS.

The information given to Mr. Roosevelt by the doctors adds weight to the hope expressed in the bulletins issued by them to the public throughout the day. At the same time it is very much in conflict with the off-hand statements made by those who are supposed to have inside information and with the general rumors that are current in the city. These statements and rumors make the outlook very discouraging, and the whole city is expecting a decided change for the worse in the President's condition to-night; at the same time the most definite news obtainable is the good news which Mr. Roosevelt secured from the doctors and sent out to his immediate friends and advisers.

The Vice President arrived in the city shortly before 1 o'clock. He was driven in an open carriage to the Iroquois Hotel, where his secretary had engaged apartments for him. As he drove from the station to the hotel the crowds along the route manifested much of the spirit that is embodied in the expression, "The King is dead; long live the King!" For the moment the minds of the people seemed to be diverted from the President who was hovering between life and death to the Vice President who would succeed him, should death so dictate. There were cheers after cheers for "Teddy," given with just as much fervor as were the cheers that greeted him when he was campaigning the State.

Vice President Roosevelt gave no apparent heed to the plaudits of the crowd. No one ever saw him looking more grave than he looked as he rode through the crowds to-day. When he arrived at the hotel a messenger handed him a note asking him to go to the Milburn house at once. He gave a quick command to the driver, told the newspaper men that he had not or would not have anything to say for publication, and drove off.

When he arrived at the Milburn house the guard of United States soldiers there quickly cleared a passage for his carriage. As he entered the house Senator Hanna and Gov. Odell shook hands with him, but he passed them quickly by at a nod from Mr. Cortelyou, the President's private secretary. There were at the time several members of the Cabinet and other distinguished men in the house, but Mr. Cortelyou took the Vice President into the library.

DEMANDING THE FACTS.

Dr. Rixey, the personal physician of President McKinley, was sent for. To him, after the usual greetings and inquiries, Vice President Roosevelt particularly addressed himself. There was nobody in the room except Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey, but THE TIMES is in a position to state that Mr. Roosevelt expressed to those who were with him in very positive terms his desire to be acquainted immediately with the very best opinion of the attending physicians as to the likelihood of the President's recovery.

Dr. Rixey was so impressed by the statements made to him by Vice President Roosevelt that he left the library to confer with the doctors up stairs. In half an hour he returned and told Mr. Roosevelt that it would be safe for him to send to those persons with whom he wished to communicate the message that there was every probability of the President's recovery.

When Vice President Roosevelt left the Milburn house his extreme gravity had been replaced by his usual good nature. He had absolutely nothing to say, but it was easy to see that a great weight had been lifted from his mind. He sent his private secretary to the telegraph offices with the good news that he had secured for Senator Lodge and other absent friends.

After this the Vice President went to the Buffalo Club, where he imparted his good tidings to the Cabinet officers and others who were assembled there. To the newspaper men he refused to make any statement, beyond the merely perfunctory one that the shooting of the President was a National calamity too great to be measured. To a man who is one of his closest political friends in the State of New York, however, he made this statement:

"When I came here this morning I felt a hundred years old. I did not think there was any hope. The situation is still very grave, and we may lose our President within a few hours, but the best surgeons and physicians to be secured are at his bedside and they say he will get well. We must be prepared for the worst, but we have got the best of reasons for hoping for the best."

VICE PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

Ex-Minister Barrett Tells How Col. Roosevelt Received the News of the Attempted Assassination.

With Vice President Roosevelt at Isle La Motte Friday were Winston Churchill, the author, and John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam. Mr. Barrett was with the Vice President in the house of ex-Gov. Fisk when the former received the news of the attack on President McKinley, and returned with him to Burlington with Senator Proctor, Congressman Foster, and Mr. Churchill on board Dr. Webb's yacht, Elfrida. When asked, on his arrival in New York, how the Vice President received the news, Mr. Barrett said:

"I shall never forget the demeanor of the Vice President under the influence of this great shock. If the President should die, as we all hope he will not, this incident at Isle La Motte would be indeed historical. When the Vice President finished his public address he walked from the tent where the gathering was held to the house of ex-Gov. Fisk to rest before shaking hands with the large crowd outside.

"He was about changing his clothes when called to the telephone. As soon as he realized the meaning of the terrible news, a dazed expression followed by a look of unmistakable anguish came to his face, and tears immediately filled his eyes. He was plainly laboring under deep emotion, and asked Senator Proctor, likewise keenly affected, to make the sad announcement to the waiting crowd outside.

"The Vice President paced nervously, but not excitedly, up and down the room, passed a few appropriate remarks in conversation with us, dictated a telegram to Buffalo, and quietly waited for more news. When shortly the second bulletin followed saying that the President's wounds were not necessarily fatal, and that he might recover, the Vice President exclaimed with sincerest feeling: 'That's good—it is good. May it be every bit true,' and immediately he brushed aside those about him, hastened out on the veranda, and made the reassuring announcement himself.

"As the larger part of the crowd had already, after hearing the first report, embarked on the steamer Chateaugay to return to Burlington, he added with special emphasis: 'Tell everybody aboard the boat, so that they will all feel better.'

"When the Vice Presidential party were en route back to Burlington we were all much impressed with the Vice President's calmness, sincere sorrow, and unselfishness. Although face to face with the significant possibility that he might receive word of the President's death when the boat reached Burlington, he betrayed no excitement, but seemed entirely wrapped in the one hope that the President would recover. Somebody in all kindness, but thoughtlessly, said to him: 'Mr. Vice President, you must be anxious lest on arrival you shall hear that the death of Mr. McKinley has made you President.'

"Instantly he raised his hand in characteristic gesture and, with a pained look, said: 'Do not speak of that contingency. Our one thought and prayer is now for the President, and that he may be spared.'

"Conversing with the little group about him, he remarked of President McKinley: 'He is such a lovable and gentle as well as great man that I cannot understand how any man could do this. Of all men that I have known in public life he was the last to excite animosity. I am not only sorry for the President himself, but for the American people that such a crime should be committed in this free, democratic country.'

"If the prayers of the country for the President's recovery shall be unavailing, those of us who were at the Vice President's side during the first trying hours that followed the announcement that the President had been shot can testify to a degree of mingled composure, grief, and unselfish consideration in this tragic situation that the people expect of a great man under such stress of thought and circumstances."

$67.00 New York to San Francisco and Return.

The Southern Railway, A. & W. P., W. of A., and L. & N. will sell Excursion Tickets Sept. 19th to 26th, inclusive, New York to San Francisco and return $67.00. Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car Washington to San Francisco, without change, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Berth rate, $7.00. New York Offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

THE ASSASSIN MAKES A FULL CONFESSION

For Three Days Czolgosz Had Planned the Attack.

Inspired to the Deed By Hearing Emma Goldman Talk—Says She Set Him Thinking Until His "Head Nearly Split with Pain."

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A dispatch from Buffalo says that the statement of Leon Czolgosz, made to the police, transcribed and signed by the prisoner, is as follows:

"'I was born in Detroit nearly twenty-nine years ago. My parents were Russian Poles. They came here forty-two years ago. I got my education in the public schools of Detroit and then went to Cleveland, where I got work. In Cleveland I read books on Socialism and met a great many Socialists. I was pretty well known as a Socialist in the West. After being in Cleveland for several years, I went to Chicago, where I remained several months, after which I went to Newburg, on the outskirts of Cleveland, and went to work in the Newburg wire mills.

"'During the last five years I have had as friends Anarchists in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities, and I suppose I became more or less bitter. Yes, I know I was bitter. I never had much luck at anything, and this preyed upon me. It made me morose and envious, but what started the craze to kill was a lecture I heard some little time ago by Emma Goldman. She was in Cleveland, and I and other Anarchists went to hear her. She set me on fire.

"'Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was what set me to thinking so that my head nearly split with the pain. Miss Goldman's words went right through me, and when I left the lecture I had made up my mind that I would have to do something heroic for the cause I loved.

"'Eight days ago, while I was in Chicago, I read in a Chicago newspaper of President McKinley's visit to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. That day I bought a ticket for Buffalo and got here with the determination to do something, but I did not know just what. I thought of shooting the President, but I had not formed a plan.

"'I went to live at 1,078 Broadway, which is a saloon and hotel. John Nowak, a Pole, a sort of politician, who has led his people here for years, owns it. I told Nowak that I came to see the Fair. He knew nothing about what was setting me crazy. I went to the Exposition grounds a couple of times a day.

"'Not until Tuesday morning did the resolution to shoot the President take a hold of me. It was in my heart; there was no escape for me. I could not have conquered it had my life been at stake. There were thousands of people in town on Tuesday. I heard it was President's Day. All those people seemed bowing to the great ruler. I made up my mind to kill that ruler. I bought a 32-calibre revolver and loaded it.

BEGAN TO LIE IN WAIT.

"'On Tuesday night I went to the fair grounds and was near the railroad gate when the Presidential party arrived. I tried to get near him, but the police forced me back. They forced everybody back, so that the great ruler could pass. I was close to the President when he got into the grounds, but was afraid to attempt the assassination because there were so many men in the bodyguard that watched him. I was not afraid of them or that I should get hurt, but afraid I might be seized and that my chance would be gone forever.

"'Well, he went away that time and I went home. On Wednesday I went to the grounds and stood right near the President, right under him near the stand from which he spoke.

"'I thought half a dozen times of shooting while he was speaking, but I could not get close enough. I was afraid I might miss, and then the great crowd was always jostling, and I was afraid lest my aim fail. I waited until Wednesday, and the President got into his carriage again, and a lot of men were about him and formed a cordon that I could not get through. I was tossed about by the crowd, and my spirits were getting pretty low. I was almost hopeless that night as I went home.

"'Yesterday morning I went again to the Exposition grounds. Emma Goldman's speech was still burning me up. I waited near the central entrance for the President, who was to board his special train from that gate, but the police allowed nobody but the President's party to pass out while the train waited. So I staid at the grounds all day waiting.

"'During yesterday I first thought of hiding my pistol under my handkerchief. I was afraid if I had to draw it from my pocket I would be seized by the guards. I got to the Temple of Music the first one, and waited at the spot where the reception was to be held.

"'Then he came, the President—the ruler—and I got in line and trembled and trembled until I got right up to him, and then I shot him twice through my white handkerchief. I would have fired more, but I was stunned by a blow in the face—a frightful blow that knocked me down—and then everybody jumped on me. I thought I would be killed, and was surprised the way they treated me.'

"Czolgosz ended his story in utter exhaustion. When he had concluded, he was asked:

"'Did you really mean to kill the President?'

"'I did,' was the cold-blooded reply.

"'What was your motive? What good could it do?' was asked.

"'I am an Anarchist. I am a disciple of Emma Goldman. Her words set me on fire,' he replied, with not the slightest tremor.

"'I deny that I have had an accomplice at any time,' Czolgosz told District Attorney Penney. 'I don't regret my act, because I was doing what I could for the great cause. I am not connected with the Paterson group, or with those Anarchists who sent Bresci to Italy to kill Humbert. I had no confidants, no one to help me. I was alone absolutely.'

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—The only bit of information in connection with the crime gleaned by the local police to-day is, that Czolgosz bought the weapon with which he

shot the President in a hardware store in this city. It was a cheap revolver of 32-calibre. The clerk who sold it to him was shown his picture. He said that he thought he recognized Czolgosz's face. He was then taken to the jail, and positively identified Czolgosz as a man to whom he had sold the pistol three days ago.

What purports to be a full copy of the assassin's confession is being generally published here, but it is not genuine. The text of the confession, which covers twelve pages of typewritten manuscript, is kept secret, under instructions from the Federal authorities. All that is essential in the confession is made public by District Attorney Penney.

The prisoner was born in Detroit twenty-eight years ago. His parents were Russian Poles, who came to this country about forty years ago. He received some education in the common schools of Detroit. For a while he worked in Cleveland. While there he became interested in the Socialist movement, read quantities of Socialist literature, and was soon prominently known as a Socialist in the West.

Several years ago he left Cleveland and went to Chicago, where he lived for several months. Then he returned to Cleveland and procured employment in the wire mills in Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland. During the last few years he has gained quite a reputation in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other Western cities as an Anarchist of the most bitter type.

Some days ago he attended a lecture given by Emma Goldman in Cleveland. Her doctrine that all rulers should be exterminated was accepted by him. He went away from the lecture determined to do something heroic for the cause. A little over a week ago while in Chicago he read in a Chicago paper of the intended visit of President McKinley to the Pan-American Exposition. A day or two later he bought a ticket for Buffalo. He came to this city with a half-formed purpose. The idea that he might have an opportunity to assassinate the President was in his mind, but the plot had not taken definite form.

He was one of the first in the Temple of Music, where the public reception was held on Tuesday. He fell into line with the rest of the people, and when his turn came to shake hands with the Chief Executive of the Nation, he fired two shots with the muzzle of the revolver close to the President's body.

He says he would have fired more, but for the fact that some one struck him a frightful blow.

Czolgosz at no time expressed any regret for his act. If he regretted anything it was the fact that his attempt to kill the President apparently had failed. He positively denied that he had any accomplices or confidants. He said that he had conceived the plot to murder alone, and that he was the agent of no organization. He also declared he was in no way connected with the Anarchists whose agent, Bresci, assassinated King Humbert of Italy.

While he is now kept in strict seclusion, much concerning him can be learned from the special officers who have been detailed to watch him in a basement dungeon in the Franklin Street Station. Although his age is given as twenty-eight, he looks much younger, and is much the type of young man who can be found by the thousand working in the sweatshops of New York. He does not look particularly vicious. In fact his face has little character.

He is very vain. When he was landed behind prison bars last night his first thoughts were concerning his personal appearance as the result of the mauling he had received from the hands of the mob. His nose and face had been cut and the blood ran down over his torn clothing. When he asked for anything it was for permission to wash and for clean clothes. He was not excited, even while they were extorting the confession from him. On the contrary, he told them all he cared to very coolly and with braggadocio.

When the authorities were through with him and took him back to his dungeon, he went to sleep. To-day, after being permitted to wash up and put on some clean clothes, he behaved like a man who had no concern for himself. Once he asked to see some newspapers, and when that was denied him, he stretched himself out on a bench and went to sleep. Several times Secret Service officers went to him and tried to draw him into conversation in the hope of learning something about him and his associates, but he simply shrugged his shoulders and said he had told all he had to tell.

A good deal of criticism is heard here against the special guard from the Seacoast Artillery and from the special Exposition detective force, which was supposed to guard the President during his stay here. Surprise has been expressed that a man of Czolgosz's appearance was allowed to approach the President holding a handkerchief in his hand in such a manner as he would have had to to conceal a revolver. Those who are in charge of the special guard meet this criticism by saying that nearly everybody in the crowd which poured into the Temple of Music to see the President was carrying some sort of a lunch box or parcel, and that consequently they noticed nothing peculiar in Czolgosz's appearance.

Czolgosz says that he talked over in advance in a general way with his friends, but that he was not advised by them, and that there was no plot or conspiracy to take the life of the President in which any one else had a part.

He declines to furnish the names of the men with whom he discussed the crime of Friday, but the police believe they will yet learn them, and that when they do they will have exposed the Anarchistic plot of which they are confident the prisoner was the final murderous agent.

QUESTIONING THE PRISONER.

He submitted to six hours of examination and questioning at the hands of officials to-day and was tired out when they led him back to his cell and locked him up for the night.

He was in the hands of a group of shrewd examiners, and they set trap upon trap to snare him, but the effort to break him down failed. The police say that in the end, when he comes to a true appreciation of his position, he will break down and confess fully. In reviewing his confession, he made open avowal of his belief in Anarchy, and said that he had merely done his duty as he saw it.

In addition to the examination to which the prisoner was submitted, local and Federal detectives spent the day in scouring the city for some trace of possible confederates. They took up the trail of the prisoner from the day of his arrival and partially completed an outline of his movements up to the commission of the crime. They did not succeed in connecting him with any of the Socialists who make their home here, and by nightfall had almost abandoned the theory that he was assisted by any one here. They also showed an inclination to give up the belief that a confederate preceded the prisoner in the reception line leading up to the President, but work along that line had not been abandoned.

The general theory now held by the detectives is that a circle of Czolgosz's associates plotted the murder of President McKinley, and that he was picked by lot or induced by persuasion to carry out finally the conspiracy. They say that he lacks the shrewdness to have planned and executed the crime as he did. The police said to-night that they had made no other arrests, and had none in contemplation. It is evident that they have not made much progress toward the establishment of their theory with material evidence, and that their chief reliance at present is on a confession from the prisoner.

Czolgosz's trail has been taken up in Cleveland, and it is expected that the inquiry there will let in some valuable light as to his companions and possible fellow-conspirators.

Apart from the fact that the local police have Czolgosz locked up in a station house here, they have little or nothing to do with the work of ascertaining what instigated the assassin to commit his terrible crime and what confederates, if any, he had in planning it. The War Department and the Secret Service Bureau have practically taken that work out of their hands, and the investigation in this city and elsewhere is now under Federal supervision.

District Attorney Penney spent hours searching for a law to cover the case. He finally satisfied himself that there was no such law, and that Czolgosz would have to be prosecuted under the State law like any other criminal who had committed an ordinary assault with a murderous weapon upon an ordinary citizen. He decided that he would not arraign the man on any charge at this time, not even to the extent of simply having him remanded. Czolgosz is held to-day without any charge resting against him.

KEPT IN CLOSE SECLUSION.

At the same time the local authorities are giving very full heed to the advice of the Secretary of War and the Washington authorities in the matter of the treatment of the prisoner. Early in the day, before they knew that it was against the wishes of the Federal authorities, they permitted the prisoner to be photographed for the benefit of the newspapers, and even permitted him to be seen. That was all stopped after the wishes of the National authorities were known.

While many stories are current here in which it is asserted that the Secret Service officers have established a connection between Czolgosz and Anarchist brutes in other cities, there is no suggestion that anything has been gleaned to show that he had any confederates in this city. Those who were unfortunate enough to know him during his three days' stay here, and who were at first under some suspicion, have succeeded in clearing themselves.

Superintendent of Police Bull and District Attorney Penney declined to discuss their second interview with Czolgosz, or to indicate in any way the progress made in the police investigation. They did admit, however, that the prisoner had again talked freely of his crime, and that he had insisted that he alone had planned and executed it.

It is known that the attention of the detectives is devoted to the Socialistic circle at Cleveland, to which the accused belongs. It is also regarded as certain that every man known to have been connected with that organization will be placed under arrest.

Czolgosz was confronted by several witnesses at the office of the Superintendent of Police, but except in the case of Walter Nowak, who knew him in Cleveland, nothing was learned as to developments of the conference. The prisoner lost much of his self-possession during his visit to the office of the Superintendent of Police, and one of the officers who guarded him said afterward that he lapsed into a preoccupied state of mind and appeared rather dazed. While he was in the room of the Superintendent his revolver was brought in by Capt. Wiser.

Detective Frank Koehler brought Walter Nowak to Police Headquarters this morning. He is a cigar dealer, and also a Polish newspaper man of Chicago. He says he knows Czolgosz well, and corroborates the statement that the latter was inspired to his cowardly act by Emma Goldman.

"I knew him in Cleveland," said Nowak. "He belonged to several secret societies, and one of them was Anarchistic. I think the idea of assassination had been turning in his mind for some time, as that sort of business is what is taught in the society to which he belongs. He is well known in Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western cities, where he has talked his doctrine."

Nowak, who is a short, plump man, with an iron-gray mustache, and an intelligent face, has been here for some time seeing the exposition. He has been staying on Broadway, near Fillmore Avenue, not far from where Czolgosz was boarding, but declares he has not seen the assassin during his visit here.

When taken into the room where Czolgosz was being examined, after glancing at the prisoner, Nowak said he knew him in Cleveland two years ago. At that time Nowak was a reporter on a foreign newspaper, and in common with him and a number of his countrymen Czolgosz formed a social organization that later developed into a Socialistic club. Nowak withdrew from it. He stated that he remembered some of the radical resolutions adopted by the club and brought to him for use in his paper.

He had always found it necessary to alter them materially to make them proper material for publication. He said that Czolgosz was without sufficient intelligence to plan such a crime as the prisoner had been guilty of.

SNUBBED BY FORMER FRIEND.

After coming from the room where the conference was held Nowak said that Czolgosz advanced toward him with extended hand, but he refused to grasp it, saying: "Scoundrel! Why did you commit this terrible crime? Who originated this devilish plot? It was not you."

"I did," replied Czolgosz. "I did. I originated the plan. It was my plan. It was my crime."

Director General Buchanan and Secret Service Agent Foster called at Police Headquarters shortly after 12 o'clock and were closeted for some time with Superintendent Bull and District Attorney Penney. When they left it was announced that Secretary of War Root had through them made a request for complete secrecy in connection with the investigation of the crime. The District Attorney said:

"In order that the people shall not be unduly and improperly excited, Secretary Root has asked that this matter be treated as quietly as possible. The making of a hero of this man with certain classes or the bitter condemnation of him will tend to disturb the people, and Mr. Root's idea is to curb that. We will, therefore, not make public the confession made by the prisoner, nor will we permit any one other than officials or witnesses to see the man. We fully appreciate the force of the suggestion by Mr. Root, and will do all we can to carry it out. There is always an inclination to overplay a man of the character of the prisoner, and we will do what we can to check it in this case. I cannot say when the prisoner will be arraigned. I imagine that we will take no formal action against him until the result of the President's wounds is known."

BOSTON WITNESS'S STORY.

Says President Prayed that Assassin Might Be Forgiven.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—"I was within five feet of President McKinley when he was shot yesterday afternoon," said Charles J. P. Lucas of Cambridge this afternoon. "The scene that followed the shooting was one of pandemonium, and the horror of the attempt to murder the Nation's Chief was something I do not care to go through again."

Mr. Lucas is a prominent athlete of Cambridge and was in Buffalo competing in the international events at the Exposition grounds. He went to the Temple of Music to meet the President and was only four persons behind Czolgosz, the assassin, in the line. Mr. Lucas reached home at noon to-day.

"The Secret Service men," he continued, "seemed to have their eyes on a certain man in the line, several feet ahead of Czolgosz. He was a rather hard looking individual, a foreigner in appearance, with unkempt hair and beard, and a hard look on his face. Secret Service man Foster moved very close to the man, and followed him along, holding his arm in such a manner as would lead one to believe that he was going to grab the man. Nothing happened, however, and after a hearty handshake on the part of the President, the man passed on.

"Next came a woman holding a little girl by the hand. President McKinley shook hands with the woman, but his eyes were riveted upon the light-haired child, who seemed to have caught his eye. He stooped over in a kindly manner, and, grasping the hand of the little miss, asked her name, but her answer was inaudible.

"All this time a man with his hand tied up in a handkerchief, resembling a bandage that appeared to be the work of a surgeon, followed. When he came within one person of the President one of the Secret Service men looked him over and also glanced at the man's right hand, which was held near the region of the diaphragm. No ends were open in the bandage, the hand being done up in a manner that would lead one to think that it was attached to a splint.

"President McKinley slowly raised his hand, as if tired, to grasp that of the would-be assassin. As he took the hand of the foreigner he raised it to the ordinary height in handshaking, and as he did so the man, pressing his elbow close to his side, turned the muzzle of the gun toward the President's breast, and, without the slightest sign of anything unusual, fired two shots in quick succession.

"So rapidly was the deed committed that the police, detectives, soldiers, and every one stood still without moving a muscle.

"The crowd did not have the opportunity of venting its feelings, however, as the marines and cavalrymen surrounded the man.

"As the President sank into a chair, to which he was half carried, he was heard to say by those within several feet of him 'May God forgive him.' After the shooting blood near the President for several minutes. He bore his sufferings with fortitude.

A CATHOLIC BISHOP'S LETTER.

Prayers of Tennessee Priests for the President as Directed.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 7.—A letter severely denouncing Anarchy, condemning the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and directing the priests of all churches in Tennessee to offer daily prayer for the recovery of the President, was issued to-day by the Right Rev. Thomas Sebastian Byrne, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Nashville.

Bishop Byrne says in the letter: "Our hearts are borne with sorrow and our souls filled with indignation and shame to think that in this great and free country a miscreant could be found so cowardly, base, and craven as to attempt so foul a deed. No words of reprobation can be too severe or unmeasured to brand such an infamy, and men who profess or proclaim doctrines of which such unspeakable crimes are the issue should be made to understand and to feel that they cannot teach them in this country, nor can they themselves enjoy this country's hospitality."

Pope Expresses His Indignation.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Pope has directed Cardinal Martinelli, Papal Delegate to the United States, to express to the Government the feeling of deep indignation of His Holiness at the attempted assassination of the President and his earnest prayer for Mr. McKinley's recovery.

SURGEONS HAVE HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Promptness of the Operation a Favorable Factor.

Advance in Surgical Science Will Greatly Aid in His Recovery—Danger in Peritonitis or Blood Poisoning.

Further expressions of opinions concerning the nature of President McKinley's wounds and the chances of his recovery were obtained yesterday from surgeons in this city. Said one authority:

"In the present state of surgical advance wounds of the stomach and intestines are not necessarily fatal. Surgical records teem with instances of the gravest injury to these organs with perfect subsequent recovery after operation. In the President's case the grave danger, as pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, consists in the evacuation into the abdominal cavity and subsequent absorption of fluids from the injured stomach. The stomach, never being completely empty, poured its secretion and possibly food contents through the wounds inflicted by the bullet. These contents of the stomach are always poisonous in the surgical sense of the word. Experience has shown that the earlier such septic or poisonous fluids are removed from the abdominal cavity, the better the patient's chances of recovery. This was done with promptness in the case of President McKinley.

"The point I want to make is this, and few lay people understand it. For instance, when a man has a certain severe form of appendicitis and the appendix is ruptured, its contents enter the abdominal cavity and cause peritonitis, which is the fatal element in the case. The same holds true of any foreign substance containing germs which enters the abdominal cavity, the lining membrane, the peritoneum, absorbing the poisonous material. The case is identical in the present instance, and we can but hope that the early and complete washing out of the President's abdominal cavity will save him.

"Another point that I have heard so many people talking about to-day: The non-removal of the bullet should not be a cause of present alarm. The absence of paralysis, the certainty that neither the kidneys nor the intestines were injured, offer the best assurances that the bullet has lodged in the group of thick muscles surrounding the spinal column. The worst that can ensue from the presence of the bullet in these muscles is the possibility of a local abscess, which should not at all interfere with the President's recovery, if he survives the more serious injury to the stomach."

Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal of 783 Lexington Avenue expressed exceedingly hopeful views of the President's condition as revealed by the bulletins which the papers published during the day.

"In the first place," he said, "the condition of the distinguished patient is apt to be better than the doctors say it is. It is natural for men who are in the positions in which the physicians are who are attending the President to give very conservative opinions—their reputations are involved.

"President McKinley's chances for recovery are also so much better than President Garfield's were, because of the progress in surgery which has been made. Laparotomy was not resorted to nearly as much when Garfield was stricken down as it is now. Now there is much less timidity about resorting to the expedient of taking out the intestines of a patient when the necessity for it becomes apparent.

"There seems also to me to be no reason in the world why the bullet in the President's body cannot be traced by means of the X rays. I have the photographs here in my office to prove to you that in cases in which a foreign body has been hidden as much, and more so, than it appears to be in the case of the President, it was easily found. That part of the surgical work ought to be comparatively easy.

"Now, as to the danger of peritonitis. A bullet is not ordinarily poisonous. Quite the contrary. The heat of the friction incidental to expulsion sterilizes it. There remains then the danger commonly known and spoken of, that of the bullet having carried with it a fragment of cloth. Nor is cloth necessarily poisonous. Every surgeon knows that frequently when making an operation upon a person who has been operated upon before, a fragment of cloth is found, and without its having done the patient any great injury. It is only in case the bullet has carried with it bacteria that the fears of peritonitis will be realized. Even should the bullet remain in the patient's body, that does not necessarily mean death."

Dr. George Woolsey of 117 East Thirty-sixth Street said:

"Considering conditions as represented in the press dispatches I should say that the President's chances of recovery are good. A great factor of hope is the shortness of time that intervened between the shooting and the performing of the operation. It rarely happens that such a short interval occurs as did that at Buffalo.

"In wounds of this kind there is the great danger of peritonitis through the leaking in of some of the contents of the intestines or stomach. All danger of bleeding is past of course now. The fact that the bullet has not been found is of no importance. It has in all probability become imbedded in the flesh of the back. Bullets often remain in the body of a living person for a long period of years without giving any trouble. I, myself, have removed them five years after they were shot in."

SAY CHANCES ARE GOOD.

Opinions of Surgeon Generals Van Reypen and Wyman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy is optimistic as to the President's condition. He says positively that the fact that the President escaped primary hemorrhage and rallied from the first terrific shock was greatly in his favor. The operation, which is not unusual in war surgery in these later days, is not regarded as extra hazardous when performed, as this was, in a quiet hospital and with the aid of all modern appliances.

Blood poisoning is to be feared, the Surgeon General says, and this is dependent on whether the operators succeeded in removing all foreign matter, such as bits of cloth, grease from the bullet, and even dust, that might have been carried into the wound. The means of sterilizing are now ample and there is no reason to believe that any precaution has been omitted. The bullet itself, not having been reached as yet, is a source of danger, for it may not have been perfectly clean.

It will be impossible to administer nourishment to the President in the usual manner for some days, says Dr. Van Reypen, and resort must be had to artificial means. The presence of food in the stomach cannot be permitted until the wounds made by the bullet and the cut made in the operation are healed. This may be expected to occur in about a week.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, said to-day:

"The fact that the President was in such good health, that skilled surgical assistance was immediately available, that the necessary operation was not postponed, and that the percentage of recoveries in similar cases is large, all give good ground for anticipating a favorable result. It is not unlikely there will be some rise of temperature, which follows wounds of this description, due either to a general disturbance following the wound and operation, or possibly to some localized peritonitis.

"The fact that the wound was received as late as 4:10 P. M., probably some hours after lunch and before dinner, the stomach being comparatively empty, is in his favor. It is difficult to find statistics based upon a large number of cases with wounds of this character, but in a general way it may be said that recoveries average about 50 per cent. With a man like President McKinley it is safe to say that the percentage of chances in his favor is much greater than this.

"Cases with numerous perforations of the stomach and intestines, even accompanied by wounds of the liver and kidneys, have recovered, as many as ten or more perforations of the intestines with recovery being by no means a great rarity."

DR. BULL NOT VERY HOPEFUL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—Dr. William T. Bull, who is making a close study of the bulletins of the President's condition, feels that the exceedingly high pulse is the most serious phase of his condition and that this is necessarily the cause of much alarm. He is inclined to think the case is a serious one, but that without further complications there may be a chance of recovery. He is inclined to be pessimistic in his views of the case.

RECOVERY NOT BARRED.

Dr. McBurney, Eminent Surgeon, Has Seen Worse Injuries Cured.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 7.—President McKinley's wounds should heal rapidly, if inflammation does not set in, says Dr. Charles McBurney, the eminent New York surgeon, who is staying here. Dr. McBurney says that he has known many cases, each more serious than that of the President appears to be, that have recovered.

If the bullet penetrated the abdominal wall, the injury was a grave one, is the surgeon's opinion; if the bullet penetrated both walls, the case is still graver, and if the intestines were injured, recovery is even more doubtful. Injury to the liver would make the chances of recovery still less.

The doctor says he has known many cases to recover where the walls and intestines were injured, but from the reports he has read of the President's injuries, he does not consider them extremely serious. Had the wounds extended to the intestines, the surgeons would have taken a much longer time in performing the operation. Dr. McBurney says he can tell nothing from the pulse, temperature, and respiration announced this forenoon, as all three might have been affected by the drugs used in the performance of the operation.

CHICAGO SURGEON'S OPINION.

Dr. John B. Murphy Says Danger Lies in Wounds of Stomach Walls.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—When a description of the President's wounds was given to-day to Dr. John B. Murphy, whose reputation as a surgeon is world-wide, he said:

"The present location of the bullet which entered the President's abdomen is of minor importance. The danger lies in the wounds in the posterior walls of the stomach. It would be impossible at this distance to tell the probable location of the bullet."

EVERY PRECAUTION TAKEN.

Secretary Wilson Says that He and Secretary Cortelyou Feared a Tragedy.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson desires the country to understand that every possible precaution was taken to prevent the awful tragedy of yesterday. The Secretary made the following statement to an Associated Press correspondent this afternoon:

"Last Thursday night, when the President witnessed the grand illumination at the Exposition, I was impressed with the ease with which some evil-disposed person might have crept up in the darkness between the flashes of the pyrotechnics and have done the President bodily harm.

"Secretary Cortelyou was similarly impressed, and we talked the matter over at great length as we sat on the benches watching the display. I confess that much of my pleasure was destroyed by the dread of what might happen. Secretary Cortelyou and I went over carefully the precautions which are always taken with the public appearance of the President.. He said that if any other precautions could be suggested or devised he would employ them. We spoke of the reception at the Temple of Music, which had been arranged for the next day, and agreed that the only danger which might exist would be from organized Anarchists or some one actually demented and irresponsible. The possibility of just such a tragedy as occurred we could not but admit.

"We realized that it would not do to dissuade the President from holding the reception. With the memory of this conversation in his mind, Secretary Cortelyou yesterday took special precautions. Detectives, guards, and soldiers were employed. Nothing that foresight could imagine was omitted, and yet the dastardly crime was committed.

"It was warm, many people were mopping their brows with their handkerchiefs, and the detectives who were watching vigilantly for any possible weapon in the hand of a would-be assassin had no suspicion of what lay concealed in what apparently was the bandaged hand of Czolgosz.

"All the Secret Service men had been especially cautioned. I desire to have this statement made public, not only that the people may understand that the assault cannot be attributed to carelessness, but also in justice to Secretary Cortelyou, who with a faithfulness and loyalty seldom paralleled has striven with all his energy upon all occasions to safeguard the life of the President."

GOV. ODELL'S PLANS.

Awaits News of President's Condition —Confident There Will Be No Need to Call Out Troops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Gov. Odell's first inquiry this morning was about the condition of President McKinley. On receiving the intelligence that the President had spent a comfortable night, and that no alarming symptoms had developed, he expressed relief and pleasure.

"I have made no plans for the day," said the Governor, "and do not know that I shall make any. I may start back to Albany this evening, and I may wait till to-morrow. It depends largely on the condition of President McKinley."

Asked if any military movement had been considered, with regard to handling the crowds in the city, the Governor said:

"There has been no necessity for any steps of that kind. The local officers and police have everything in control and have had from the start. I have too much confidence in the people to think that they would attempt to take matters in their own hands or cause any disturbance which would necessitate the calling out of a large force of any kind."

STORY OF THE ASSAULT.

The Occurrence Described by a Secret Service Detective.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Secret Service Detective Ireland, who, with Detectives Foster and Gallagher, were near the President when the shots were fired, said to-day that not the least fear of an assault was entertained by the Presidential party. "Since the Spanish war," he said, "the President has traveled all over the country and has met people everywhere. In Canton he walks to church and down town without the sign of Secret Service men of any kind as an escort. In Washington he walks about the White House grounds, drives out freely, and has enjoyed much freedom from the presence of detectives.

"It has been my custom to stand back of the President and just to his left, so that I could see the right hand of every person approaching, but yesterday I was requested to stand opposite the President, so that Mr. Milburn could stand to the left and introduce the people who approached. In that way I was unable to get a good look at every one's right hand.

"A few moments before Czolgosz approached, a man came along with three fingers of his right hand tied up in a bandage, and he had shaken hands with his left. When Czolgosz came up I noticed that he was a boyish-looking fellow, with an innocent face, perfectly calm, and I also noticed that his right hand was wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. I watched him closely, but was interrupted by the man in front of him, who held on to the President's hand an unusually long time. This man appeared to be an Italian, and wore a short, heavy black mustache. He was persistent, and it was necessary for me to push him along so that the others could reach the President. Just as he released the President's hand and as the President was reaching for the hand of the assassin, there were two quick shots. Startled for a moment, I looked and saw the President draw his right hand up under his coat, straighten up, and, pressing his lips together, give Czolgosz the most scornful and contemptuous look possible to imagine.

"At the same time I reached for the young man and caught his left arm. The big negro standing just back of him, and who would have been next to take the President's hand, struck the young man in the neck with one hand and with the other reached for the revolver, which had been discharged through the handkerchief and the shots from which had set fire to the linen.

"Immediately a dozen men fell upon the assassin and bore him to the floor. While on the floor Czolgosz again tried to discharge the revolver, but before he could point it at the President it was knocked from his hand by the negro. It flew across the floor, and one of the artillerymen picked it up and put it in his pocket."

CABINET OFFICERS SPEEDING TO BUFFALO

Three of the Members Are Now There.

Others Hurrying on Special Trains—Secretary Hay Has a Special Telegraphic Service to His Summer Home.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock passed through here this morning on a special train en route to Buffalo, N. Y. Speaking of the attempted assassination of the President, Secretary Hitchcock said:

"I cannot, yet, fully realize that such a crime has been committed or was possible. Insane, or an Anarchist, the person who fired the shots should be given very little consideration.

"It seems impossible that any human being should have the heart to commit such a terrible crime. There has been no other President since Abraham Lincoln who has received the love and admiration that the American people have given to William McKinley. His whole life has been devoted to their welfare and happiness.

"The crime that has been committed is barbarous beyond expression. I rejoice that the bulletins from the President are so favorable. The whole country hopes for his recovery."

NEWBURY, N. H., Sept. 7.—Secretary of State Hay did not leave on the morning train for Buffalo as it was thought he might do.

The news of the attempt on the President's life was a decided shock to him. He has the services of a special telegraph operator, and early last evening, learned the particulars of the attack and of Mr. McKinley's condition. When asked if he could say anything concerning the news, Secretary Hay courteously declined to give expression to his feelings at this time.

BUCKFIELD, Me., Sept. 7.—When the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley reached Secretary of the Navy Long at his Summer home here last evening he was so overcome that he at once denied himself to everybody, except his immediate family. He requested that he be not asked to say anything. Early to-day, however, he sent the following message:

"It is appalling. Words cannot express the horror, the pity, the wickedness of it. It is an overwhelming sorrow. May God preserve this precious life."

Secretary Long stated this afternoon that he would leave for Buffalo by way of Boston next Monday. He will leave here on the 10 A. M. train, going direct to his home, in Hingham, Mass., whence, after a brief stay, he will proceed to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson called at the home of Mr. Milburn at 8:30 this morning. Half an hour later Secretary Root alighted from a carriage at the corner of Ferry and Delaware Streets, and walked briskly up to the front door. He was met by Secretary Cortelyou.

Attorney General Knox arrived at the house at 9:30. A few minutes later Senator Hanna joined those inside.

Postmaster General Smith and Controller Dawes arrived early this morning and went immediately to the Milburn home.

RESOLUTIONS AND MESSAGES.

Heartfelt Hopes for the President's Recovery—Syrians Offer Sympathy.

Resolutions deploring the attack on the President and expressing hopes for his speedy convalescence were passed yesterday by organizations of various kinds throughout the city. Among them were the following: Sheridan-Ellsworth Post, No. 67, G. A. R., Isaac Eckstein, Commander, and Martha Washington Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars.

In addition to the numerous resolutions, many telegrams of condolence and sympathy were forwarded to Secretary Cortelyou. The National Association of Clothiers, through its President, Marcus M. Marks, was among the number expressing in this manner their hopes for the President's recovery. On behalf of the Syrian colony of this city, S. S. Sarkis, editor of Al Musheer, the Syrian journal, assures the American people, through THE NEW YORK TIMES, that the hearts of the New York Syrians go out to them in sympathy.

CZOLGOSZ AND THE LAW.

Acting Attorney General Beck Deplores Lack of Statute Making the Crime Equal to High Treason.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Law officers of the Government feel that there is little assistance which the Federal Law Branch can give in prosecuting the man who shot McKinley yesterday. It was stated to-day by a leading official that the Federal laws made no provision for assaults upon the President, the latter being only a citizen in the eye of the law.

The old sedition laws made it a serious offense to attack a Government official on the theory that it was an injury to the country as well as to the individual. But these laws have long ago been swept away. When questioned as to what punishment the Federal statutes provided for the attempt on the President's life, Acting Attorney General James M. Beck said to-day:

"While I have not given any special examination to the Federal statutes bearing on the subject, yet I know of no statute which makes it a criminal offense to attempt the life of the President. That there ought to be such legislation is perfectly clear. There are statutes which make punishable personal violence to minor officials, such as internal revenue agents, but it is passing strange that, notwithstanding the fact that two Presidents have been assassinated and attempts have been made upon the lives of two more, no law has ever been passed to place an attempt on the life of the President on the same plane as high treason.

"Where such attempt had no reference to the Presidential office, and was committed within the territorial limits of a State, there might be some question as to the power of Congress to legislate, but where it is clear that the attempt has been made upon the individual, but upon the President for the purpose of promoting Anarchy, and thus subverting the Government, the itself, not the Federal Government to protect its Chief Executive seems too clear for question.

"If the President should be spared to the American people, it is to be feared that the assassin can be convicted of no higher crime than an assault with intent to kill. Having regard for the immense consequences which follow the assassination of a President, an attempt upon his life, whether successful or unsuccessful, ought, in my judgment, to be punishable as high treason with death."

When asked as to whether there was any Federal law by which Anarchists could be excluded from this country, or deported if they were here, Mr. Beck replied:

"I know of no statute which prevents an Anarchist as such from entering this country and remaining here. If an alien and has been convicted of any infamous crime or falls within any other prohibitory feature of the immigration statutes, he can be excluded, but there is no statute which excludes him as an Anarchist.

"The power of Congress to exclude Anarchists when aliens is undoubted, for in the Chinese Exclusion cases the Supreme Court held that the power of the Government was plenary to absolutely exclude all aliens, even though such exclusion conflicted with existing treaties, and the power to exclude carries with it the power to deport an alien for any reason which commends itself to the judgment of Congress. The executive department of the Government, however, is powerless to act without Congressional legislation."

Speaking of the assassination, Mr. Beck said: "The news is appalling. The President's death would be a National calamity. No one has enjoyed to a greater extent the profound respect and confidence of citizens without regard to party."

Cuban Convention Sends Message.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—At a meeting of the Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day it was decided to ask Governor General Wood to send a message of sympathy with the American people in the name of the convention. All day long the Governor General has been receiving telegrams from Mayors, ayuntamientos, and other bodies, expressing sympathy with President McKinley.

A. C. F. KOCH & CO.

125th Street West.

Great Annual Sale of Housefurnishings.

Impossible to exaggerate the importance of this sale—every worthy time and labor saver here, whether a novelty or a staple, and every offering positively of standard quality These matchless examples bear witness to the big savings:

"Peerless" Grey Enameled Ware: OF THE LA LANCE & GROSJEAN CO.

TEA KETTLES, No. 6, 49c; No. 7, 59c; No. 8..... 69c

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, 2 qt., 29c; 3 qt., 39c; 4 qt..... 49c

BERLIN SAUCEPANS with cover,

1¼ qt.,	2½ qt.,	3½ qt.,	6 qt.,	8 qt.,
25c;	29c;	39c;	49c;	59c

RICE OR MILK BOILERS, inside boilers holding 1 qt., 49c; 2 qt., 59c; 3 qt..... 79c

LIPPED PRESERVE KETTLES, 8 qt., 39c; 10 qt., 49c; 12 qt..... 59c

LIPPED SAUCEPANS, 1 qt., 12c; 2 qt., 17c; 3 qt..... 21c

WASH BASINS..... 19c

PIE PLATES..... 9c

Willow Ware:

CLOTHES HAMPERS, square.... 98c

MARKET BASKETS, with two lids. 49c

WHOLE WILLOW CLOTHES BASKETS, oval..... 35c

LUNCH BASKETS..... 15c and 25c

FANCY SCRAP BASKETS..... 25c

House Furnishings:

GALVANIZED IRON WATER PAILS, heavy, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 19c 14 qt..... 25c

GALVANIZED GARBAGE CANS, with cover, large size..... 49c

GALVANIZED IRON ASH CANS, barrel size..... 1.49

"UNIVERSAL" FOOD CHOPPERS. 98c

"MRS. POTTS" SAD IRONS, per set of 3 irons, handle and stand..... 69c

BISSELL'S "POPULAR" CARPET SWEEPER..... 98c

JAPANNED PADLOCK, with two keys..... 10c

STEEL CLEAVERS, with riveted handle..... 25c

Household Sundries:

"AMBER" LAUNDRY SOAP, per box 100 cakes..... 2.98

AMMONIA, "Jumbo" size bottle. 9c

"SILEXO" SCOURING SOAP, 5 cakes for..... 10c

POTASH OR LYE, per can..... 6c

CHLORIDE OF LIME, per p'd pkg..... 6c

PURE BORAX, per ¼ p'd pkg... 6c

GAS TORCH AND BOX TAPERS. 10c

ENAMEL PAINTS, per ¼ pint cans..... 10c

BORSUM'S PUTZ LIQUID, 2 cans for..... 25c

BIRD GRAVEL, 2 packages for.. 5c

GRANITE HOUSEHOLD CANDLES, 12 for..... 15c

"MONTAUK" TOILET PAPER, 1,500 sheets in each roll, 3 rolls for..... 25c

Tinware:

KREAMER'S BEST XXX HAND-MADE WARE: WASH BOILERS, heavy, polished, oval, 16-ounce copper bottom, reg. 1.49..... 98c

COVERED BUCKETS, heavy, polished—1 qt., 10c; 2 qt., 12c; 3 qt., 15c; 4 qt... 17c

GAS STOVE KETTLES, heavy, polished—1 qt., 25c; 2 qt..... 35c

OIL CANS, heavy, polished, 4 qts..... 21c

MILK KETTLES, heavy, polished, 2 qts.. 25c

DUST PANS, extra heavy..... 12c

BOX GRATERS, ¼ SHEET GRATERS, PEPPER AND SALT SHAKERS, CAKE CUTTERS, each..... 5c

GRAVY STRAINERS, heavy, polished.... 10c

FLOUR DREDGERS, large, heavy, polished..... 21c

BREAD TRUNKS, extra heavy, Japanned—
No. 1, 9½x13 ins..... 49c
No. 2, 10½x14 ins..... 69c
No. 3, 11½x16 ins..... 95c

Woodenware, etc.:

CURTAIN STRETCHERS..... 79c

"STAR" CURTAIN STRETCHER, with easel..... 1.49

HOUSEHOLD CLOTHES WRINGERS, white rubber rolls, guaranteed for one year..... 1.29

COMBINATION STEPLADDER AND CHAIR, of hard wood..... 85c

FOLDING SEWING TABLES, with yard measure..... 69c

SKIRT IRONING BOARDS, 4½ ft..... 39c 5 ft..... 45c

STEPLADDERS, of hard wood, 5 ft. 49c

PASTRY BOARDS, 15x22 ins.... 15c

GERMAN PASTRY BOARDS, with cleat, 16x22 ins..... 25c

ROUND BREAD PLATES..... 8c

CEDAR PAILS, three brass hoops. 25c

DOUBLE WASHBOARDS, zinc covered, with reversible protector..... 25c

CLOTHES PINS, best selected, per box of 720..... 49c

WHITE COTTON CLOTHES LINE, 100 ft..... 19c

CORN PARLOR BROOMS, excellent grade, 3 sewed..... 19c 4 sewed..... 25c

OILCLOTH BROOMS of hair and fibre, 12-in. polished block..... 69c

MOP AND STICK..... 19c

WHISK BROOMS, good quality... 10c

FINE CORN WHISK BROOMS, celluloid handle..... 17c

"BELL" OSTRICH FEATHER DUSTERS, 9 in..... 19c

TURKEY FEATHER DUSTERS, 12 in.. 12c

Furniture=Great Values.

ARM ROCKERS, of golden oak or mahogany finish, full size, wood seat, reg. 3.00..... 1.98

CHIFFONIERS, of golden oak, 33 ins. wide, five drawers and carved gallery, reg. 6.50..... 4.69

BUREAUS of golden oak, with large fancy French plate mirror, two large and two small drawers, re

EUROPE'S HORROR AT CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME

Continental Press Urges Joint Action Against Anarchists.

THE NEWS AT THE CAPITALS

In Paris the Shooting of the President Is the Topic of the Boulevards—Sympathy in Germany and Russia.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Everywhere in Paris Americans congregated at hotels, cafés, and other public places this evening, and the sole subject of conversation was the attempt upon President McKinley. This morning the news spread through Paris with great rapidity, and it was discussed to the exclusion of every other topic, not merely by Americans, but by the Parisians as well.

All day the United States Embassy and Consulate were besieged by callers seeking information, while in front of the newspaper offices were animated gatherings awaiting bulletins of the latest condition of the President.

Expressions of sympathy from Frenchmen have come from every side. From the highest to the lowest condolence has been given in a sincere ring of voice, and not as a mere formality. A majority of the newspapers published portraits this morning of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and along the boulevards it was a subject of remark that Frenchmen were eagerly scanning the accounts of the attempted assassination.

Many points of resemblance were found in the manner in which yesterday's crime was carried out and Caserio's assassination of President Carnot. Parisians are now discussing the effect the outrage will have upon the visit of Emperor Nicholas, and it is universally realized that the crime will have an important repercussion upon the arrangements for the Czar's reception. It is now considered out of the question that the Czar will come to Paris, and during his stay in France he will be surrounded by a hedge of steel, to balk any attempt upon his life. The ordinary public will not be allowed to get anywhere near him, and the number of tickets issued by the Ministry of the Interior for the various inclosures will be seriously curtailed. Photographers will be kept at a safe distance.

The Temps publishes a dispatch saying that the outrage will cause the precautions for the Czar's safety to be redoubled. The police, the dispatch says, have already refused to allow the municipality of Rheims to erect spacious tribunes along the route over which the Czar will pass for the use of the Councilors of the department and the ordinary public, and it is feared the police will refuse to authorize the erection of similar projected stands upon the streets of Compiegne.

The Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, was one of the first callers at the United States Embassy to-day. He had previously cabled to Washington an official expression of sympathy, but he said he wished to personally express to Ambassador Porter his feelings of profound regret and horror, in behalf of the President and Ministers of the Republic.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and all the Cabinet Ministers either called personally at the embassy or sent their cards. M. Poulet, Chief of President Loubet's household, called on the latter's behalf, and the Diplomatic Corps and all the prominent Americans in Paris signed the register.

At Gen. Porter's house an unceasing stream of carriages began to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning and continued the best part of the afternoon. Gen. Porter and Consul General Gowdy were much distressed, in view of their close friendship with President McKinley. Gen. Porter said:

"It is appalling to think that this miscreant should strike down such a man, whose high moral character and political integrity endeared him to all his fellow-countrymen. Something must be done to disarm these dastardly assassins. The system by which the President of the United States is allowed to continually expose himself to the hand of an assassin must be modified and greater protection given him."

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts arrived in Paris yesterday evening from a trip to Russia and Germany. He heard the news this morning.

"I am aghast," he said. "It seems incredible that the representative of a free country, himself so deservedly popular, should be chosen for the sacrifice by these Anarchist fiends. I agree with Gen. Porter; our President should be surrounded with greater protection, and the severity of the laws against Anarchists should be increased."

Speaker David B. Henderson of the United States House of Representatives left Paris this morning to embark on the American Line steamer St. Paul for New York, accompanied by Representative Frederick H. Gillett. Mr. Henderson was terribly concerned over the attempt upon the life of the President. He said:

"The bullets that hit the President hit every good heart at home and abroad. God grant his recovery."

The Journal des Debats says:

"The crime was senseless. It is sufficient to say that it was the act of an Anarchist. We do not forget that President McKinley, in his second inauguration speech, extended to France the favored treatment. Our sympathy goes out to Mr. McKinley, not only because he is the head of a friendly Nation, but because we consider him a friend."

The Temps reviews President McKinley's "imperialistic policy" and then speaks of his recent allusions to reciprocity, saying:

"We do not know whether the Senate would have supported him, or whether the trusts and syndicates would not have raised the standard of revolt. As to the conquests of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, it is certain that every day reveals more contradictory and unsolvable embarrassments, and the rôle of Mr. Roosevelt has been far from enviable."

GRIEF FELT IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley has caused great grief here. Expressions of sympathy have been heard on all sides.

The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, was interviewed before his departure for Sassnitz, and said:

"President McKinley's death would be a terrible loss at the time when he had marked out a policy for the United States calculated to complete magnificently his career. I have known him for many years, and never heard him speak without being deeply impressed with his ability, patriotism, and good-will to all mankind. If there ever was a democrat—I use the word in its true sense—he was one. The only thing he had at heart was the welfare, not of a person or of a class, but of all the people. His conduct has been admirable.

"Regarding the Spanish war, he tried earnestly to prevent it, but when he saw the people were determined to end the Cuban struggle he put himself at the head of the movement and brought it to a triumphant end. He will pass into history as one of the greatest Presidents."

The United States Consul General, F. H. Mason, said:

"If there was a head of a civilized nation who should have been protected by his kindness and blameless life from assassination it was President McKinley. I knew him from childhood. We were both natives of Niles, Ohio. As a boy, soldier, lawyer, and statesman the President has been generous, loyal, and manly, and incapable of a mean, cruel, or dishonest thought or act. As the author of the tariff of 1890 he was at the time regarded with a certain aversion in Europe, but his broad, patriotic, conciliatory statesmanship especially his recent utterances on reciprocity and international commerce, has dispelled all such feeling, and he is now recognized by intelligent Europeans as one of the ablest, most courteous, and most just of Presidents. The son of a workingman, his life work has been in the interest of higher wages for labor and the people's prosperity."

Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he received news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, called at the United States Embassy this morning to express his condolences. A number of members of the Diplomatic Corps also called for the same purpose.

Baron von Richthofen, in an interview, said the Foreign Office received the news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley with the deepest indignation. He expressed the warmest sympathy with the President, his family, and the American people.

President McKinley is held in the highest esteem here, of which the Emperor has repeatedly shown proof. The Chief of the Foreign Office was immediately ordered to telegraph all news regarding the attempted assassination to the Emperor and to Count von Buelow. The latter inquired from Norderney, (an island in the North Sea,) before the official notification was received, whether the rumor of the attempted assassination of the President was true, and asked for news.

All the papers make sympathetic comments on the attack on President McKinley. The Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The whole civilized world receives the news of this latest Anarchist crime with the deepest execration. With this general indignation is united sympathy for the ruler of the great Republic, who, in the course of his Administration, has given numerous proofs of his friendly sentiments toward Germany."

The National Zeitung denounces the deed and adds: "The sympathy of the civilized world goes toward the dangerously wounded President of the United States, and in this great Commonwealth it will everywhere be profound and sincere."

The North German Gazette, semi-official, this afternoon said: "The execrable attempt fills Germans with sincere sympathy for the sorrow of the friendly American people. May medical skill preserve the revered head of the great Republic, and save American history from the stain of another Presidential assassination."

The Boersen Courier says: "We, in Germany cherish the heartiest wish that the life of the ruler of a friendly nation, linked to us by so many ties, will be preserved."

The Vossische Zeitung extols President McKinley in a lengthy editorial, which concludes as follows: "He is the right man in the right place, and the Americans can be congratulated if he recovers."

The Post says: "We know that the citizens of all States will unite with us in hoping that the physicians will save the President's life."

A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Koenigsberg says: "The news reached the Emperor last night. He looked very serious when riding to the parade." The paper adds that his Majesty immediately cabled an expression of his sympathy and hope for the President's recovery.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS SHOCKED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The attempt on the life of President McKinley has profoundly shocked the Russian official world. The following statement from Prince Obolensky, representative of Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, during the latter's absence, was given to the press this afternoon:

"All the Russian statesmen are deeply moved and grieved by the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. Count Lamsdorff, who is with the Emperor, will no doubt transmit the official condolence of the Russian Government and an expression of sympathy on the part of the Emperor."

Similar expressions of grief were heard in the other Ministries. M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, wired a message of sympathy over his own signature.

The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, who returned here yesterday, said, when he heard of the attack on President McKinley:

"It is not only a calamity to the American people, but to the whole civilized world, because it is an attack upon the life of one of the most fair-minded, upright, and patriotic men of our day. I consider it one of the most painful incidents of modern times. I am sure America will have the sincere sympathy of all nations."

H. H. D. Peirce, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, said:

"It is a terrible catastrophe to the American people and a grave injury to all our foreign relations, which have advanced more during President McKinley's Administration than during any similar period of our history. The frequency of the hideous crime of the assassination of the heads of states demands special measures for its suppression."

W. R. Holloway, the United States Consul General, said:

"It is an awful calamity. I cannot find words to express my great sorrow. I have known President McKinley for twenty years. No President, excepting, possibly Lincoln, has grown so rapidly in public esteem or displayed greater executive ability. His Administration has been wonderfully successful."

The Novoe Vremya, referring to the attempted assassination of President McKinley, says:

"In the great Republic beyond the sea a horrible crime has been committed, the news of which has filled the whole civilized world with horror, indignation, and grief. President McKinley was the victim of one of those stupid crimes which, to the shame of humanity, continue to occur. The circumstances augment the horror of the crime. What happened in Gethsemane nineteen centuries ago is repeated. This new Judas's kiss has reverberated throughout the world. The answer will be only indignant contempt.

"The crime of 1865 was explained by political passion; the crime of yesterday is wholly inexcusable. It would seem that a President chosen by universal suffrage would be safe amid the people of the freest country of the world. But, no. Amid the outcasts of humanity are degenerates who detest all authority. The criminal explained all by declaring himself an Anarchist, and he was obviously animated by the same motives as was the murderer of Empress Elizabeth of Austria. Anarchists are indifferent as to how the world regards their crimes. They present ends which are intelligible only to their own minds. However, such a state of things cannot be allowed to continue. The existing entente against Anarchism is evidently insufficient to accomplish its ends, and it must be reconstituted, because States have the right to enjoy liberty and not to be affrighted lest their tranquillity be destroyed at any moment by some individual's caprice.

"In view of the Central American complications it was important to the United States that the administrative machine should be directed by the firm hand of McKinley, who had consecrated his entire life to the service of his country. This great merit cannot be denied even by the most zealous of his political opponents.

"The United States' misfortune will fill all States with compassion, and, above all, will find the heartiest condolence in Russia, where the sympathies toward the oversea republic are as deep and constant as are the sentiments of respect toward the victim of the dreadful crime."

THE CONTINENTAL PRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Continental newspapers all comment on the crime in sympathetic strain. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse says:

"It is impossible that the murderous assault was prompted by political party hatred, for the bittterness between the Republican and Democratic Parties has greatly abated since the election."

The Neues Wiener Journal of Vienna says:

"President McKinley has perhaps fallen a victim to the gigantic trusts which have developed so vastly under his aegis, for these trusts have deprived a number of workmen of their means of subsistence."

COMMENTS OF SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—The newspapers here comment briefly on the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and none of them fail to remember that it was under his Administration that the war with Spain took place.

The Globo, Ministerialist, says: "President McKinley, yielding to popular ambitions, wrought much ill to Spain." But the paper condemns the assassination as being a "brutal outrage."

The Imparcial observes: "It would be premature to pass judgment on the personality of the President, and still more so on his policy. But the day is perhaps not far distant when the United States will see in him the primary cause of the decadence of the North American Republic."

The Liberal protests against the crime. It points out that it does this irrespective of the "injury done to Spain" by President McKinley.

The Correspondencia says: "If the Monroe doctrine did not already exist there would be the McKinley doctrine. His Administration has been disastrous to Spain. The new, imperialistic policy of the United States will not die with President McKinley, for imperialism is an idea rooted in the minds of the American people."

MESSAGES FROM MANILA.

Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee Cable to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following cablegrams were received at the War Department to-day from Gov. Taft and Gen. Chaffee:

Manila, Sept. 7.—Secretary of War, Washington: Greatly shocked by report that President has been shot. Anxiously await exact information. TAFT.

Manila, Sept. 7.—Adjutant General, War Department, Washington: Sympathy and solicitude for President from Army of the Philippines. CHAFFEE.

Acting Secretary Gillespie replied to Gov. Taft's message for Secretary Root. He cabled a brief statement of the attempt on the President's life, and said that, while his condition was considered serious, the physicians in attendance are hopeful of his recovery.

Italian Premier Expresses Sympathy.

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Premier, Signor Zanardelli, called at the United States Embassy this morning to express his sympathy with the United States in its sorrow at the attempted assassination of President McKinley. He has instructed the Italian Embassy at Washington to express the deep execration of the crime felt by the Italian Government.

BRITISH SYMPATHY STRIKINGLY SHOWN

United States Embassy at London Flooded with Messages.

KING SENDS PERSONAL NOTE

Press Comments Eulogistically on President McKinley and Expresses Horror at Anarchist's Act.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The sole topic of interest in London to-day, and in slightly lesser degree in all the principal cities of Europe, has been the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. From every quarter have come evidences of horror at the dastardly work of the Anarchist Czolgosz and expressions of sympathy with the people of the United States and with the family of the President.

By to-night the United States Embassy here had received telegrams from almost every city in the United Kingdom, besides countless inquiries from individuals, including King Edward, the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Roberts, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and many others.

All day long the bulletins detailing the President's condition have been eagerly awaited, and great relief has been expresed as satisfactory progress has been noted. Owing to the fact that the stock market was closed to-day, the financial world took no action. Members of several leading houses, however, says that they do not look for any panic or serious disturbance in monetary conditions. The only effect anticipated is the acceleration of shipments of gold to America, which, to the extent of several millions, were due later this year.

Passengers hooked to sail for New York on the steamer St. Paul to-day gathered at Waterloo Station this morning en route for the steamer. They were excitedly eager for further news of the President's condition, many dreading the week of suspense with which their passage will be marked.

At Euston Station when the Lucania's train left there was a similar scene. The passengers hung about the platform, inquiring for the latest information and apparently reluctant to put themselves out of communication with the news of the President's condition even for a few hours.

MANY MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Many were the expressions of sympathy from prominent Englishmen in public and private life. The Lord Mayor this morning addressed to United States Ambassador Choate the following communication:

The citizens of London have received with profound regret and great indignation intelligence of the dastardly attack upon the life of the distinguished President of the United States, and they desire to convey through your Excellency their sincere sympathy with your country in this melancholy event, and their trust that so valuable a life as President McKinley's may be spared for the welfare of the America people.

King Edward telegraphed to the Foreign Office the following message:

KIEL, Sept. 7.—Please send at once to the American Embassy to offer my deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt on the President's life. I have telegraphed direct. Please keep me informed of his condition.

Lord Lansdowne sent a similar message to the United States Government, in behalf of the British Government, and King Edward telegraphed a direct personal message to President McKinley.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, wired from Birmingham:

I have heard with sorrow and detestation of the atrocious, cowardly act of which the President of the United States is a victim. Every Englishman deeply sympathizes with the people of America and with the family of the President, whose high character is well appreciated on this side.

Lord Roberts sent the following message to United States Ambassador Choate:

Please convey to President and Mrs. McKinley on behalf of myself and the British Army our profound regret at what has occurred, and our earnest hope that the President's valuable life may be spared.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by his daughter, was one of the earliest callers at the United States Embassy this morning. He expressed the greatest anxiety regarding President McKinley's condition. Telegrams of sympathy and inquiry were also received from the Mayors of Liverpool, Birmingham, Portsmouth, and other cities.

TO ERADICATE ANARCHISM.

In the absence of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne from London, Schomberg McDonnell, principal private secretary to the Prime Minister, said to a press representative:

"You cannot use terms too strong in expressing our indignation at the outrage and our sympathy with the President. It is terrible. If Mr. McKinley dies, which we sincerely hope he will not, the whole world will lose a man of greater integrity and statesmanship than it even at present realizes.

"This latest attempt may produce an international arrangement by which Anarchists may be dealt with according to their deserts, and this canker of civilization be suppressed. Certainly England would favor such a plan. We and America are blamed on the Continent for harboring Anarchists.

"We are all deeply relieved to hear the encouraging reports about the President's condition, but, remembering keenly how President Garfield lingered, we dread the possibility of complications until the bullet is found. If the wrost comes, which I decline to contemplate, it is some slight satisfaction to know that Vice President Roosevelt is such an upright, level-headed man. I do not think European statesmen would feel nervous about his direction of affairs. We sincerely trust, however, that such a contingency will not occur."

Throughout the Government offices the same sentiments were echoed. In Washington itself the assailant could not have been more bitterly execrated.

It is understood that the American police are communicating with the police of the various European capitals with the view of learning whether Leon Czolgosz has had relations with foreign Anarchists recently.

CLERGYMEN IN TEARS.

The Ecumenical Methodist Conference gave up the first hour of its session to-day to prayers for, eulogies of, and resolutions respecting President McKinley. It happened that the Bishops and ministers of the colored Methodist branches were in charge of the opening service, Bishop Arnett of Ohio presiding. Rev. P. A. Hubbard of Washington, D. C., offered prayer for the President and his wife, and Bishop Arnett delivered an address, in which he spoke of the high qualities of the President as a statesman, Christian, and gentleman.

Rev. W. T. Davison, D. D., of the British Wesleyan Methodists, President of the conference, moved that the conference express its "intense indignation at the dastardly attempt made upon the President of the United States, and its profound sympathy with the Nation in its deep anxiety over the dread, and direct that a message of respectful sympathy be sent immediately to Mrs. McKinley. This was amended to send one also to President McKinley.

Dr. Frank M. Bristol of Washington, D. C., President McKinley's pastor, whose emotion made speech difficult, alluded to his personal relations with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Dr. A. Stewart of Manitoba, for the Canadians, and others spoke.

After a special silent prayer for the recovery of the President, the resolution was adopted standing, many of those present weeping.

The Dean of Canterbury will offer special prayers to-morrow for the recovery of the President.

LONDON PRESS'S SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—All the London papers continue their comments on the Anarchist Czolgosz's crime, and the greatest sympathy and good-will is expressed for the United States. Of the afternoon papers, the most striking tribute to President McKinley is paid by The Globe, which is all the more notable as that paper is not noted for its friendliness to America. The Globe says:

"No sooner had President McKinley taken up the reins of office than we saw a remarkable change come over the political character of his people. The days of their impetuous youth were over. They gained dignity and a sense of responsibility befitting their National manhood, and to-day the world regards them with respect, which is a far higher tribute than the wonder and anxiety with which it used to watch them. This newly acquired National sobriety has implied no loss of vigor. It is not the dullness of lethargy. It is the quiet, conscious strength transition from feverish youth to mature manhood. It has witnessed the United States, for the first time in their history, accepting those imperial obligations for which they were, in their more hot-headed days, unfitted. They have taken the foremost place among the great powers of the world. They have simultaneously experienced commercial prosperity without an equal in history. To no small extent is this wonderful National advance due to the man who, yesterday, was the object of an Anarchist's fury. He has played with signal distinction and entire success the difficult part so suddenly imposed on him by the new imperial destiny of the United States."

The Westminster Gazette's leading editorial is entitled "An Insensate Crime." It refers to the "great American, around whose sickbed the whole world waits anxiously this morning."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The problem of dealing with such monsters is among the most difficult society has to face to-day. We are almost inclined to regret the escape of the would-be assassin from lynching."

The Evening Standard regards the attempt on an elective official as an unparalleled piece of Anarchist stupidity.

"England prays for McKinley," was printed in great block type across the front page of The Evening Star. The Sun says "the abhorrent crime was committed for mere wantonness."

The Evening News says: "That he may be spared is the prayer of every Englishman throughout the empire," and the paper mentions the curious resemblance in the circumstances surrounding the crime in Buffalo and those of the murder of President Carnot, whose assassin climbed to his victim's carriage for the ostensible purpose of shaking hands.

The Echo eulogizes the personal traits of President McKinley as those on which Englishmen can dwell with unaffected appreciation.

LONDON IS HORRIFIED.

The following cable message was received yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce and taken to J. Edward Simmons, Vice President of the Chamber, President Morris K. Jesup being out of town:

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1901.—London Chamber Commerce desires convey New York Chamber expression utmost horror and detestation attack on President McKinley and fervent hope for his recovery.

The reply to the communication was:

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Chamber of Commerce of New York acknowledges the receipt this morning of a cablegram from the Chamber of Commerce of London denouncing the cowardly shooting down of the President of the United States, and is profoundly grateful for the kind hopes expressed for the President's recovery.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Vice President.

FROM THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Telegraphs His Horror at President's Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The Canadian Premier has sent the following telegram to the British Embassy at Washington:

Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1901.

To Lord Pauncefote, British Embassy, Washington, D. C.:

I have the commands of his Excellency, the Governor General, to ask your Lordship to convey to Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State, the expression of the sense of horror with which the Government and the people of Canada have learned of the fiendish attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, and the deep sympathy which they feel in the distress of the American Nation and Mr. McKinley's family.

They fervently hope and pray that it may please Providence to foil the hand of the assassin and to preserve a life held in such high reverence, not only by the people of the United States, but by all other nations, and particularly by the people of the Dominion of Canada.
WILFRID LAURIER,
Prime Minister.

Regret in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 7.—The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley provoked intense surprise and regret in this colony, which, owing to fishery matters, feels specially kindly toward the United States. The Government is arranging suitable manifestations of sympathy should occasion warrant them. Only one warship is in port now, but others have been summoned from the French shore.

Sympathy from Australia.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 7.—The Federal Cabinet has requested the Governor General of Australia, the Earl of Hopetoun, to cable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, expressing the sympathy of the Australian people with Americans, earnestly hoping that the President's wounds are not mortal, and that he will be spared to continue his wise guidance of the destinies of his great people.

Austrian Officials' Sympathy.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day cabled through the Washington Embassy: "Heartfelt sympathy. Warmest wishes for recovery." He also ordered the Departmenal Councillor at Karlsbad personally to express his sympathy to the United States Charge d'Affaires, who is staying at that place. Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, and the members of the Cabinet, called at the American Legation and left their cards.

Royal Messages of Condolence.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7.—The Danish newspapers express the deepest sympathy for the American people. Emperor Nicholas, King George of Greece, King Christian of Denmark, and other royalties sent messages of sympathy to Washington, and many Court dignitaries called at the United States Legation to make inquiries and express their horror of the crime.

King Oscar Cables His Sympathy.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7.—King Oscar of Sweden has telegraphed to President McKinley his regrets and sympathy.

EXCITEMENT IN ST. PAUL.

Archbishop Ireland and James J. Hill Hear the News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—News of the tragedy enacted at Buffalo caused great excitement in this city, and the streets were quickly thronged with people eager for news.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, attributed the crime to the too free admission into this country of immigrants of Anarchistic tendency. He said:

"When a man whose services to his country have been of such an eminent character is shot down in cold blood it is time that our laws should be so changed as to keep out of the country people who are unable to distinguish between liberty and license. There is no place in our community for Anarchists. They should be excluded from immigration, and when discovered should be expelled from the country."

Archbishop Ireland has sent to the priests of the diocese of St. Paul the following letter:

"A horrible crime has been committed in our country. The life of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation has been assailed. The majority of the Nation has been outraged. The fabric of civil society has been imperiled. It behooves the Christian people of America to bow their heads before the Almighty Ruler of men in profound humiliation and earnest supplication. Have we, as a people, through pride and self-trusting, through forgetfulness of the laws of religion and of righteousness, merited that this dreadful visitation should have come upon the land? God knows and God judges."

The letter continues with an exhortation to prayer and penitence, and concludes:

"To these ends we ordain that all pastors do in their churches to-morrow, before the principal mass, recite together with the faithful, the psalm 'Have Mercy on Me, O God,' as an act of penitential reparation for sins personal and national, and the litany of the holy name of Jesus as an invocation to Heaven for an outpouring of divine graces and in an especial manner for the return to health of the President of the Republic."

$500.00 Prize for an Idea.

H. Underberg-Albrecht of Rheinberg, Germany, proprietor of the famous UNDERBERG Boonekamp BITTERS, (medicinal,) offers 1st prize, $500, (2d $100,) for an original advertising idea; contest open to all. For particulars address "UNDERBERG Boonekamp BITTERS." Luyties Brothers, Agents, 73 Park Row, New York.—Adv.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE GRIEVED

Heard with Amazement About the Shooting of the President.

News Cast Gloom Over Big Liners—Lady Sarah Wilson Among Those Who Denounced the Assassin's Act.

Never before in the history of the New York marine has such a great number of sorrowing persons landed at this port in one day as disembarked yesterday. Four great transatlantic liners and one liner of the New York-Havana trade arrived, each bringing a full quota of passengers, to whom the news of the attempted assassination of the President at Buffalo was a great shock. Of the two thousand passengers in the cabins of the vessels referred to, which were the White Star liner Celtic, the rebuilt American liner Philadelphia formerly the Paris; the Cunarder Umbria, the Bohemia of the Leyland Line, the Hamburg-American steamship Bulgaria, and the Ward liner Monterey, there was not one approached who did not express in the warmest terms his or her desire that the President would speedily recover, and that his assailant would just as speedily receive the punishment that is his due.

Among the prominent passengers on the Philadelphia, which had made her maiden trip under her new name, was Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Attorney General of the United States. Mr. MacVeagh spoke in the most feeling terms of the afflicted President.

"Mr. McKinley is a dear personal friend of mine," he said, "and I cannot conceive of any man so mean or so low as to raise a hand against him. Loved as few men are, and with it all so kind and gentle, it is impossible to think that any man could find it in his heart to do him harm. After such a pleasant voyage, and when we all anticipated such a happy arrival home, no news that we could have received could have cast such gloom over us as this said intelligence did."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut, who returned from a trip around the world.

"I have been in Siberia," said Mr. Hill, "a country where despotism has a greater sway than in any other portion of the world, and where it is necessary to procure a passport to go from one town to another. The awful news that reached us at Quarantine this morning leads me to think that this may soon be the condition of affairs in this free country of ours. It is certainly time that this question of the shooting down of our Presidents was looked into and the would-be perpetrators of such deeds made to know that America is no place for them to practice their diabolical doctrines. How any man could be so cruel or so heartless as to shoot down a man as gracious and as kind as our President is beyond my comprehension. Mr. McKinley is the Commander in Chief of the army and military forces of this country and it seems hard that his assailant cannot be tried by a military court-martial and his just deserts meted out to him.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was among those who arrived on the Celtic.

"I don't know what to say," he said, when told of the attempt on the life of the President. "It is terrible, terrible, terrible!"

Bruce Ismay, head of the White Star Line, came across with ex-Lord Mayor W. J. Pirrie of Belfast to see how the Celtic worked. Mr. Pirrie is a member of the firm of Harland & Wolff, the builders of the White Star liners. Both spoke in a similar strain concerning the attempted assassination.

"The news saddened the entire ship," said Mr. Ismay. "It was such a cowardly act, and your President is such an estimable man. I trust that his recovery will be speedy."

Lady Sarah Wilson, who took a prominent part in the defense of Mafeking, also came over on the Celtic.

"I am so sorry for the President, his wife, and the American people," said her ladyship. "It was such a cowardly and unnecessary act. I know how popular Mr. McKinley is in America, and I do hope that he will soon be restored to health, so as to be able to resume the duties he has discharged so well as the head of this great nation."

Justice J. T. Marean of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn was another passenger who expressed the greatest solicitude for the President.

"The man must have been crazy," said Justice Marean. "It does not seem that any sane man, even though he be an Anarchist, could ever have brought himself to the point where he could shoot down such a grand and noble man as Major McKinley. It is all very appalling, but we must hope for the best, and encourage Mrs. McKinley and the Nation."

Prominent among the passengers who arrived on the Cunarder Umbria was Constructor Capt. T. Usui of the Imperial Japanese Navy. On the pier he approached a newspaper man and courteously asked:

"Sir, will you kindly tell me the latest news as to the condition of the Governor?"

"You mean the President," replied the reporter.

"That is right," said the Japanese naval officer, "I mean your ruler. I hear that he is holding his own, and that there is good reason to believe that he will get well. I sincerely trust that he will, for I have often heard of the many virtues of your President."

When told that the latest news was reassuring, Capt. Usui reiterated his delight at such intelligence, and left the pier. He is en route to the Orient via San Francisco.

J. Pierpont Morgan met the Celtic to greet Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Cleveland, who were among the passengers.

AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Messages of Sympathy from Rulers and Officials Received at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In a mechanical way the executive departments opened to-day, but the employes had no heart to work and the corridors were filled with knots of eager seekers after the latest bulletins from the President's sickbed.

When Mr. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State, reached his office he found a considerable accumulation of cablegrams and telegraph messages, all expressing the gravest concern and condolence. These messages were from all parts of the world. They continued to flow in upon the department, and Mr. Adee was busy reading them and preparing suitable responses.

The Chinese Minister, Wu-Ting Fang, was the first of the diplomatic body to pay a formal call of state on this occasion. He was at the department by 10 o'clock, and, in a personal interview with Mr. Adee, expressed in fitting terms the deep grief with which the news had been received by his Government and by himself personally.

Following are some of the messages of sympathy received, in addition to those given in the press dispatches from the various foreign capitals:

From the German Emperor and Empress to Mrs. McKinley:

Koenigsburg, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Emperor and I horrified at the attempt planned against your husband. Express our deep-felt sympathy, hoping that God may restore to health Mr. McKinley. WILLIAM I. R.
VICTORIA I. R.

The President of France to President McKinley:

Rambouillet, Sept. 7, 1901.—With keen affliction I learn the news of the heinous attempt which your Excellency has just been a victim. I take it to heart to join with the people of the United States in wishing the early recovery of your Excellency, and I earnestly desire in this sorrowful juncture to renew to you the assurance of my sentiments of constant and cordial friendship. EMILE LOUBET.

From the Italian Ambassador to the Secretary of State:

Rome, Sept. 7, 1901.—Deeply grieved; terrible crime. Trust President will be spared to his country and friends. BARON FAVA.

From the King of Portugal to Mrs. McKinley:

Cascaes.—Accept, Madame, the expression of my full sympathy on this so grievous occasion. (Signed) KING OF PORTUGAL.

From the Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales:

Sydney, Sept. 7, 1901.—The Government and people of New South Wales join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with you in your sufferings and our sorrow at the crime which has been committed. We pray that the Almighty in His infinite goodness may spare you to your people. FREDERICK M. DARLEY.

From the Mexican Ambassador to the United States to the Secretary of State:

BUFFALO, Sept. 6, 1901.—The Mexican Ambassador expresses to the Government of the United States his deep regrets for the atrocious attempt against the life of his Excellency, President McKinley. The diplomatic representatives of Ecuador, Costa Rica, Spain, Japan, Peru, Columbia, Korea, Turkey, Russia, Venezuela, Brazil, and China, at present in this city, have requested the Ambassador to express in their names the same sentiment. M. DE AZPIROZ.

From The President of Guatemala to Mrs. McKinley:

GUATEMALA, Sept. 6, 1901.—My Government and I most heartfully lament the unhappy event. Be pleased to receive our profound sorrow. M. ESTRADA, C.

The following cablegrams from head officials of English cities were received:

Glasgow.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow desires to express in the name of the corporation and of the entire community their profound grief and indignation at the attempt made on the life of the President of the United States. They cherish the deepest sympathy with him in his present sufferings and with the people of the American Republic in the distress into which this act has plunged them, and they fondly hope that God will graciously grant the suffering President a complete and speedy recovery.
(Signed) SAMUEL CHISHOLM,
Lord Provost.

Leeds.—Lord Mayor and citizens of Leeds, England, have received information of attempted assassination of President McKinley with feelings of profound indignation and abhorrence. They offer to the citizens of the United States their deepest sympathy and fervently hope that the life of the President may be spared.
(Signed) LAWSON, Lord Mayor.

Liverpool.—On behalf of the citizens of Liverpool, I beg to offer the expression of their deepest sympathy with the Government and people of the United States and their deep abhorrence of the crime which has placed in jeopardy the life of a President who has done so much to maintain the cordial relations which they trust will ever continue between this country and the United States. I earnestly trust that by the help of Almighty God the life of the President may be spared. (Signed) ARTHUR CROSTHWAITE,
Lord Mayor.

The following was received from the Premier of Cape Colony, British South Africa:

CAPE TOWN—On behalf of the Government and people of Colony, I desire to express the deepest sympathy with you in your terrible affliction and the hope that your life may be spared for the good of the great country over whose destinies you preside. PRIME MINISTER,
Cape Town.

The Venezuelan Minister cabled:

CARACAS—The Government of Venezuela execrates Buffalo attempt and makes wishes for the health of the President.
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Venezuela.

MESSAGE FROM GEN. GORDON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7.—Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, to-day sent the following telegram to the President:

News of the dastardly attack upon you reaches me at my country home. In common with every true American citizen who appreciates your high character as a soldier, citizen, and public servant, I desire to express my indignation at this cowardly assault, my profound sympathy for you and Mrs. McKinley, and my earnest hope that you may be spared to your country.
JOHN B. GORDON.

NEVER FEARED AN ATTACK.

Personal Friend of the President Says Latter Found a Guard Distasteful.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of this city is a first cousin of Mrs. McKinley. Mr. McWilliams has also been for thirty years a warm personal friend of the President.

"The President was never in fear of an attack," said Mr. McWilliams to-day. "The presence of a large guard at any time was distasteful to him. I do not think his wife ever felt that he was in danger while in public. She never spoke of it, and I have never seen any act of hers that would indicate a feeling of timidity for her husband.

"The calamity that has come is a great shock to us, but I feel that he must recover."

President's Nephew Almost Prostrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Lieut. J. S. McKinley and Miss McKinley, nephew and niece of the President, received the news of the attempted assassination at the home of George E. Morse. They were almost prostrated.

Sympathy from the West.

DENVER, Sept. 7.—Following the receipt of the last and most favorable bulletin last night Senator Patterson sent the following telegram to President McKinley: "We are all unspeakably rejoiced that God will save you to the Nation. The latest telegrams from your bedside fill all the mountains and plains will supreme gladness."

GOV. STONE ACTS.

Citizens of Pennsylvania Asked to Pray for President's Recovery.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—Gov. Stone to-night issued the following proclamation:

"While the President lies at death's door, stricken by the hand of an assassin, in our great calamity we can turn to no one but God, who alone is able to restore the President to health and bring comfort to this suffering people.

"I, therefore, William A. Stone, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do respectfully recommend that to-morrow, Sept. 8, 1901, the people of Pennsylvania repair to their several places of worship and offer prayer to Almighty God for the restoration to health of William McKinley, President of the United States."

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

In accordance with my usual custom, I have again designed a new and beautiful coiffure for this Fall and Winter season. The

LOVER'S KNOT

is an entirely new arrangement of the low hair dress for the back of the head. It must be seen to be appreciated, and you are cordially invited to call and examine it.

The Lover's Knot may be worn very effectively with my MARIE ANTOINETTE, which is an unequalled coiffure for the front hair.

HAIR ORNAMENTS

My assortment this year is larger and more varied and beautiful than ever before, and by far the largest in the country.

ASSASSIN KNOWN AS A RABID ANARCHIST

Parents of Czolgosz Found at Home in Cleveland.

One Member of the Family Now Draws a Pension from the Federal Government.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 7.—Acting on statements made by the man under arrest in Buffalo for the attempt on the life of the President, the Cleveland police endeavored to learn if there was a band of Anarchists in Cleveland to which the crime could be traced. Several men were examined at Police Headquarters without result, so far as the police have announced.

Among the addresses telegraphed to the police by those of Buffalo was one given as 170 Superior Stret or Ontario Street. This number on Superior Street is Memorial Post Hall of the Grand Army organization, and the corresponding number on Ontario Street is that of a store. The Memorial Hall Building is occupied by a number of tenants, and it was in this building that Emma Goldman once lectured.

What the police regarded as of importance at the time was the bringing to the Central Station of a man 6 feet in height, apparently a foreigner, who was kept in the sweatbox from about midnight until early to-day. Chief of Police Corner and Captain of Detectives Lohrer were alone with him in the Chief's office during the examination, and all police officials are under orders to answer no questions concerning him.

Leon Czolgosz is said to have formerly kept a saloon at the corner of Third Avenue and Tod Street, this city. Later, he was employed in one of the mills of the American Steel and Wire Company. Foreman Frank Dalzer of the galvanizing department of the Consolidated Mill of the latter company said to-day, "I know Leon Czolgosz very well. His father, I believe, lives in the vicinity of Warrensville, Ohio, on a farm. There are five sons, I think, all residing in this city, two or three of them living on Hosmer Street. Leon at one time was employed as a blacksmith in the Consolidated Mill. Later he kept a saloon at the corner of Third Avenue and Tod Street. He sold the saloon and went to live on the farm with his father.

"I know that Leon is, or was, an Anarchist. He attended Socialist and Anarchist meetings very frequently. He is a man of rather small stature, about twenty-six years of age. The last time I saw him he had a light brown mustache."

HIS PARENTS FOUND.

Later information concerning the identity of Czolgosz develops that he is the son of Paul Czolgosz, who now lives at 306 Fleet Street, this city. Other members of the family are John, who lives at home with his father and stepmother; Michael, a soldier now serving in the Philippines; Vladislan, who is on his father's farm, situated on the Chagrin Falls Suburban Line, and Jacob, of Marcelline Avenue.

The family is Polish, and is evidently very poor. The stepmother cannot speak English, but gave out the following interview through an interpreter. She said:

"Leon left home about sixty days ago. We heard from him a few weeks ago. He was then in Indiana, and wrote to us that he was going away, stating that in all probability we would not see him again."

The stepmother failed to recollect the name of the city from which the letter was received, but states that it was from some place in Indiana. The family had not heard from him since.

The stepmother denies that Leon is a disciple of Emma Goldman or in any way interested in her doctrines. She said he was scarcely intelligent enough to understand them. They had always considered the boy partially demented. Up to three years ago he had worked at the Cleveland rolling mill, but had to quit on account of poor health. Since that time he has been idle. While living on the farm, near Warrensville, his father had not asked Leon to work, having always considered him too weak for manual labor. Regarding the shooting of the President, Mrs. Czolgosz said:

"I cannot believe that Leon is the one. He was such a timid boy, so afraid of everything. Why, he was the biggest coward you ever saw in your life."

She also emphatically disclaims that the boy ever displayed any Anarchistic tendencies whatever. He was an admirer of his brother, the Philippine soldier, and liked his country, never showing the least sign of discontent.

Mrs. Czolgosz is intelligent looking, but failed to show any decided emotion when confronted with the account of Leon's horrible crime. The home is neat and cleanly, but plain.

FATHER UNCONCERNED.

Paul Czolgosz, the father of Leon Czolgosz, did not appear to be deeply concerned over the enormity of his son's crime, and was calmly stropping a razor with which he had just shaved himself. Mrs. Czolgosz directed the police to the home of Waldak Baudurski. Baudurski is said to be prominently identified with a Cleveland Socialistic organization, and is a brother-in-law of Leon Czolgosz. Baudurski is employed at the works of the Cleveland Frog and Crossing Company. He is said to be entered on the rolls of the company by the name of Bander.

Two uncles of Leon Czolgosz also live in Cleveland, one of them at 12 Hosmer Street. There are in this family a Frank and a Charles Czolgosz. Neighbors told about another Czolgosz who had been in the Spanish-American war and who drew a pension from the Government because of a crippled hand. His whereabouts could not be learned.

In the rear of this house a woman named Mrs. John Glowskie lives. She declared that her husband had deserted her some time ago and she did not know where he now was. She further said that he belonged to a society of Socialists and attended meetings regularly in a hall in the neighborhood. She was very bitter toward her absent husband and declared he was a gambler. From another source it was learned that Glowskie was in Buffalo with a Cleveland saloon keeper. A letter was received from the saloon keeper the other day to this effect, it was said.

The investigation disclosed that a society of Socialists has held regular meetings here and has denounced the existing form of government. The members of this society, according to the police, have violent ideas.

C. B. Palmer of Warrensville, in which place the latest information received from Buffalo indicates that the President's assailant lived, said last night:

"I remember being the clerk at a sale some time ago when something was bought by a family that used the name of Niemann, but which, when it came to signing the papers, used the name of Czolgosz, or something like that. This family, as well as I remember, lived on property that adjoined Mr. F. Emery's farm. They were foreigners, but that is all that I remember about them."

HE WAS KNOWN AS NIEMAN.

Several years ago Leon Czolgosz was employed in a Newburg mill. Among his fellow-workmen there he was known as Fred Neiman. He is a member of Forest City Castle Lodge, No. 22, of the Golden Eagle. His former associates in the mill describe him as a German Pole, of about twenty-six years of age, five feet seven inches in height, with light complexion and brown hair. They say that he was known to have a most violent temper. He was last seen around Newburg during last Spring.

John Ginder, an employe of the Newburg wire mill, where Czolgosz formerly worked, and who is the Secretary of the Golden Eagle lodge, received a letter from the would-be assassin in July last. It is written in red ink and reads as follows:

West Seneca, N. Y., July 30, 1901.

John Ginder:

Dear Sir and Brother: Inclosed you will find $1 to pay my lodge dues. I paid $1 to Bro. George Coonish to pay the assessment sent out on account of the death of Brother David Jones.

Brother Ginder, please send my book to me at my cost, and also send password if you can do so.

I left Cleveland Thursday, July 11. I am working here and will stay for some time. The fare from here to Buffalo is $5.15.

Hoping this finds you well, as it leaves me, I remain, yours, FRED C. NEIMAN.

The letter was turned over to the police this afternoon.

"It is my opinion," said Chief Corner today, "that the shooting of the Chief Executive is not the result of a plot. I believe that Czolgosz went to Buffalo on a different errand, and while there decided to shoot the President. There was no plot hatched in this city to kill McKinley, to my way of thinking. We are working hard on the case, and if he had any accomplices they will be brought to justice."

It has been learned that without a doubt Czolgosz is an Anarchist and a member of an Anarchist club named "Sila," which means "Force." The club meets at the corner of Tod Street and Third Avenue.

A BOASTFUL ANARCHIST.

The Rev. Benedict Rosinski, pastor of St. Stanislaus Church, said that Czolgosz had admitted to him that he was an Anarchist. "About four years ago," said the Rev. Mr. Rosinski, "I asked Czolgosz for a contribution for the church. He surprised me very much by refusing to give it. I asked him why he would not contribute, and he said that he was an Anarchist. I always supposed that he was a Catholic, and that was why I had approached him on the subject of contributions. He told me that he had no religion, and that he did not wish to help churches. He said that Anarchy was his religion. I tried to argue with him and drive the Anarchistic principles out of his head, but it was to no purpose. I believe that he was mentally unbalanced, because he acted and talked so strangely to me."

"Czolgosz made no secret of the fact that he was an Anarchist," said Anton Zwolinski of No. 2,102 Broadway to-day. "He was always talking about and trying to force Anarchist principles on every one whom he talked with. He was a great coward, however, and I am surprised that he had the nerve to do as he did. It would not surprise me to learn that he is merely the tool of some other persons. When the Sila Club broke up Czolgosz joined another one, the name of which I have forgotten."

Prominent members of the Golden Eagle organization declare that it is purely an insurance institution and that its members in general have no sympathy with the Anarchists or their principles. The officials of the lodge were closeted with the police authorities to-day, and at the conclusion of the interview the police said they did not believe the members of the organization were connected in any way with the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

It is estimated that there are over a thousand Anarchists in the city of Cleveland. They have in the last few years adopted the plan of meeting in small coteries or clubs at the homes of members. They are much wrought up over the attempt on the life of the President and loudly decry the act as unnecessary and uncalled for.

E. B. Eberhardt is probably the most prominent of the avowed Anarchists. He says that he is proud of being an Anarchist, but disclaims that he is by any manner of means an Anarchist in the general acceptance of the term. He is opposed to all existing forms of government, but does not believe in their extermination by violent means. He believes that all that he can do, or that any true Anarchist can do, is to refuse to vote.

He emphatically stated that had he been an eye witness to the tragedy of Friday afternoon at Buffalo the perpetrator of the deed would not have lived a second afterward.

A CZOLGOSZ A PENSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The records of the Pension Office show that there is one man named Czolgosz on the rolls. His first name is Jacob F., and he is drawing a pension of $30 a month because of a wound in the right hand and forearm. The wound was received through the explosion of a shell at Sandy Hook in 1899. Czolgosz enlisted from Cleveland, Ohio, giving his address as 199 Hosmer Street, first in Battery M, Sixth Artillery, on Sept. 15, 1898. He was afterward discharged, on Jan. 22, 1899, and then re-enlisted in the ordnance branch in Capt. Babbitt's company, and was serving there when wounded. He was born at Alpena, Mich., and was twenty-two years and ten months old when he first enlisted. His description is: Height, 5 feet 8½ inches; complexion, fair; light blue eyes; hair light brown. His present Post Office address is given as Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and he is believed to be a brother of the man who shot President McKinley.

CZOLGOSZ'S NAME CHEERED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Chicago Anarchists, in response to a call issued three days ago, held a meeting last night in a saloon on West Chicago Avenue and discussed the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Men and women known to be associated with the Anarchist movement in the city were present. More than 200 persons altogether were gathered in the hall.

Members of several societies were notified three days ago that a celebration would take place last night. The original reason for the meeting could not be learned from those present. They made no secret of the fact that they anticipated something of which they might talk, however.

Not a word of sympathy for the man who was near his death was heard at the meeting. Instead there were speeches in which the name of McKinley was mentioned only to bring forth jeers of condemnation. For the name of the President's assailant there were cheers. All the speeches were in German, although at times some members of the audience would give vent to their feelings in English.

It was not until early this morning that the meeting broke up.

CZOLGOSZ OR NIEMAN?

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 7.—R. C. Hunt, employed by the Northern Pacific as a special agent, with headquarters in Tacoma, knows the assailant of President McKinley quite well. As soon as he heard the news and the name of the man under arrest Mr. Hunt said: "I know Fred Nieman, and if I am not mistaken he now carries some scars inflicted by me. Nieman formerly lived in Detroit, but his home is now in Toledo. Five or six years ago, when in Detroit, Nieman, who was a pronounced Anarchist, gathered a crowd in the Union Station by flourishing a revolver and uttering pronounced Anarchistic sentiments. I told him he must stop that kind of business and started to lead him away. He resisted me and I pounded him good over the head. I think he has some of the scars yet."

CZOLGOSZ'S NAME DISCUSSED.

Believed to be Russian in Origin—Pronounced as Sholgush.

The pronunciation of the name given by the police of Buffalo to the man who attempted the life of the President was a frequent subject of discussion yesterday. Although he asserted that he was a Pole, there was considerable doubt expressed on the subject. The name was in many quarters taken to be more like Hungarian than Polish.

Ignatz H. Rosenfeld of the Café Boulevard, 152 Second Avenue, when questioned upon the subject, said that he had just been commenting with some friends on the man's name.

"But," he continued, "just this same combination does not occur in the Hungarian language. Two consonants are never preceded by the long vowel. The nearest combination to this would be such as appears in the word 'Zsoldos,' meaning a mercenary, (soldier,) and pronounced Joldosh, the J being soft. The suffix 'os' is adjectival.

Mr. Rosenfeld said that he was positive that there are no Hungarian Anarchists in New York.

"As a matter of fact," he added, "the Anarchist such as is known in other countries does not flourish to any extent in Hungary."

On the East Side it was generally declared that the name Czolgosz was not Polish, the assertion being made that almost without exception the true Polish names ending in "ofsky" were the nearest combination of the consonants in the assassin's name. It was pointed out that the name was probably of Russian origin, in which case it would be pronounced "Sholgush."

EDISON SENDS X-RAY MACHINE.

Apparatus Started for Buffalo in Care of Experts Last Night.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 7.—An X-ray apparatus was shipped at 6 o'clock to-night by the Lackawanna Railroad to be used to locate the bullet that is in President McKinley's body.

The apparatus was sent to Buffalo by Thomas A. Edison at the request of Mr. Cortelyou, the President's private secretary. He telephoned to-day to Mr. Edison at his laboratory in West Orange, asking that the apparatus be forwarded immediately. Mr. Edison instructed his manager, William E. Gilmore, to attend to the matter without delay. Peter Weber, manager of the manufacturing department of the Edison works, with his assistants, then went to work with a will and had the apparatus ready for shipment within a few hours. It will arrive at Buffalo at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Edison telegraphed to Mr. Cortelyou informing him that the apparatus had been shipped, and also that he had arranged with Dr. Knoll, Superintendent of the House of Relief in Hudson Street, New York, and an expert in the use of the X ray, to accompany it to Buffalo. Several of Mr. Edison's assistants have also gone along with the apparatus.

JUDGES' VIEW OF ACTS OF ANARCHISTS

Many Believe Special Laws Should Protect the President.

HORROR AT CZOLGOSZ'S CRIME

City Magistrates Declare that Enemies of Society Should Be Expelled from the Country.

Persons in all professions in this city continued yesterday to give expression to their sorrow for the danger of the President, their abhorrence of the crime of Czolgosz, and their determination that as far as possible hereafter the life of the Chief Executive should be protected from the assaults of Anarchists and those holding beliefs dangerous to society. Among those who spoke to reporters were several Judges of the Supreme and other courts and City Magistrates. Their views follow:

Justice LEONARD A. GIEGERICH—I cannot find words to express my horror and detestation of the crime which has been committed against President McKinley. It is almost inconceivable that such a crime should be perpetrated against a man who, so far as we know, has performed the onerous duties of his high position most satisfactorily, and who is beloved by all classes of his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of political affiliations. If, as is reported, the crime is due to the existence of an Anarchist conspiracy, the sooner Anarchy and its supporters in this country are stamped out the better for the civilized world. I join, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the hope that President McKinley's recovery may be speedy and complete. I think prayer should to-morrow be offered up in every place of worship for his recovery, and when attending divine service I myself shall pray that our President may quickly be restored to health. It speaks well for the self-control of our citizens yesterday that they did not take the law into their own hands. Republican institutions were never put to a greater or more crucial test than when our people yesterday refrained from so doing.

Justice JOHN HENRY McCARTHY—To me this comes as a personal grief. President McKinley was a warm friend. I first met him when we were both in Congress. I cannot imagine any punishment severe enough for the scoundrel who did this act. Even should the President live, I believe that hanging is too good for this fellow. Laws should be enacted that would mete out special punishment for such acts as these. I believe that Congress should take some action against the Anarchists in this country. That they should be allowed to meet and thrive in this country, carrying out their dastardly deeds, is an outrage to our civilization. The country has been entirely too apathetic with regard to the doings of the Anarchists, until now it is brought directly home to them. Let the "Reds" be swept out of the country.

Justice SCHUCHMAN—Hanging? Why, whether our President lives or dies, hanging is far too good for the man who tried to kill him. It was a cowardly act, and has plunged the entire world into sorrow. Even the President's political opponents could but admire him personally. Now that Anarchy has been brought so close home to our people, maybe laws will be passed governing the doing of its agents. Right under our very noses the apostles of these people are working out schemes of murder, and we sit idly by and watch. It is high time that our lawmakers should do something toward putting an end to these Anarchists' bloody work.

Supreme Court Justice JAMES A. BLANCHARD—It must have been the result of a conspiracy or the act of a lunatic. It appears to me that the crime was without justification or reason, and was inflicted on one of the sweetest and noblest characters in American public or private life. A sentence of ten years' imprisonment for such an offense seems to be inadequate, but the law does not look for vengeance, and no American citizen wants more than a justification or vindication of the law.

Magistrate HOGAN—I think it is one of the most deplorable things that ever happened in this country, and the people should rise en masse and drive every Anarchist out. We don't want that class of people here. If there are any Governmental evils, the proper place to remedy them is at the ballot box.

Magistrate FLAMMER—It was the act of a human monster. Since Lincoln's time no President has had as hard a time of it as McKinley. There is no principle behind Anarchism. The Anarchists have a wanton spirit to destroy and offer nothing in its place. They are not wage earners, but loafers. There should be a strict law passed against carrying a firearm, as no one but those evil-minded do carry them.

Magistrate DEUEL—The attempted assassination of President McKinley is a National and an international disaster. It should cement the nation in a firm determination to put down anarchy. It is much more significant than the killing of King Humbert. It is much more significant than if it had occurred in Russia or Italy. It was well that no lynching occurred. I say this not only because I am opposed to lynch law, but from the more politic standpoint that there is a possibility that the prisoner may be induced or coerced into making statements which may be of great value in determining the extent to which the anarchistic movement has spread and gained a footing in the United States.

Magistrate MAYO—Our laws as they stand at present provide only ten years' imprisonment as the extreme punishment for crimes like that one which the would-be assassin of President McKinley committed. It is certainly a more serious crime to attempt to take the life of the President than that of an ordinary citizen, and our laws in this respect should be amended. I would like to see all Anarchists excluded from the country, but I know of no way in which we can discriminate against any class of men.

Magistrate ZELLER—The attempted assassination of President McKinley is an awful crime. I do not believe in lynch law or lynching, but I think there ought to be some way that the Anarchist could be summarily dealt with. There ought to be a law passed that would make it a capital offense in a case of this kind.

Magistrate MOTT—It is the most diabolical think I ever heard of. McKinley is one of the best Presidents the country has ever had.

MAYOR HINCHCLIFFE'S VIEW.

Believes the Stake Too Good for Men Like Czolgosz.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Mayor Hinchcliffe of this city, in speaking of the attempt on the President's life, denounced the act in strong terms and any society or organization that countenanced such a crime. He said it was time for the country to rid itself of a body of men who were capable of plotting to kill such thoroughly good and upright men as Mr. McKinley.

The stake, he declared, was too good for such cowards. No mercy should be shown such a murderous cut-throat as Czolgosz or men like him who were continually forming plots which, when put into execution, shocked the whole world. The Mayor expressed deep sympathy with Mrs. McKinley in her affliction.

INDORSED CZOLGOSZ; LOST JOB

Newton (Mass.) Policeman Suspended for Approving Anarchist's Act.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—Because he made a remark expressing sympathy with the act of the Anarchist Czolgosz, Patrolman Morris Kiley of the Police Department has been suspended from duty, and it is thought may be summarily dismissed.

While a number of officers were discussing news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley last evening, Kiley is said to have declared with an oath: "It's a good thing, and there are a lot of others out there who ought to get the same dose."

Roll call interrupted the discussion, but the remark was soon known abroad. Indignant citizens gathered, and it was only because the counsels of the older men prevailed that Kiley did not get a coat of tar and feathers.

When the matter reached the ears of Chief of Police Tarbox he was as indignant as the other citizens. In less than an hour from the time of the roll call he had sifted the matter, the officer was summoned to Headquarters, reprimanded, his badge and tools of office taken from him, and he was suspended in disgrace.

It is said that Kiley admitted making the remark, but said it was with no malicious intent. He has been a member of the department six years.

WOULD BAR ANARCHISTS.

Commissioner Powderly Favors Anarchist Exclusion Laws—Foreign Bureau Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Strong efforts have been made to induce Congress to enact laws excluding Anarchists from coming to the United States, but thus far without success.

Probably the strongest movement in that direction was made when Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania was a member of the House of Representatives. A measure advocated by him specifically excluded Anarchists as such, and provided various safeguards for identifying them. The measure was vigorously opposed, some of the most prominent men in Congress identifying themselves with the opposition on the ground that the term "Anarchist" was a general characterization. It was urged that it would be a dangerous precedent to prosecute or punish a man for supporting a theory or having a certain opinion without proof that he had committed an actual crime. This and other objections led to the failure of the measure.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Powderly, in his annual reports, asked Congress to give him power to exclude Anarchists as such, saying that men prominent in the Anarchist groups of Europe had arrived at American ports from time to time, and that there was no means of turning them back as Anarchists. The only means of excluding them has been under some of the general provisions of the exclusion laws, as criminals, paupers, &c., and, as a rule, it has been impossible to fasten crime or pauperism upon them. Commissioner Powderly to-day was asked:

MR. POWDERLY'S VIEWS.

"Do you think the immigration laws could be amended so as to reach those who associate themselves with Anarchistic groups before or after they have taken up their residence in this country?"

His answer was as follows:

"The immigration laws can be amended so as to exclude from landing in this country persons known to be Anarchists abroad by requiring every immigrant to present a certificate from the municipality in which he resided at home, to the effect that he was a respectable, law-abiding man; that he was not in any way identified with any Anarchist organization, and that he was of good character.

"In order to make such a law effective, representatives of the Immigration Bureau should be stationed in foreign countries from which immigrants come, whose duty it should be to examine carefully into the character of the immigration tending toward the United States. All certificates should be passed upon, and all immigrants examined carefully before being permitted to embark for the United States. In this way our immigration officers would have a means of knowing something concerning the antecedents of those applying for admission.

"I recommended in my annual report for the fiscal year 1900 that all persons landing in this country be liable to deportation during the term they reside here, before becoming naturalized, or for the period of five years. Until a person becomes a naturalized American citizen, he or she is subject to a foreign Government, if such person is injured or if the lives of foreign subjects are taken in any public affray, the foreign Government looks to ours for indemnity. It is but reasonable to suggest that, during the time they are subjects of foreign Governments, in this country, they should be subject to deportation for their own misdeeds.

WOULD DEPORT ANARCHISTS.

"It is all very well to talk of the United States as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," continued Mr. Powderly. "That did very well years ago, before the immigration began to flow so rapidly to our shores. The need of an asylum is not so great now as it once was, and the danger of making this country a prison and an asylum for vagabonds is increased every year.

"The man who shot President McKinley admits that he received his inspiration through the Anarchistic teachings of Emma Goldman, who was permitted to enjoy the right of free speech in this country. The law should be so framed as to enable the authorities to place the strong hand of justice upon every Anarchist who breeds such sentiments as Emma Goldman gave expression to, and deport them at once. From the press dispatches this morning it will be seen that several Anarchist groups held meetings last night and rejoiced in the fiendish attempt on the life of the President. Every soul assembled at every one of those meetings should be taken out and, if aliens, deported. If citizens, they should be promptly tried for their offense, but, in any event, the authorities should prevent the assembling of such characters. They were not advocating reform nor the redress of grievances of any kind; they were applauding murder, and the man who applauds murder is himself a murderer at heart and should be punished. No maudlin sentiment should stand in the way of reaching these people."

SECRET SERVICE SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Treasury Department, when asked whether he thought Congress could enact laws that would reach the Anarchists in this country, said:

"Undoubtedly something could be done, but I believe that the Secret Service should be greatly enlarged, and to it should be given supervision over groups or bodies of men who plot against the form of our government and against the officers of the Government. The Secret Service force is so small that it is unable to do little more than keep down counterfeiting. Occasionally we have to use the force to watch Government officials. Recently we had to detail men from the force on the mint robbery at San Francisco, and again on the Nogales case. The bureau was created for the purpose of looking after counterfeiters, and we stretch our authority, perhaps, in assigning the men to any other matters. It is perfectly apparent that the Secret Service force should be greatly enlarged and its scope extended, so as to keep in hand the very class of men from which the would-be assassin of the President came. Congress could make laws that would give to the bureau authority to handle these classes."

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS RAIDED.

Held on Charges of Conspiracy Against the President's Life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Six men were arrested last night on the charge of being implicated in the plot to assassinate President McKinley. They are Abram Isaak, Abraham Isaak, Jr., Hippolyte Havel, Henry Trevegilo, Clemens Pfeutsner, and Alfred Schneider.

Three women were arrested at the same time.

The examination of the prisoners lasted until early this morning. Capt. Colleran, Chief of the Detective Bureau, said:

"The arrests were in consequence of a telegram from Secret Service officials in Buffalo asking us to investigate and learn the whereabouts of the headquarters of a paper known as The Free Society. We traced the owner to the house at 515 Carroll Avenue, and there found the persons arrested, apparently in the midst of an important meeting. All the prisoners admit they are Anarchists and do not hesitate to say that they have no regard for the laws as now enforced.

"Some of the men I learned have served terms in prisons in their native countries for attempted crimes inspired by their anarchistic beliefs. The paper, Free Society, published by Isaak, I have learned, was formerly issued on the Pacific Coast, and it was only recently that Isaak opened an office here."

Justice Prindiville, at 2 o'clock, upon application of City Prosecutor Taylor, issued warrants for the six men and for three women, charging them with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. The complaining witness was Officer John Ryan. The charge is "conspiracy to do an illegal act, on or about Sept. 5, 1901. Specific act: Conspiracy to kill and assassinate President of the United States William McKinley, conspired with Leon Czolgosz, alias Fred C. Neiman."

The hearing will take place before Justice Prindiville on Monday.

Three more alleged Anarchists were arrested here this afternoon. They were found in the rear of 100 Newberry Avenue, and were at once taken into custody, with the nine arrested last night. They gave their names as Martin Fox, J. M. Rosinski, and Michael Ros.

A quantity of Anarchistic literature, pictures of Emma Goldman and others, and copies of "red" newspapers were seized.

THE ANARCHISTS HERE UNDER CLOSE WATCH

Police Guard for Well-Known Persons Always Maintained.

CAPT. TITUS'S PRECAUTIONS

New York Detectives, Commissioner Murphy Believes, Would Have Averted Czolgosz's Attempt.

Police Commissioner Murphy declared yesterday that there would not be any police descents upon the headquarters of Anarchists or arrests of members of the brotherhood in this city on account of Czolgosz's attempt on President McKinley's life.

"There are only about 200 Anarchists in this city," said the Commissioner, "and on the whole they are a harmless lot. The police will keep them under close surveillance, as they have always done.

"There is quite a difference between the Socialists and Anarchists. The majority of the so-called Anarchists in New York are Socialists. This class has among its numbers some great minds. The Anarchists' ranks are filled with the revolutionary outcasts of all the nations of the world. They are not Americans, and if an uprising should occur here the community may rest assured that the police will care for it in a quick and decisive manner.

"If there are any riots or attempts at violence in New York there won't be two orders given to the police. The law will be enforced to the fullest extent without the aid of the militia. And there won't be any orders to shoot over the mobs' heads."

The Commissioner was told that the police of other large cities were said to be making wholesale arrests of Anarchists.

"Conditions are different here from those in other large cities," said the Commissioner. "The police of this city have always held the Anarchists in a determined way. We have had no outbreaks, and we don't apprehend that we will have any. Those here have confined themselves to making speeches, and whenever there was any incendiary talk the police promptly put a stop to it."

The Commissioner had a number of men stationed in the Wall Street district yesterday to forestall any trouble that might arise and to preserve order in the crowds expected to congregate in that quarter.

Inspector Cross had personal charge of the police in the district. Under him were Capts. Creamer, Halpin, and Vredenburgh, with plenty of patrolmen disposed so as not to attract any attention. There were also a number of plain clothes men and detectives in the vicinity keeping their eyes on the offices and persons of well-known financiers. As to this watch the New York police keeps over a number of prominent citizens, Capt. Titus, head of the detective bureau, had this to say:

"There are many men in New York who are guarded by us without its being known to them. When President McKinley comes to this city on a visit there are no extraordinary precautions taken to protect him other than those practiced by our men in regard to prominent residents of the city. We watch over the President in many ways, however, that he and the general public do not know of. The assignment of two detectives to accompany him wherever he goes is but one of the precautions we take."

Commissioner Murphy also declared that no extraordinary safeguards were thrown around the President when he visits New York. He said:

"Why, we know that the Secret Service men seldom take their eyes off the President and are constantly watching over him. Detective Foster, who stood at his side when he was shot, has guarded Mr. McKinley ever since he was first elected Governor of Ohio."

Detectives Funston and Foy, the former a relative of Gen. Funston, are generally assigned to guard the President when the latter is in New York.

Detective Funston said yesterday that during the years he has been with the President and his party upon the latter's visits in this city, never but once had he been compelled to adopt strenuous methods with any person disposed to approach or annoy the President.

The incident referred to occurred on March 3, 1900, when the President came to this city to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society. The occurrence was witnessed also by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

A well-dressed, rather stout individual, apparently somewhat intoxicated, approached the carriage in which President and Mrs. McKinley sat on a Pennsylvania ferryboat en route to the West Twenty-third Street station from Jersey City. Walking straight up to the carriage, he endeavored to open the door of the vehicle. Detective Funston, standing at the wheel, pushed him aside. He said he wanted to shake hands with the President. The man, when Funston's back was turned, went up to the carriage door on the opposite side. Funston turned, and again thrust the man away, and this time kept him at a distance. The fellow persisted in his efforts, however, and appealed to Secretary Cortelyou, sitting in another carriage. Mr. Cortelyou quieted him. The President was not alarmed at the incident.

Commissioner Murphy said as he was leaving Headquarters that he did not believe the President's would-be assassin would have been permitted to approach the President if he had been guarded by New York detectives. The very fact that his hand was wrapped in a handkerchief, said the Commissioner, would have caused any detective of this city to suspect him as a pickpocket at least, as this is a favorite method of stealing scarfpins and other articles of jewelry by such thieves.

Sergt. Grady of the Detective Bureau in Capt. Titus's presence yesterday stated that the New York Anarchists had held no meetings lately. About two months ago the police, he said, broke up an east side attempt to hold a meeting. As to Emma Goldman, the Sergeant said that she had not been in New York for some months. The last time she was heard from was in Toledo, Ohio. She endeavored to address a meeting here, but the police prevented it, and soon afterward, the police say, she went West.

IN ANARCHIST CIRCLES.

Members of the Brotherhood Uncommunicative About Emma Goldman—Most Condemns Czolgosz's Crime.

There was little life yesterday about the resorts in this city usually frequented by Anarchists, and the general attitude was one of non-communicativeness. Especially as regarded the whereabouts of Emma Goldman was this secretiveness evident.

The saloon kept by Justus H. Schwab at 50 East First Street was not opened for business until late yesterday morning, and it was sometime before there was any evidence of business about the place. The few men who did gather in the little saloon late in the afternoon sat at a table drinking and talking in quiet tones. There were no sudden bursts of oratory such as frequently arouse applause from the groups which gather there, and, approached for an expression of opinion on the subject of the shooting, the men in the saloon absolutely declined to commit themselves.

Mrs. Schwab, the widow of the dead Anarchist, was behind the bar yesterday afternoon, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called. Her general attitude was one of resentment at such intrusions, and she answered curtly, when she answered at all. Mr. Schwab, her son, was more inclined to take all questions with an air of lightness.

"Have you ever heard of this man Czolgosz before?" was asked.

"No," answered Schwab.

"Isn't it possible that he is one of your number who has assumed that name?"

Mr. Schwab laughed at the idea. Asked as to his views on the subject of the shooting, he replied that he did not propose to be interviewed.

"Where is Emma Goldman?" was asked.

"Why do you ask me?" inquired Schwab.

"She was in Buffalo a week ago," said Mrs. Schwab.

"But she isn't there now," hastily interrupted the son. "I heard from her in St. Louis less than a week ago—that is, near St. Louis."

"Do you take Emma Goldman seriously?" was asked. "Is she really an important factor among you?"

"Well, the newspapers pay for what she writes, don't they?" answered Mrs. Schwab, with rising anger. "They seem to take her seriously."

Inquiries among other persons known to take a friendly interest in Emma Goldman were met with the statement that she had been out of the city for a month or more, but that her whereabouts were unknown. Some of these persons asserted, with conviction, that there could not be any connection between her and Czolgosz, beyond the fact that the man might have been inflamed by her utterances.

John Most when seen expressed himself with more freedom. He asserted positively that the Anarchists were not in any way responsible for the act of Czolgosz, whom he said he had never heard of until the attempted assassination of the President brought the name into notoriety.

"It is the work of a fanatic," he said, "a man inflamed to the danger point. A crank! That is the right name for him. It is too much the custom nowadays to immediately lay all these things to the doings of the Anarchists. But we are not in existence for any such purpose as this. The man who killed Garfield was a crank with a personal grudge. Bresci was a fanatic. This man is the same. I cannot say too strongly that we deplore this man's act. It is not calculated to evoke any more sympathy from true Anarchists than from any other class.

"It is not right," continued Mr. Most, "always to ascribe these things to the Anarchists. It's getting to be here a good deal like China. There, if a man commits a crime they hold his school teacher responsible. They say he ought to have taught his pupil better. And if the man's head goes off, well, the teacher's head is pretty apt to fall in the same basket. It's much the same over here nowadays with respect to the Anarchists."

Gen. Miles Starts East.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 7.—When Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was informed of the attempted assassination of President McKinley he refused at first to believe it. He announced later that he would leave for Washington at once and abandon his tour of inspection of the military posts in the West. Gen. Miles would see no visitors. He left for the East at midnight.

B. Altman & Co.

Will display on Monday, September 9th, an attractive collection of

Trimmed Hats and Toques,

Representing the New Styles for Autumn and Winter,

and including the most recent Parisian Models.
Department on Third Floor.

Costume Department. Second Floor.

Advance styles of Autumn and Winter Gowns are now shown, of various materials and modish designs, suitable for Luncheons, Visiting and Evening wear.

Fine Cloth Dresses for Street and Traveling,

And **The New Close Fitting Dress Skirts** of Velveteen, Cloth and Cheviot.

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For Autumn and Winter are now in stock,

comprising the newest shapes, of superior quality and workmanship.

For Women and Children

Shoe Department, Third Floor.

Silk Umbrellas. Dep't on First Floor.

On Monday, September 9th, an additional lot of 800 Twilled Silk Umbrellas will be placed on sale; handles of English Natural Wood; eight rib frame, 26 and 28 inches, for Men and Women,

Regular value $3.00 and $3.50, at . . . $2.00

Imported Flannels,

embracing a wide range of New and Exclusive Patterns,

including Roman and Persian effects, particularly adapted for Shirt Waists. Extra fine quality Flannels for Negligée, Kimonos, Matinées, Bath Robes, Pajamas, Outing Shirts, etc.

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LEADERS OF FINANCE AVERT PANIC IN STOCKS

Market Withstands One of the Severest Tests in Its History.

Substantial Declines Registered, Forced by Bears and Timid Holders, but No Demoralization Evident.

Whosoever had predicted or anticipated a panic in the stock market yesterday because of the unexpected and lamentable happening in Buffalo, saw neither his predictions fulfilled nor his anticipations realized. Though the market was put to one of the severest tests known in the history of the Exchange, there was no panic. Recessions there were—substantial ones, ranging from three to ten points; but nothing approaching even semi-demoralization appeared until shortly before the close, when the bears in the market put out the falsehood that the President was dead, thus inducing to hasty liquidation by many timid holders. Then it was that the market sustained its greatest losses, declining quite sharply, only promptly to recover when it was disclosed that there was not a word of truth in the report, and that, quite to the contrary, Mr. McKinley was improved and improving.

In truth, all the unfavorable conditions considered, sentiment generally was that the market had stood up phenomenally well, and had weathered the storm such as it could never have weathered (and this despite the substantial support accorded it) were it not for its inherent strength and did not conditions warrant that support. As a matter of fact, what declines were scored were insignificant as compared with the collapse in May last, and, in the case of not a few prominent stocks, might readily have been forced by a concerted bear attack following some minor calamity. That this is so will appear when it is stated that, despite all the canards put out, and in the face of a most unfavorable bank statement, showing a loss in surplus reserves of over $5,000,000, such stocks as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, the Eries, the Steel stocks, Pennsylvania, and New York Central stood at no time more than from a three to a five point decline each—and this though, in the language of the Street, they were made each a football for the bear raiders and the would-be depressers of market values.

THE HEAVIEST DECLINES.

Wherever greater declines were scored they were for the most part in specialties or in usually inactive stocks, which, apparently, were thrown overboard in fright by timid holders, and which, therefore, because of the limited market, were necessarily sacrificed. Yet that some holders of securities had profited by the experiences, either of themselves or others, in the May panic can readily be seen when it is stated that Delaware and Hudson, which in that panic had broken some 50 points on relatively few transactions—because foolishly sacrificed by an unexperienced broker—yesterday held comparatively steady on dealings in 1,700 shares.

For this remarkable exhibition of market strength credit is given in Wall Street where, it is felt, credit is properly due—to the leading financiers of the Street, the heads of banks and banking institutions, who, by concerted action, prevented any serious developments in the money market, while at the same time coming to the active support of stocks whensoever it appeared that the market might literally run amuck. Not only was there a united, and, it is said, a very successful, effort to support the market at the opening, but those efforts were continued to the very close, securities being purchased on every recession. Had this not been so the canard telling of the President's death would almost surely have precipitated a panic. But Morgan brokers were in the market supporting their specialties, Standard Oil interests sustained their stocks, Gould operators, Vanderbilt interests, the Harriman syndicate—all were in evidence, all rallying to the support of the market.

In this connection it was commented on as singularly fortunate for the market and for the plans of those financiers that the London Exchange was not open yesterday, else it is believed would there have been a vicious raid on Americans there and consequently much lower prices for the opening here. As it was, the local financiers were not only able to regulate opening prices, but they were able later to rally quotations from the low levels of the day, reached about 11:45 A. M., and closed them fairly well above the levels, though still considerably below Friday's final figures.

More, this support is to be continued on Monday when business is resumed. To this end Mr. Morgan has foregone his usual Sunday vacationing, to this end William Rockefeller will return at once to the city; to this end James R. Keene, James Stillman, E. H. Harriman, and other influential factors last night discussed ways and means to check any further market demoralization, and will, it is understood, meet again with Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller to-day.

THE MARKET MOVEMENT.

Coming now to the story proper of the market and the market movement, it may be said that all Wall Street was early active and busy. Long before the usual hour yesterday morning brokers and their clerks began to arrive in the Street and were followed in short order by many outsiders, curious and anxious to see what the day's developments would be. These people for the most part congregated about and in the temporary quarters of the Stock Exchange in the Produce Exchange building, filling the gallery which overlooks both exchanges and the lobbies immediately beyond the Stock Exchange floor. There they waited patiently for the market opening—and they were well rewarded by what they saw. The brokers and their clerks, on the other hand, had no time to play the part of spectators. There was work for them to do—work that tried the brain and racked the body. Customers whose margins were slim and threatened to be exhausted, others who always wait for panic days to pick up stocks cheaply, foreign correspondents—these had to be communicated with—while at the same time the orders and requests that came by mail, more than usually heavy, had to be attended to. Also, because it was foreseen that there would be a great rush of business, every available Stock Exchange member was pressed into service so that orders might be executed the more promptly and satisfactorily. Hence it was that at the opening the attendance of the floor members was larger than at any time since the memorable May panic, when prices and innocents alike were slaughtered.

The opening was in no sense of the word wildly exciting. There was, it is true, the same sullen roar coming from the throats of the many brokers that always follows the sharp tap of the Chairman's gavel announcing the opening of business, and there was also the more or less mad rush to sell or to buy. But the acts were not those of men apparently bereft of their reason—not those of men panic-stricken. Instead, even in the rush, there was a coolness and a deliberation at once refreshing and assuring; and this, all because just previous to the opening it had been officially announced on the floor of the Exchange that the Clearing House Committee, then in session, had authorized the statement that everything would be taken care of and a panic or financial disaster averted. It had been learned, too, that the selling orders to be put in at the opening were relatively few, or rather much fewer than had been expected, and that, on the other hand, there were substantial buying orders from banking interests, "bargain hunters," and others. And so it was no surprise, though to holders of securities it was a glorious relief when, the market opened, the tickers—in figures that spoke more eloquently than words—began to announce to the waiting, anxious people in the many brokers' and bankers' offices in the financial district that the market had not "gone to the dogs," but was finding and steadying itself.

Instead of a great break, such as the bears had predicted, recessions were only moderate. The first quotation registered on the tape was 100 shares of Canada Southern at 68, a decline of 2½ points from the previous day's close. Next came 400 shares of Southern Railway at 31, likewise a decline of 2¼ points, while other quotations were: Missouri Pacific, 600 shares at 101, a decline of 5 points; 300 Erie first preferred at 60¼, Friday's close having been 72¼; Manhattan, 1,000 at 116, Friday's close 119; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 500 at 68¼, Friday's close 71½; Rock Island 140, Friday's close 144½; Pennsylvania, 1,300 at 143½, Friday's close 146; St. Paul, 1,500 at 160, Friday's close 165½; Atchison, 1,300 from 75 to 76, Friday's close 78⅝; Norfolk and Western, 5,000 at 53, Friday's close 55¾; Colorado Fuel 94, Friday's close 99; Tennessee Coal 61, Friday's close 66¼; United States Steel, 10,000 from 41 to 42½, Friday's close 45¼; United States Steel preferred, 4,000 from 91¼ to 92, Friday's close 94⅜; Louisville and Nashville 101, Friday's close 104¾; Reading 41, Friday's close 44; Amalgamated Copper, 5,400 from 112 to 113, Friday's close 117¼; Erie, 10,000 from 41 to 42, Friday's close 44; Union Pacific, 10,000 from 96 to 97¼, Friday's close 100½; Southern Pacific, 10,000 from 55 to 56, Friday's close 58⅝; Baltimore and Ohio 100½, Friday's close 104¼, and American Sugar 130, Friday's close 134.

Not unnaturally, following these opening prices there were many sudden changes for the first ten or fifteen minutes, but it was a noticeable fact that there were no wild fluctuations and it was not a difficult matter to buy or to sell stocks within a quarter or a half of 1 per cent. of the quoted figures, though of course the tape, as is usual on a big day, was some ten minutes behind—in fact was so utterly unable to keep the pace up that many transactions were never recorded. If they had been, the registered total of 900,000 shares would probably have been increased to 1,250,000 shares. The heaviest dealings were in Southern Pacific, 66,000 shares; Atchison, 51,000; St. Paul, 37,000; Erie, 64,000; Pennsylvania, 32,000; Southern Railway, 30,000; Union Pacific, 84,000; United States Steel, 56,000; United States Steel preferred, 31,000, and Amalgamated Copper, 43,000.

BREAK FOLLOWS A RALLY.

Following the irregularity in the first fifteen minutes the market first steadied itself and then proceeded to rally, holding this rally until shortly after 11 o'clock, when, as has been stated, prices broke sharply on the report of the President's death. At about the same time, and some ten minutes earlier than usual, the bank statement came out, showing a further loss in surplus reserves, whereupon the bears seized this as a golden opportunity to attack the whole list, which they did with such success that they forced some very sharp declines, conspicuous of which were the following: Atchison 6 points, Atchison preferred 4, Brooklyn 6⅜, Erie 4⅞, Missouri Pacific 6, Metropolitan 5½, Manhattan 4¾, New York Central 4⅜, Norfolk 4¾, Pennsylvania 5, Rock Island 6½, Reading 4½, St. Paul 9½, Southern Pacific 5½, Union Pacific 6¼, Amalgamated Copper 6⅝, Consolidated Gas 9¼, General Electric 12, People's Gas 4½, American Sugar 6, United States Steel 4⅛, United States Steel preferred 3⅝. These and other losses are more strikingly borne out in the following table:

	Friday's Close.	Yesterday's Lowest.	Decline.
Atchison	78⅛	72½	6
Atchison pf.	98	94	4
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	71½	65½	6⅜
Erie	44	39⅜	4⅛
Missouri Pacific	106	100	6
Metropolitan	168	162½	5½
Manhattan	119	114¼	4¾
New York Central	154⅜	150	4⅜
Norfolk & Western	55¾	51	4¾
Pennsylvania	146	141	5
Rock Island	144¼	138	6¼
Reading	44	39½	4½
St. Paul	165½	156	9½
Southern Pacific	58⅝	53⅛	5½
Union Pacific	100½	94½	6⅜
Amalgamated Copper	117¼	110½	6⅝
Consolidated Gas	225¾	216½	9¼
General Electric	266	254	12
Wabash preferred	41¼	37	3¾
American Sugar	136	128	6
United States Steel	45⅛	41	4⅛
Unit. States Steel pf.	94¾	91⅛	3⅝
Colorado Fuel	99¾	93	6⅞
Chicago & Alton	40	36¾	3¼

When this decline was at its height the banking interests put in large supporting orders, which were successful in checking the downward movement, and finally in bringing about a rally, which was in progress when the market closed. Final figures, however, showed some appreciable net losses, which are set forth in the following table, which also shows the high and low figures for the day:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Loss.
Amalgamated Copper	114½	110¾	111¼	6
Am. Locomotive	25½	24½	24½	2½
Am. Locomotive pf.	85½	83½	83½	2½
Am. Smelting	46¼	44	45	3½
Am. Smelting pf.	97	96	96¾	2¼
Am. Sugar	131¾	128	128¼	5¾
Anaconda	45	43¼	44	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	76½	72½	73	3½
At. Top. & S. F. pf.	96¼	94	94¾	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	102	97	97½	6½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92½	92	92	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70	65¼	65¾	5¼
Canadian Pacific	109¾	109½	109¾	2⅞
Central of New Jersey	162	162	162	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	45½	42¼	43½	3½
Chicago Great Western	23¼	22	22½	2⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161½	156	157	8½
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	185½	185	185	5
Chi. & N. W.	194½	192	192	8
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	141	138	138⅝	5½
Colorado Fuel & Iron	95¼	93	94	5¾
Consolidated Gas	221	216½	217¾	8
Delaware & Hudson	164	161	163	4½
Delaware, Lack. & West.	221	217	217	8
Denver & Rio Grande	45½	44¼	45	3½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	93	91	92	4⅞
Erie	42	39¼	40½	3¾
Erie 1st pf.	71⅝	67½	68¼	4
Erie 2d pf.	57½	54	55	4
General Electric	254	253	254	12
Great Northern pf.	184	180	180	6¾
Illinois Central	144¾	143	144	3
International Paper	23½	22½	22½	3
International Paper pf.	79⅝	78	78	3¼
Iowa Central	36	35	35	4
Lake Erie & Western	62¾	62	62	3
Louisville & Nashville	103⅜	100	101	3¾
Manhattan Elevated	117	114¼	114¼	4½
Metropolitan Street Ry.	165	162½	162½	5½
Missouri Pacific	104	100	100¾	5¼
New York Air Brake	146¾	142	142	7¾
New York Central	152	150	150½	3⅝
New York, Chi. & St. L.	38	37	37¾	3⅝
New York, Ontario & W.	35	32¾	32¾	3
Norfolk & Western	54	51	51½	4½
Pacific Mail	40½	38¼	38½	4¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	144	141	141¾	4⅜
People's Gas & Coal	110½	107¼	108	3¾
Pullman Palace Car	205	205	205	10
Reading	41¾	39½	40½	3½
St. Louis & S. F.	42	42	42	3½
St. Louis & S. F. pf.	31	29	29	3
Southern Pacific	56½	53¾	54	4⅝
Southern Railway	31⅞	30½	30⅝	2⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	62⅞	60¼	60⅞	5¾
Texas Pacific	43	40¾	40¾	4⅜
Union Pacific	97½	94¼	95½	5½
Union Pacific pf.	88¼	87	87½	1½
U. S. Leather	13	12	12½	1⅝
U. S. Leather pf.	81½	79⅝	79⅝	3¾
U. S. Steel	43	41	41⅜	3⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	92⅜	91¼	91¼	3⅝
Wabash	21⅝	20¼	20¼	2⅝
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	90¾	91¼	2½
Wisconsin Central	21¼	20	20½	2½
Wisconsin Central pf.	43⅞	43	43	2½

ON THE MINOR EXCHANGES.

Some Tension, but No Panicky Feeling Apparent—Anxious Crowds in Stock Brokers' Offices.

In the customers' rooms of the stock brokerage offices during the morning yesterday there were the crowds of anxious but quiet men and the evidences of nearly suppressed excitement which had been absent from Wall Street since the days first following the panic of May 9.

Attention was divided between the changes on the quotation boards, the story told by the ticker, and the bulletins from Buffalo relative to the condition of the President.

Another reminder of the panic week of last May was found in the presence of bargain hunters, who narrowly scanned the quotations for a chance to buy good stocks cheap.

The excited but not panicky scenes on the Stock Exchange were repeated in miniature on the floor of the Consolidated Exchange, where the course of prices on the "big board" was closely followed.

Neither on the Produce nor on the Cotton Exchange was there any serious damage to prices after a sharp, but not extended, setback at the opening, although the tension was obvious and bulletins from Buffalo were quickly read.

Mortimer H. Wagar, President of the Consolidated Exchange, on behalf of that body sent a telegram of sympathy to Secretary Cortelyou.

President Barnes of the Produce Exchange sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. McKinley and acknowledged a cable dispatch of similar tenor received from the Liverpool Corn Trade Association.

READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

Clearing House Committee and Leaders of Wall Street Confer—Satisfied with the Situation.

The Clearing House Committee met yesterday at the Clearing House, in Cedar Street, and made arrangements to protect the interests of the Associated Banks, the banks for which they clear, and clients. At the meeting perfect and unanimous understanding was reached, and no situation could have presented itself with which the committee would not have been able to cope.

William Sherer, the Manager of the Clearing House, was at his post long before 9 o'clock, the hour for the committee meeting. He is a veteran in financial crises, and had gauged the situation created by the attempt to assassinate President McKinley thoroughly. When asked what the outlook for the day was in the banking and Stock Exchange district, he replied, very seriously:

"'God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives.' I repeat the words of President Garfield. The sentiment in them may apear to be unfeeling, but we must nerve ourselves to such ideas. They are a parody on 'The King is dead, long live the King.' While we deeply grieve over what has befallen President McKinley, our duty is to look ahead, and if we did not stand together to preserve the stability of affairs it would only aggravate the calamity."

When the committee met there were present Chairman Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank. The only committeeman absent was Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank. He is in the Adirondacks, and it would have been impossible for him, had he had news of the shooting of the President promptly, to have reached New York in time to attend the meeting. Mr. Tappen rarely goes to the Gallatin on Saturday. On Friday he started for Lenox, Mass., and heard the terrible news when he reached his destination. Three-quarters of an hour later he was making a return journey, via Pittsfield and Albany, and he reached New York at 5:30 A. M. yesterday. There were also in the committee room J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank, a majority of the financial giants of the Wall Street district, who came to advise with the committee and place their resources to the best advantage to banks and customers. Robert Bacon, Mr. Morgan's partner, took part in the conference.

PLAN OF ACTION DECIDED UPON.

The committee had decided on a plan of action to meet any phase or strait in the money or stock market before the Stock Exchange dealings began and Mr. Tappen came from the conference room and made this announcement:

"The banks have the situation well in hand and will do everything possible to prevent a panic. The Clearing House Committee met to decide what is best to do. The banks are a unit in protective measures, as they have been before in similar crises, and the committee will when necessary take proper action."

The committee waited for the first quotations from the Stock Exchange, and after the rally from the bear attack on the list Mr. Tappen left it and stated:

"The market is, all things considered, strong; we are doing nothing because there is nothing to do. We are simply holding the fort. The stock market is taking care of itself and we shall if it needs it support it. It has not been found necessary to pass any resolutions or to take action with a view to issuing Clearing House certificates. All that we have done has been to informally and unanimously resolve to support the monetary situation. The opinion prevailed among us before the stock market opened that there would be no great flurry in stocks, and this has been justified by results."

The committee adjourned subject to sudden call in case of emergency before 11 o'clock.

"Everything is well in hand," said President Simmons after the meeting. "Of course no loans can be called to-day, and Saturday is a dies non so far as money is concerned. But if there is any bidding up of money to-day we will take care of it. The Clearing House banks will if necessary stand together as in the past and be prepared for anything that may occur. We are not talking of time loans to-day, but loan transactions are liked to be on fair terms on Monday. The financial outlook is encouraging and there is no extraordinary excitement on the Stock Exchange. All the great financial interests of the city are safe and there is no cause for alarm. The committee discussed the situation fully with Messrs. Morgan, Woodward, Baker, and Stillman, and proof of the stability of the situation is found in the fact that it did nothing. Nothing came before it calling for action, and inasmuch as there was nothing to do, nothing was done. In case of emergency the committee is prepared to concur in the issue of Clearing House certificates. This of course will be done by the Clearing House Association."

J. Pierpont Morgan slept on his yacht Corsair, and when he got out of a cab at Broad and Wall Streets at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning found his banking house closely guarded by half a dozen detectives detailed from the Wall Street branch of Capt. Titus's command. They were at the main entrance, in Wall and Broad Streets, and at the entrance in the Mills Building. Mr. Morgan went to his desk, remained a few minutes talking with his son-in-law, Herbert Satterlee, and left with Mr. Bacon, his partner, for the Clearing House. On his return Mr. Morgan called at the Gallatin National Bank to see President Tappen. He was out, and Mr. Morgan went to his own offices, where Mr. Tappen, half an hour later, called on him and they had a private talk for a quarter of an hour.

ALL IS WELL, SAYS MR. MORGAN.

Later in the day Mr. Morgan made this statement:

"The financial situation is absolutely good. There is nothing to derange it. The banks will take care of that. You need not worry about it."

After Mr. Tappen returned to the Gallatin Bank he talked privately with Manager Sherer of the Clearing House. Both said that no especial significance should be attached to their conference.

After the close of the market James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, said:

"The record of the day, with the disposition to renew and make loans, simply carried out the view which had been universally entertained by leading interests that there would be nothing approaching a panic because the conditions, both commercial and financial, are not such as would warrant a panic."

All that President Baker of the First National Bank would say of the situation was that the banks of the city would meet all its requirements.

President Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank said:

"The Clearing House Committee will make no declaration except what is well understood—namely, that the banks will be in a position to borrow according to their needs and at proper rates."

Manager Sherer was in very good humor when he left the Clearing House for the day.

"We are," he said, "simply standing at the throttle. We think we have a clear track, although the roadbed is a bit shaky. But if any red signals are displayed we'll just stop and remove the obstruction."

The Clearing House Committee will be in session and ready to take immediate and necessary action to-morrow morning. None of the heads of the banking interests whose advice or co-operation might be needed were further from the city yesterday than would enable them to be in town early to-morrow.

One of the callers on Mr. Morgan yesterday was Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Experts Express Confidence that the Adverse Effect on the Stock Market Can Only Be Temporary.

Men prominent in financial and commercial circles yesterday continued to take the view that the adverse effect upon the stock market of the attempted assassination of President McKinley can be merely of a temporary nature and that there really is nothing in the situation to justify alarm, or even pessimism. Herewith are some of the opinions expressed:

BAYARD DOMINICK of the Stock Exchange firm of Dominick & Dominick—The market, of course, declined, but it was well supported, in spite of a tremendous liquidation. The banks took a broad and liberal position and assisted materially in keeping things in hand. What the effect of the President's death would have, should that lamentable contingency arise, of course it is impossible to foresee. I do not believe that the results will be serious to the financial condition and the prosperity of the country. We are on such a sound basis that a comparison with the times following the assassination of Garfield is out of the question.

SIG. H. ROSENBLATT of the Stock Exchange house of Zimmerman & Forshay—I think the market has been wonderfully well supported and has held up splendidly, all the facts considered. Early in the day customers in brokers' offices—and fortunately there is not a large line of stocks being carried by the public—responded cheerfully to the calls for more margin, while in addition to the banking buying there were orders from Europe and various home sources. Inasmuch as the country is wonderfully prosperous, I do not see how market values can be affected other than in a temporary way.

H. H. HOLLISTER, of Hollister & Babcock, bankers and brokers—I believe the declines were temporary only. The conditions of the market and of the country are entirely different now from what they were at the assassination of Garfield. Then the country at large was financially unsound. Any calamity which might have befallen would have resulted in the same series of bearish campaigns on the stock market, accompanied by a general depression in the country. Should the President succumb to his wounds there would probably be another decline. A few people who have not yet sold out would think they ought to sell, but that will be the end.

TALBOT J. TAYLOR—The market behaved very well indeed at the opening. There was not much liquidation, and commission houses were more inclined to buy than to sell, although the shorts brought in many selling orders. As a matter of fact, the dastardly attempt on the life of the President depressed the market less than was expected, much less than the bank statement, the issuing of which started a selling movement under which the market broke. For the next few days the market will depend on the news from the President's bedside. The large financial interests will do everything in their power to take care of the stock market as well as the money market.

H. L. HORTON, banker and broker—We are on a sound basis, our money is as good as that of any other nation, and our credit is better. I was therefore not surprised that the market held so well, comparatively speaking. If Mr. McKinley should die over Sunday, a further decline may be expected on Monday, but it will not be severe.

A representative of KUHN, LOEB & CO.—There is nothing in the situation to excite any undue alarm. There will be no need of any rally or capital to support the market."

PENALTY SHOULD BE DEATH.

Senator Platt's View of the Punishment That Should Be Inflicted for Attacks on Presidents.

Senator Thomas C. Platt said yesterday that a special law should be passed by Congress making the punishment death for any person who makes an attempt on the life of the President. Senator Platt also has his ideas about Anarchists. When seen in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Senator said:

"I suppose the man who made the attempt on President McKinley's life will have to be tried under the law of New York State if the President recovers. The punishment, I am informed, is fixed at a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. It is a shame that a man who makes an attempt on the life of the President can escape with such a light sentence. I think a special law should be passed making a crime of this kind punishable by instant death."

"Is there any United States statute under which the man could be tried?" was asked.

"Not that I know of. I believe he would have to be tried under the State law."

"What action should Congress take in regard to Anarchists?" was asked.

"A law should be passed suppressing the Anarchists. At the present time I cannot say just what kind of a law should be enacted."

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Van Wyck Calls Upon the People to Offer Public Intercession for the President.

Mayor Van Wyck at noon yesterday issued this proclamation:

A most cowardly attempt has been made upon the life of the President of the United States, who lies critically ill in the City of Buffalo.

In view of this sudden and appalling calamity, which fills the hearts of all with sorrow and anxiety, I call upon the people of the City of New York to meet in their accustomed places of worship to-morrow, Sept. 8, to join in earnest prayer to Him who is the giver of all life to grant to our suffering President a safe deliverance from his peril and a speedy return to health and to the discharge of the duties of his great office.

Witness, my hand and seal of office, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, this 7th day of September, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and one. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

THE MAYOR TO MRS. McKINLEY.

Extends to the President's Wife the Sympathy of All.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent this dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

The people of the City of New York, shocked at the dastardly attempt on the life of your beloved husband, the President of the United States, extend their profound sympathy to you in your hours of anxiety and sorrow and earnestly pray for his speedy and complete recovery.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Mayor.

GOV. VOORHEES'S ACTION.

No New Jersey State Day Exercises at the Exposition.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey announced yesterday that on account of the attempted assassination of President McKinley the New Jersey State Day exercises, which were to have taken place at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next Friday, and the banquet to the Irish and Canadian riflemen arranged for that date, as well as one at Long Branch announced for to-morrow, will not take place. He issued orders revoking all arrangements to-day.

The shooting events will take place on to-morrow and Tuesday, according to programme, but all festivities have been called off.

Day of Prayer Set Apart.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 7.—Acting Gov. Northcott this afternoon issued a proclamation setting apart Sunday, Sept. 8, as a day of prayer for the recovery of President McKinley.

Prayers in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Gov. John Walter Smith has issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens of Maryland to join in giving thanks for the escape of President McKinley from immediate death at the hands of an assassin and praying for his restoration to health. Tuesday of next week is the day appointed by the Governor.

Special Daily Litany at St. Paul's.

In St. Paul's Chapel a special litany was held at noon yesterday. Prayers for the recovery of the President were offered, and also for Mrs. McKinley and the relatives of the family in their affliction. The same service will be held daily at the same hour until further notice.

NO INVESTIGATION HERE.

Local Secret Service Agents Not Called Upon to Take Action.

When inquiry was made yesterday at the Secret Service Bureau, in the Federal Building, whether an investigation was being made to learn if the assassin who made the attempt upon the life of President McKinley had any associates here, Agent Flynn said:

"We are not investigating the matter officially, for we have not been called upon to do so. There may be agents from Washington on here, but if they are, I know nothing of it, for no one has called upon me in the matter.

"So far as I understand, this man hails from the West. The Secret Service men at Cincinnati and Chicago are making an investigation, but, as I say, thus far there has been no call made upon this office in connection with the shooting of the President."

North German Lloyd's Sympathy.

Gustav H. Schwab, General Manager in America of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram from the company's office at Berlin yesterday expressing heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the hope that the President may have a speedy recovery.

THE WELLINGTON INTERVIEW.

The Senator Declines to Say Whether He Was "Indifferent."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—A morning paper here publishes an interview with United States Senator George L. Wellington, given in Cumberland, upon the reception of the news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. Senator Wellington is quoted as saying:

"McKinley and I are enemies. I have nothing good to say about him, and under the circumstances do not care to say anything bad. I am indifferent to the whole matter."

The attention of the Senator was directed this morning to the interview, with a request for a denial or affirmation of the words attributed to him. He flatly declined to give either.

YACHT RACE PROGRAMME.

The Event Not to be Postponed Unless the President Dies.

Unless President McKinley dies the great international yacht race will occur according to the programme already arranged. Should the President pass away, however, the meeting between the two boats will be postponed indefinitely.

That was the statement issued by Commodore Kane at the New York Yacht Club last night. Thus far there has been no meeting called on account of the shooting of the President, and none will be called, unless he dies.

RABBIS OFFER PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT

Tributes to Mr. McKinley's Worth in City Synagogues.

ANARCHISTS ARE DENOUNCED

Dr. Silverman Declares This Land Must Not Be a Refuge for Enemies of Society.

Expressions of deep regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley, together with prayers for his speedy recovery, were uttered by practically all of the rabbis of the synagogues of the city at the regular Saturday morning service yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler conducted the service at Temple Beth-El. His text was: "And ye who cleave to the Eternal, your God, live all of you to-day." He made an extended reference during the sermon to the attack upon President McKinley. Dr. Kohler said that the attempt upon the President's life was all the more startling as it occurred on the day of Mr. McKinley's most signal triumph, when as the embodiment of the Nation he had spoken on the future destiny of the American people. He said:

"It is peculiarly distressing that just when the American people have entered upon a new era of prosperity which prognosticates peace, friendship, and amity between all lands and nations, the President should have been struck by the dastardly shot of an Anarchist. Millions of people in this country and in all lands tremble at this moment not only at the thought that this precious life should be imperiled by this act of wickedness and madness, but at the idea that the great principles of liberty and human greatness and dignity are thus abused.

"It would seem that liberty itself is jeopardized if the freedom accorded to all races and classes of men in this country is thus abused and the welfare and happiness of 75,000,000 of people are to be thus assailed by one man's foul deed.

"Amid tears and trembling, our petitions go up to the throne of the Almighty that he who has been stricken so unexpectedly by the arm of an assassin may be granted a speedy recovery."

Dr. Kohler also read a special prayer for the recovery of the President.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman resumed his pastoral duties at Temple Emanu-El some days earlier than he intended in order to conduct the services yesterday. Dr. Silverman announced that the sad blow which has fallen on the country rendered it fitting and even imperative for him to speak concerning the attempted assassination from his pulpit.

"Now is the time," said he, "for every American patriot to rise as one man and drive every Anarchist and every person of seditious tendencies from our shores. Let America be the first to declare that this country is no place for Anarchism and will not furnish the adherents of its principles with a habitation or refuge.

"Three times within the past thirty-six years the hand of an assassin has been turned against the life of our Chief Magistrate, and it is high time that we take some decisive action in the matter. Let us be the first to declare that we will expel from our land every man and every woman whose hand and heart are turned against established government.

"This is a time not for public excitement, but a time when we should repress our public emotions and deal with the problem in a deliberate and determined manner. In the whole country there should be one unanimous protest against the men who lend themselves to traitorous means to establish their unrighteous opinions. If there are any men or women dissatisfied with the present form of government, let them resort to peaceful means and not to violence and murder.

"Mr. McKinley has by his great wisdom and justice gained the esteem of the whole country, so that there is not one patriotic citizen who does not feel a deep sympathy for him and his noble consort. He has thus far been a great President and carried the Nation through the crucial period of the recent war. If we ever had need of him we have it at the present time."

Dr. Silverman closed with a prayer for the President's rapid recovery.

At the synagogue Shaarai Tephilla the usual service was supplemented by a petition from the congregation for the recovery of the President.

Dr. Frederick de Sola Mendes spoke at some length upon the attempted assassination of Mr. McKinley. He said:

"Little did I think a few days ago when I sat in the Temple of Music in Buffalo that it would be the scene of the perpetration of such an atrocious assault upon the man we all so love and honor. From one end of the country to the other to-day is cast a gloom. We all pray that God may keep alive our beloved President. We also pray for that dear wife who has but recently recovered from such a serious illness herself, and we pray that she may be able to bear up under the exacting strain."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the Shearith Israel Synagogue, 100 Central Park West, at the morning service said:

"The whole Nation mourns to-day the sad affliction that has come to our beloved President."

A special prayer in the name of the congregation was offered that the President be restored to health.

In all the east side synagogues prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of the President. The Rev. Philip Klein of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodal Synagogue, 54 Norfolk Street, spoke at considerable length on the President's shooting.

At the regular service of the Congregation Shaari Zedeck, 38 and 40 Henry Street, the officiating cantor by order of the President of the congregation, Isador Platt, offered a special prayer for the recovery of the President. The congregation rose during the prayer and made the responses at the close in a manner which showed the depth of their feeling for the stricken President. The prayers will be continued at the meetings of the congregation until the President is out of danger.

In the absence of Rabbi Maurice H. Harris, the cantor, the Rev. H. Dewmark, preached at the Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue. A special prayer for the President's recovery, the comforting of Mrs. McKinley, and the bringing to justice of the assailants, was offered.

PRAYERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Suggestion Made by President O'Brien Is Approved by the Borough Board Unanimously.

President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education yesterday addressed a circular letter to all of the School Principals of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx suggesting that the school children of these boroughs on to-morrow afternoon be asked to pray for the recovery of President McKinley. The letter was approved by the School Board of these boroughs, which met in the afternoon. In President O'Brien's communication he says:

"The President of the United States, William McKinley, lies hovering between life and death, the victim of a most dastardly attempt on his life by a wicked assassin.

"The whole Nation has been horrified by this terrible deed, and its fervent prayers are being poured forth that the Great Creator may vouchsafe to save the life of our President, so revered by us all for his lovable character and pre-eminent fitness for the exalted position he occupies.

"In this hour of gloom and peril it would seem meet and proper that the Board of Education should join in this universal appeal to Almighty God to divert from the Nation this impending calamity.

"I should therefore suggest that on Monday afternoon you call all the children of your school together, and, after reading this communication, exhort them before retiring to pray God to save the life of our great and good President."

After the meeting of the School Board the following telegram was sent to Secretary to the President Cortelyou, at Buffalo:

In behalf of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on this date, I desire hereby to express through you the sincere condolence of the members of the same board to Mrs. McKinley in the sad affliction which she and our Nation have sustained, and to express a heartfelt hope that an all merciful Providence may mitigate in some degree the severity of this terrible blow.

MILES M. O'BRIEN, President.

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THE CRIME AND ITS EFFECT.

It is one of the elements of wanton atrocity in the crime attempted upon the President that, had it been successful, it would and could have made no change of importance in the course of the National life. Had the desire of the assailant been to secure a change in the Government, it would have been absolutely futile, and must have been known to be so to any person of even low intelligence. While this fact makes the crime more inexplicable, it is one of immense significance for the American people. It makes plainer than ever the essential stability of our Government and the degree of completeness with which it serves its original purpose.

The President may die, and the land will mourn with deep and sincere grief, but any vacancy in the office, however it may occur, whether it be temporary or final, is provided for. The Vice President has been chosen for precisely that emergency. Whatever may be the opinion of a critical minority as to the excellence of the choice made last Fall, it was the choice of the legal majority of the voters, made with full knowledge of the ultimate purpose of the Vice Presidency, and of the fact that for seventeen Presidents who have served out the term of their election there have been four Vice Presidents who have succeeded to the office of President. The election of Vice President is definitely a contingent election to the Presidency. If the possible contingency occurs, the incumbent enters on his duties and powers with the full and explicit authorization of the popular will duly expressed. There can be no serious interruption. And the law has taken care that no interruption shall exist even if the Vice President also is disabled. The head of each of the important departments is designated to assume in turn the office that may be left vacant.

Nor does the admirable stability of our Government depend solely on the forethought with which possible accidents have been provided for. It rests on deeper foundations. Its peculiar basis is the representative character of the Government itself. The power lodged therein is not an inheritance, and follows no line of personal succession. It is derived from the popular will, and it is distributed between the Legislature and the Executive. The share of the latter is great, but it is substantially subordinate and delegated. The immediate repository of the National will is the Legislature. Both together are but the temporary agents of the real principal, the people. Year by year, sometimes blindly and foolishly, but always in the stern school of experience and responsible freedom, the people live their own life, develop their own character, find their own way through the complex conditions of National growth. The passing of the greatest of their servants, even by atrocious violence, cannot deeply disturb, cannot at all disable their vigorous and steady institutions.

Much was said on Friday evening of the possible effect of the death of the President on the "business" of the country. There was little occasion. Any sudden and striking event is apt to upset the excitable minds of the speculators in stocks. Disturbance of this sort, in a country where credit plays so extensive a part, might produce unfortunate results. It was well that the powerful financiers, who are the especial guardians of credit, should take precautions that a factitious and baseless excitement should do no harm. But whether harm from such a cause could be serious depends upon the general conditions in trade and industry. Where these are as sound and wholesome as they are generally believed to be at present, the real business of the country is safe from the consequences of a momentary excitement in the stock market. If these conditions are not sound, even the power of the great financiers is inadequate to check reaction when once started, or to prevent its starting. The story of the Street yesterday proves beyond all reasonable doubt that the business of the country is proceeding in normal channels under healthy conditions. And one source of the general security is, what we have already pointed out, that the public life of the Nation is determined by the Nation itself and is independent of accident to the men who for the time being are intrusted with office.

Another feature in the effect of the crime attempted on the President is to be noted. The feeling that has found universal expression among all classes is, to a remarkable degree, as much personal as patriotic. It is not the possible vacancy in the office of the Chief Executive that is in the general mind. There has been hardly a trace of apprehension as to consequences. There has been a deep sense of sorrow over the suffering and danger of a brave and blameless citizen. There has been profound indignation at the motiveless cruelty of the assault. There has been an outpouring of affection for the public servant who had endeared himself to the people and was so unaffectedly one of them in heart and thought. But the calm, sustained confidence of the Nation in itself has not for a moment been shaken. Nor, even if the worst should come, need it be.

AGAINST THE CANTEEN.

We entirely agree with The Evening Post that the letter of Gen. DAGGETT, which we reproduce in another column, is "the strongest testimony against the canteen which has yet appeared." There is no more gallant and deserving officer on the army list. There are few of more experience. The experience of Gen. DAGGETT in China as Colonel of the Fourteenth Infantry was the culmination of the service which it virtually concluded. There could be no more expert witness. Moreover, the tone in which he gives his reasons is moderate and judicial, and calculated to inspire confidence in his conclusions. Decidedly his testimony is "the strongest that has yet appeared."

One abatement, and one only, there is to be made from the value of his testimony, and that is that so much of it is rather argument than testimony, that is to say, theoretical consideration rather than actual experience. That recalls that Gen. DAGGETT is a Maine man, and that when he was a boy in Maine there were still there a good many intelligent people, as there still are a great many good people, who believed in the efficacy of prohibition. Nevertheless, we have freely to own that if the consensus of military testimony agreed with Gen. DAGGETT'S, the canteen in the army ought to be abolished.

We all know that there is no consensus on that side of the question. How much testimony there is on the same side we shall know when the reports that are understood to have been ordered from all officers commanding troops have been collated and published. Our readers will bear us witness that we have from the first insisted that this was a question to be settled by expert testimony. We believe it ought to be settled by the officers of the army themselves, who are responsible for its efficiency, without interference from outside. But if it is settled by the weight of evidence we shall certainly have no complaint or objection to make. What we object to is the attempt to settle it without regard to the evidence, by fanatics who would rather have the whole army to consist of drunkards than to have the Government recognize "sin," and who talk impudent silliness about a "conspiracy" of army officers to encourage drunkenness. These people have done so much mischief that it is to be expected as well as hoped that this time Congress will decide the matter according to the dictates of reason and not of hysteria.

ATTRACTIONS FOR CORPORATIONS

The great success of New Jersey in attracting by an extremely liberal general corporations law pretty much everything large in the way of stock companies, and gaining therefrom a revenue which has met all the State expenses on a liberal scale, has had the very natural effect of causing one State after another to revise its general corporations law in the hope of attracting a share of this very profitable business. West Virginia and Delaware were the first to throw the doors wide open, with the result that they caught pretty much all the companies which could not incorporate anywhere else, and the abuses practiced under the laws of those States became so notorious that a West Virginia or a Delaware charter came to be regarded by prudent investors almost as a danger signal. While it is true that some very respectable and reputable corporations were organized under the laws of those States, they were handicapped by the fact that they were found in exceedingly bad company. Some of the Western States made the same mistake, and enacted laws so liberal that those who took advantage of them had to give substantial guarantees of their bona fides before prudent financiers would have anything to do with them.

At the last session of its Legislature New York made some important modifications of its general corporations law, largely in the direction of correcting some very obvious defects in the statute which had driven over into New Jersey everything except the smaller companies intending to do a strictly local business and afraid of the taxation levied upon foreign corporations. A New York incorporation was always a guarantee of eminent respectability in a stock company, but in the case of the great enterprises and consolidations which needed no guarantees of this sort the New York law offered few attractions. It is much better now and much fairer to all in interest, but New Jersey still has the lead, largely, we imagine, because its system of taxation is less drastic than New York considers necessary. And now Connecticut has been seized with the ambition to become the home of great corporations and has enacted a law which seems to be for revenue only. As it became operative with the beginning of the present month, it is still enough of a novelty to merit notice.

A company which incorporates under the Connecticut law discharges its financial obligations to that State by paying its incorporation tax, and is thereafter forever exempt from taxation. The incorporation tax is 50 cents for each $1,000 of authorized capital up to $5,000,000. For any amount in excess of that sum it is 10 cents per $1,000. A very simple calculation will show what it costs to incorporate in Connecticut for any amount desired. The least capitalization recognized by the law is $2,000, of which one-half must be paid in. For anything above the minimum the requirement is that one-half the amount of the authorized capital shall be subscribed, and that 20 per cent. of the amount so subscribed shall be paid in before the company can begin business. The only report required is a brief annual statement relative to the disposition of the stock, which need make no showing of the company's condition or business. For purposes of incorporation it does not need to define the nature or scope of its business, unless it chooses to, and should it give this information gratuitously it may subsequently change its mind without risk of exceeding its charter powers. It may do anything under a general incorporation except conduct a bank, a trust company, or an insurance company, operate a railroad or do business as a gas, water, or electric-light company in the State of Connecticut, but it may do as many of these things in other States as it can get the right to. No stockholder or Director needs to be a resident of Connecticut, and all the representation the company needs is some one in the State to act as its agent. Obviously such a corporation can be in the enjoyment of all the corporate powers a State can grant and yet be wholly beyond the jurisdiction of its courts. It has what is practically a letter of marque, which other States must respect and which everywhere limits the liability of its stockholders to the payment made, or due, on the stock they have subscribed for.

There is food for thought in this scheme of corporate legislation. If Connecticut gets a considerable revenue from the sale of its very liberal charters, and some other State becomes envious of its good fortune, what sort of a bid will next be made to wandering millions looking for a home? For the moment Connecticut leads. To secure this advantage it would seem to have gone as far as it safely can—and perhaps a little further. If less conservative States try their hands at the revision of their general corporations laws it will require no great ingenuity to devise inducements which will prove more attractive than those outlined. Half the Connecticut incorporation tax would be liberally compensatory for the privilege of registering, and why a State which goes into the business of selling charters to foreign corporations should care whether they have any capital at all, so long as the incorporators can raise the amount of the fee, does not appear.

A BAY STATE AGITATOR.

In a moment of light-mindedness this journal once spoke irreverently of GAMALIEL BRADFORD of Boston, Massachusetts. Thereupon a friend who knew of the distinguished services of GAMALIEL as a public thinker reproved us with befitting severity. This was years ago, but our repentance was so sincere that even now it seems to us blasphemous and shocking when shallow Bostonians speak of Mr. BRADFORD as "GAMMY" and traduce him.

Still, he sometimes makes it hard to worship him duly. If he were another, and not GAMALIEL BRADFORD, he would be justly loathed for the pestilent way in which he is now going about the Old Commonwealth of Massachusetts brewing discontent and setting class against class; also he would be ridiculed for his silliness and flouted for the miserable sterility of his ideas.

Mr. BRADFORD seeks the nomination for Governor from the Democratic Party. There may be fifteen hundred voters in the State who from the ancient habit of disloyalty or ingrained native perversity would from choice vote for GAMALIEL BRADFORD. But if the Democratic Convention should name him it would be as a joke, or to save expense. He promises to run his own campaign.

In addressing an audience of labor organizations at Haverhill on the evening of Labor Day, Mr. BRADFORD most surprisingly blended the doctrines of DEBS and JEFFERSON DAVIS. He said the North ought to have bought all the slaves in order to avert the disaster of civil war, which "sowed the terrible seed of the military spirit." Now a war cloud threatens to overcast the whole sky—it is the conflict of capital and organized labor, of wealth against poverty, and class against class. The last war was between sections, this war is between classes, and capital is silently preparing for the struggle. "The force of arms and of soldiers will always be on the side of wealth and the multitude must succumb," said Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD to his labor audience at Haverhill. He took the Chicago strike riots as a specific example:

> Perhaps the most instructive episode in history took place in Chicago in 1894. The railroads were tied up by a strike. That great city, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, was almost paralyzed by a cessation of transportation. Distress and alarm were spreading everywhere. The State Executive was indifferent or powerless. But when President CLEVELAND sent a couple of United States regiments, that whole disturbance collapsed at once, and to-day all over the country you can find engineers and other railroad men who lost their places in that strike and were compelled to seek employment elsewhere. Suppose that the capitalists find in the Federal power a force which can be bought for money, equal to suppressing all resistance, while they do not see the other dangers it involves. Suppose that the thousands of quiet citizens who dread the disturbance and discomfort resulting from strikes learn to regard the Federal power as the instrument of enforcing order. What will become of organized labor then? Senator HAWLEY, in a speech before the Connecticut Legislature a year ago in March, openly advocated the maintenance of a Federal army for that purpose. A Federal army of 50,000 men is to-day being trained in the Philippines to entire indifference whom they fire upon, if they get the order to fire. The greatest danger to organized labor, as to all other local interests, is the extension of Federal power; that to which the Democratic Party for 100 years has offered an uncompromising opposition.

"Where shall we look for safety?" asks this apostle of discord. "I answer, without hesitation, to the State Governments. It is they and they only who, with any semblance of authority, and acting with a common purpose, can hope to stem the tide."

Secession or nullification? In the heat of their resentment against the Embargo act during the War of 1812, the people of Massachusetts talked of secession as a measure of relief. We disremember whether GAMALIEL BRADFORD was then a secessionist or a Union man, but he is against the Union now. He teaches those who will listen to him to distrust and hate the Federal Government. He tells them that when the Government at Washington uses its authority to suppress insurrection, protect life and property, and preserve order, it is the duty of the Governors of States to resist and oppose it. That is what he means by stemming the tide of Federal usurpation; if he means anything. And he goes about begging to be nominated for Governor of Massachusetts in order that he may set the example and begin the work of resistance to the Federal Government.

It is very hard this year to respect Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD. Even the Democrats of Massachusetts refuse to attend to him.

GENERAL NOTES.

The last horse cars in Massachusetts, running down Buzzard's Bay way, gave way to electric trolleys on Wednesday last.

* * *

The mother of Gov. Beckham of Kentucky enjoys the rare distinction of being the daughter, sister, and mother of Governors of States. Her father was Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe.

* * *

James Monroe Hill of Austin, Texas, is one of the few survivors of the battle of San Jacinto, which assured to Texas its independence. He was born in Georgia, and was a cousin of the late United States Senator Benjamin H. Hill of that State.

* * *

Colorado reports are to the effect that the tourist season has been the best in the history of the picturesque State. The number of visitors is estimated at 60,000. Next year the State will have better facilities for caring for the strangers.

* * *

The United Daughters of the Confederacy announce their intention to have the monument to Jefferson Davis in Richmond, Va., completed and unveiled in 1903. They have now $35,000 of the fund they require, and say they must have $40,000 more.

* * *

Maine has had more Summer visitors this year than ever before, and railroad officials regarded as competent to judge estimate that these visitors, with those to come later in the season, will leave $15,000,000 in the State as compensation for their care, comfort, and pleasures.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton is to talk at the dinner of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers in Chicago on Tuesday evening about "Some Laws That Ought to be Repealed." The guests are asked to attend "in business dress."

* * *

The annual reunion of Mosby's Men is to be held in Warrenton, Va., next Saturday. By Mosby's Men is meant the members of the Forty-third Battalion of Virginia Cavalry of the Confederate Army, who were commanded by Col. John S. Mosby during the war of the rebellion. Not many survive.

* * *

R. Walter Dickinson has been substituted by the Virginia State Republican Committee for Robert W. Blair as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican State ticket, Mr. Blair being found to be too young by the Constitutional requirement to serve if he were elected to the office.

* * *

Major Henry Brainerd, who was one of the Greely party to the arctic regions and has just returned from the Philippines, visited Buffalo last week to see especially the Eskimo village. He says that all the Greely party who were rescued by the ship under command of Commander, now Admiral, Schley, in 1884, still live. They are, besides Gen. Greely, Brainerd, Beiderbeck, Connel, Fredericks, and Long.

* * *

The City of Philadelphia now has two recreation piers, the second, 70 feet wide and 520 feet long, having been opened to the public on Wednesday last. It is at the foot of Race Street; the other is at Chestnut Street. At the river end of the new pier there are two towers 60 feet high, one for an observation tower, to which the public will have access, and the other for the use of the harbor firemen.

* * *

In a Maine town the other day Mr. Moses F. Chick and wife gave a dinner party, at which the guests were six sisters, aunts of Mrs. Chick, whose combined ages were 470 years. Their names and ages are: Mrs. Mary Silsby, 88 years; Mrs. Ada Garland, 82 years; Mrs. Olive Penney, 80 years; Mrs. Sarah Saunders, 77 years; Mrs. Louisa Frost, 73 years; Mrs. Priscilla Jordan, 70 years. They all reside in Maine, and all were born on a farm in that State.

* * *

A big box, containing a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, has lain unopened in the Pennsylvania freight station in Cincinnati ever since last December, because the donor of the statue and the Cincinnati committee cannot or do not agree upon a site for its erection. The name of the donor is not publicly revealed, but it is said that he has declared that if the statue is not placed on the site that he thinks best, he will withdraw his offer to Cincinnati and present the statue to a small town in Illinois which was his birthplace.

BRIBERS AND BRIBETAKERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The report of the official stenographer of the language used by the Tammany-appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police of this imperial City of New York when, on Thursday last, in his anger, he turned upon Patrolman O'Neill, developes a condition that may well appall the peace and law loving citizens, even used as they have become to the rule of the gang of thugs who have for almost four years had it and them by the throat.

The law clearly makes it an offense for stores to transact certain sales on Sundays, and it also makes that offense of a very serious character for any police officer to fail to make an arrest for any violation of the laws of the State or of the ordinances of this city, of which he may have observation. Yet this ruffian Devery, lost to all sense of his sworn duty to see that the laws are enforced by the force of which he is the real head, has the audacity to yell in brutal tones to an officer whose endeavor it was to perform his duty, "I say they should have thrown you through the window! What right have you to go in and interfere with that man in his business place?"

And then this political healer, disgracing the city whose uniform he wears, or did wear, proceeded to pronounce sentence of a fine of thirty days' pay upon this officer for what? For attempting to do that for which he is hired, and which he had sworn he would do.

Is it not about time, without awaiting the arrival of the 1st of January next, that this Devery be ejected from the position he has so long disgraced by his brutal and offensive so-called administration of police law?

If officers of police are to be instructed by the head of that force that if they attempt to enforce the laws against the followers and satellites of Croker and his pals they will be served as was O'Neill, by foul language and heavy penalties, what protection have the citizens of this city from the depredations of the cutthroats, thieves, and the general horde of ruffians that constitute the following of Croker?

Mr. Editor, why is it that, although we have been reading in our papers for many days of the proceedings of the officers of the legal department of the city government against bribe-takers and the conviction of some, we hear nothing of any action taken toward the equally guilty—those who offer these bribes, for is not the one fully as guilty as the other? Can you recall any arrest of any citizen who obtains immunity from the enforcement of ordinances which would be detrimental to him "in his business" and otherwise?

How many more or less eminent and supposedly reputable citizens use the public area for private purposes, blocking up the sidewalks, and in a thousand ways obtaining benefits that they could not have did the police do their duty and enforce the laws? And does any one suppose that these laws are not enforced because of philanthropic reasons? One eminent citizen of foreign extraction in his early years, but of supreme New York extraction, or extraction from New York in his later, unblushingly and publicly declared that he was controlling the government and revenues of this great city for what there was in it for his pocket, and only that!

Are there not to-day thousands of supposedly honorable citizens decrying the infamous city government under which they have lived for now almost four years, and deprecating it with the strongest language at their command, who are morally responsible for much of the rottenness that exists in the Police Department to-day, because of their willingness to accept immunity for the violation of ordinances from the officers of the police under whose jurisdiction they live and do their business? There are a hundred ordinances in force, on the statute books, which citizens knowingly violate, only believing that they should be enforced when the "other fellow" is doing the violating. Is this honest citizenship?

NOT RICHARD CROKER.

New York, Sept. 2, 1901.

The Punishment of Policemen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial on the present police trials in New York seems to be exactly right and to the point. The people want to have the guilty policemen go to prison and serve out their sentence the same as every other criminal has to do. Convictions reversed are much worse than no prosecution at all because they call attention to the fact that policemen may violate the law with impunity and escape punishment, whereas the example of a policeman wearing stripes and, as you say, breaking stone will be evidence to all that honesty is the best policy, even for a policeman.

A. C. WILCOX.

Fultonham, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many years ago there lived in one of the central towns of this State a wealthy business man, known as the wickedest man of the place. He was taken suddenly and severely sick, and death followed in a few days. During this last sickness he was so grossly profane and blasphemous that it was exceedingly difficult to find people willing to care for him. This condition continued until his life passed away. A learned clergyman, professor in a celebrated school, was sent for to officiate at his funeral. This clergyman was a believer in universal salvation as generally preached in that day—that all men, at death, passed directly into heaven. Previous condition or character had no bearing upon future existence. The "Love of God" was the subject chosen for the sermon, which was able and eloquent. God's love was infinite and eternal. Man could wander far from the path of righteousness, go very deep into the depths of wickedness, but he could not pass beyond the folds of God's love. When the sermon was concluded the man was safely resting in the Paradise of God. The writer lived in the place, and was present at the funeral service.

The doctrine of future or eternal punishment has been largely and, in some articles, ably discussed in the columns of your excellent paper, so generously open for the expression of public opinion. There is no subject within the realm of human thought of graver importance. It is a subject which should profundly interest every man, learned or unlearned, good or bad. There is here no possible room for either indifference or hasty conclusions. A very positive believer in universal salvation, while sitting at the table and holding a piece of meat upon his fork, said that he was as certain of going to heaven as he was of eating that piece of meat. At this moment the meat fell to the floor and was quickly eaten by a dog at his side. There are thousands of people apparently as certain of going to heaven as was this man, but who are utterly unable to give any reasonable basis upon which this assurance rests.

The only heaven the writer knows anything about has been revealed to us in the Bible. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." In all of the teachings of the Bible, life and death are set over against each other. The Bible knows only two classes—the righteous and the unrighteous. Speaking of this life or the life to come, these two classes are as radically separated as the rich man and Lazarus, in character and in their relation to God. At the present time the belief seems to be very common that a man enters upon the future life in the same condition in which he leaves this life. There might be some comfort in this doctrine, if all men were living in this life in the ascending scale of righteousness. The love of God is just as broad and deep and full in this world as it will be in the world to come, and yet many men do, in spite of this love, continue to plunge deeper and deeper into sin until death overtakes them. He who builds his hope of heaven simply upon the love of God will, I fear, be terribly disappointed. If the love of God so clearly manifested in this world, both in nature and in grace, does not save a man from the rapidly descending scale of wickedness which often characterizes his life, what right have we to expect it will do so in the life to come? If the railroad track of human life passes the "Valley and shadow of death" on the same grade on which it is built here, then eternal punishment is an absolute certainty. It needs no fiat of God to settle the question of eternal punishment; man has shown his own ability to settle the question, in his own rapid descent into the depths of sin and misery, under the blazing canopy of God's love, during the entire period of a very protracted life. We may be as sure of going to heaven as we are of eating a piece of meat on our fork and half way to our mouth, but are we quite sure?

LEANDER HALL.

New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

A QUESTION OF GRAVITATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of this morning under caption of "The Dream of Aerial Flight" merits an answer, because the dreamers in aerial flight increase largely daily, and there is to be found among those recruits very intelligent men, belonging to every walk of life. Scoffers and croakers are as plentiful to-day as they were about a century ago, when Symington and Fulton proved that steam would help navigation, or later, when Trevithick and Stephenson applied steam to land travel. Among those were very learned and intelligent men, the scoffers ridiculing with every expression of contempt at the bare idea that a little smoke or steam should propel a ship, and the croakers predicting the most dire calamities to the use of steam on earth or water. When Ericsson, the builder of the Monitor, came out with his propeller the same thing occurred, yet to-day stern or side-wheelers are ancient history. I am not an adept at mathematics or geometry, yet if I remember well Euclid's problems were in vogue fully a score of centuries when their fallacy was proved.

Bell of telephone fame, Maxim of war implement fame, Zibbelin, Prof. Langley, Wellner, Santos-Dumont, Eddy, Hargrave, the late Otto Lilienthal, a victim of his convictions, one of your own confrères, a citizen of the United States, whose wealth runs into seven or more figures, yet who started almost penniless; Deutsch, Kress, Reynard, Tissandier, Pélissier, the late lamented Prof. Ondree, and thousands of other names well known to the scientific world, disagree with the learned Dr. Simon Newcomb when he says that aerial navigation for mercantile purposes is an impossibility. As he advances the law of gravitation in support of his theory, let me simply ask him how it is that birds of all sizes can support themselves in the air? In my peregrination through this vale of tears I have frequently heard of eagles carrying weights fully as heavy as themselves in the shape of young animals, and even young children, to their eyries on tops of high cliffs, and many an albatross have I watched carrying fishes fully as heavy as the bird itself. Pelicans, on our western coasts, can be seen soaring through the air carrying very heavy loads in their peculiar and enormous bills, yet the law of gravitation does not seem to affect them. How many of our housewives have to clip the wings of some of their sedate hens in order to make them succumb to that law of gravitation which the learned professor advocates?

Perhaps Dr. Newcomb can solve a puzzle for me in which gravitation took a great part, yet which I have revolved in my mind for many years. It was in April, 1862, at the siege of Yorktown. I was sent with a detail of men to perform grand guard (picket duty) before Fort No. 4, if I remember well. It was just after sunset that I deployed my men and made them advance cautiously in order to form a continual chain of pickets with the other lines to my right and left. The enemy had seen us and, for diversion, sent a few shells into our line. The aim was not quite true, because the shells flew some forty or fifty feet above our heads. A sergeant and several men were behind a cluster of trees, when a shell bored its way some forty feet above ground through the trunk of one tree, and, without losing its velocity, it fell directly among the group, touching no one at the foot of the tree and burying itself in the earth, yet never exploding. Can the learned professor explain the reason of this sudden yielding to gravitation? I admit that matter was many pounds heavier than ether at the time.

V. HAGEMANN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 4, 1901.

CONTROVERTS DR. NEWCOMB.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of the 4th inst., headed "The Dream of Aerial Flight," you quote with approval from an article by Dr. Simon Newcomb, which appeared in McClure's. In the paragraph quoted Dr. Newcomb supposes two flying machines exactly alike, except that one is double the dimensions of the other, in all its parts. Dr. Newcomb points out that the larger machine would have eight times the weight of the small machine, but only four times as much wing surface, and from this he concludes that the larger machine would have a distinct disadvantage in ratio of efficiency to weight. I tremble to think of the disaster which he would have foretold for the larger machine if he had remembered that with eight times the weight and four times the wing surface it would have guys and ropes only twice as long.

Is it possible that Dr. Newcomb does not know that the resistance which a sail, wing, rudder, or propellor blade meets with in moving through air or water is proportionate to the volume of air or water which it disturbs, and not to the superficial surface that it presents?

A level surface a foot square will permit a certain amount of dry sand to be piled upon it, and the sand will take roughly the form of a pyramid. Four such surfaces separated from each other will each hold the same amount of sand, but if you then combine the four surfaces, each with its little load of sand, into one surface containing four square feet, you will be able to add sand between and above the four pyramids already there until you have formed one large pyramid which will contain eight times as much as one of the original one-foot-square pyramids.

The amount of air or water disturbed by a sail, wing, or rudder is somewhat similar to the amount of sand which can be piled on a flat surface. The important thing at present is that it is a volume, and not a surface. In Dr. Newcomb's suppositious case the wing, having four times as much surface as the smaller wing, will disturb eight times as much air, and consequently have eight times as much lifting potential. I do not assume to discuss all the problems involved in flying machines, but confine myself to the one argument used by Dr. Newcomb in the paragraph quoted. Dr. Newcomb was nodding, and THE NEW YORK TIMES ought not to have found his remarks lucid and convincing, or were you facetious and I so stupid as not to detect it?

AMATEUR.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

THE RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fact that your recent experience with delayed trains at Albany was a new one indicates that you do not travel on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delay, Linger and Wait Railroad. I recently returned from a long trip on another road and hurried to Hoboken to find a waiting room full of people, but no trains nor any notices as to when any would run, so I found an official, and he finally admitted there was a landslide by the tunnel, and trains were delayed.

How long would it be before running any? Well, he didn't believe they would get through to-night.

Some of these people had been waiting an hour there, expecting a train every minute, as there was no notice of any delay. It was then 11:15 P. M., and it was necessary to trolley to Orange via Jersey City and Newark. Arrived home at 1:30 A. M. Had notice been posted on New York side, as it should have been, we could have taken other roads, and not have been seriously delayed.

Similar things have happened a dozen times, or I should not mention it. The last was on Sept. 4, when a wreck near Harrison blocked the road from 9 P. M. to 2 A. M. No notices were posted, and passengers from both directions were taken on without any warning, to lay out on the Hackensack Meadows and feed the mosquitos for one or more hours. If the company gained anything by this there might be an excuse, but they do not, unless it is the continued and increasing ill-will of those along its lines. Nine-tenths of us are commuters who plank down our good money a month in advance, on which they run the road, and they wouldn't lose a cent if we went home some other way.

When a railroad company takes fare for carrying you from Hoboken to Orange, knowing it can only run you part way, isn't it pretty close to obtaining money under false pretense? And isn't there some way in which they can be compelled to notify passengers of a serious block on the line, so that they may have the chance of using some other road or going home afoot without wasting half the day or night?

C. H. FRANKLIN.

Orange, N. J., Sept. 7, 1901.

ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that "C.," Lake Honnedaga, suggests the name of Mr. Alexander E. Orr as a candidate for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket. I don't know whether Mr. Orr would accept the nomination or not, but he would certainly make a most honest, capable Mayor, and would command the respect of every man, whether agreeing with him politically or not.

I cannot agree with your editorial in your estimate of Mr. Seth Low. He has been flirting around for some political office ever since I have known anything about him, as he is doing now. When he was nominated for Mayor by the Citizens' Union I did all that one humble citizen could do to elect him. During that campaign he could not say anything bad enough about Mr. T. C. Platt. One year later he sat on the same platform with Mr. Platt, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to "point with pride to [Mr. T. C. Platt] the presiding genius of the Republican Party." Mr. Platt had not changed his methods nor improved in any way in the meantime, nor has he now. Such ideas of honesty do not agree with my standard. Mr. Low can never get another vote from me, though I will gladly vote for any honest man that is opposed to Tammany and bossism.

Speaking of bossism, what has Tom Platt to do with New York City politics, anyway? He don't even take the trouble to vote here, as "Dick" Croker does, yet he tries to dictate who shall be nominated and who shall not. It seems to me that his energies in this direction would be more appreciated in Tioga County, where he votes.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901. ANTI-BOSS.

FAVORS DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal nowadays about inefficient, corrupt, and ignorant officials as public servants and as the representatives of the people. I believe that the only way to obtain efficient, educated, and honest officials for public places is to give the people an opportunity to select all candidates for public places by means of the direct nomination at the primary elections. The newspapers possess the power of placing the matter before the people and causing citizens to take an interest in this, a matter which seems to the writer to be very important. Without this power to select the candidate to be voted for at the general election the people at large have but little to say in the affairs of government; and while we have what is called a "representative government" of the people, it is only representative in name—not in fact.

In Minnesota and other States, where this method has been adopted and placed upon the statute books, they find it works smoothly and gives them the best class of representative officials the communities have ever had. In California, in Iowa, and elsewhere where this method of choosing or selecting the representatives is employed we find that a more intelligent, honest, and representative class of citizens are selected as candidates, and better public officials are elected. Therefore it seems to me that the most essential of all reforms now is that we should have direct nominations by the people at large of all candidates for public office.

A CITIZEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 6, 1901.

Objects to Citizens' Union's Candidates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last we have the product of the five months' Mayoralty incubation of the Citizens' Union Committee. To say that the result is a disappointment is to express in the mildest form the deep disgust which every citizen, possessing ordinary political common sense and desirous of securing better government for this great city, must have felt this morning when he read the list of names selected by the committee.

Every man of them is, and has been for years, a professional candidate of some sort. To the masses within or half without Tammany the name of no one of them appeals. And the same is true of the tens of thousands of independent voters. Croker's candidate, whoever he may be, will have a walk-over if this ridiculous slate is not smashed in pieces. John De Witt Warner heads the list. As a candidate he would be at the bottom of it on election night. The vote for Mr. Low shows that the popularity he possessed four years ago is a vanishing quantity.

The practical thing to do is for the fusion forces to turn down the dreamers and self-seekers that have managed to get to the front and nominate a live man whose name and record will give the assurance of victory in November. There is not a winner in the Citizens' Union list.

WILLIAM H. NEWMAN.

New York, Sept. 5, 1901.

A NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Sept. 3.

Our valued contemporary THE NEW YORK TIMES had an uncommonly interesting and gratifying piece of news for its readers yesterday. It has made a business arrangement—"an alliance," to use its own phrase—with The London Times. Under this arrangement it acquires the exclusive right (for this continent) to the entire news service of the famous English journal—a service of unrivaled excellence. It acquires besides that a right—not shared by any other American newspaper—to the use of The London Times's special articles in the departments of science, economics, sociology, and finance. Of course the English paper gets a quid pro quo, which it considers satisfactory. What this is we are not told. If, as is probable, it includes the use of the American paper's American news, the English people will have a more intimate and accurate knowledge of affairs in this country a year from now than they have at present.

We congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is already one of the best newspapers we know of—clean, strong, alert, thoroughly modern, yet without a defacing spot of yellow on its pages. It will now be better than ever. By this masterly stroke of business enterprise it benefits itself, but it does more than that; it benefits the American public. It brings two kindred countries closer together. It also enables American students of world-politics and economics to follow more closely and intelligently the movement of events on the European continent and on remoter continents.

Would The London Times have entered into such an arrangement with an American newspaper fifty years ago, or twenty? We doubt it greatly.

It was about twenty years ago that our New York contemporary moved into what was then its new building. On that building appear the words "THE TIMES." One of the other New York papers cried out, we remember, at such arrogance. The only journal, it said, that had the right to call itself "The Times" was published in Printing House Square, London, and not in Park Row. If the London journal cared a ha'penny about the matter—which isn't likely—it did not say anything, and the alliance just ratified is pretty conclusive proof that it hasn't cherished resentment.

NUGGETS.

A Heated Discussion.

"At this point," said the narrator, "she broke down and wept scalding tears."

"My goodness!" exclaimed the listener, "she must have been boiling over with rage."—Chicago News.

Stuck.

Penner—Say, give me a synonym for "psychic," will you?

Wright—Well, there's "psychological."

Penner—All right. How do you spell it?

Wright—Why—er—oh, I give it up. Why not use "psychic"?

Penner—I would, but I don't know how to spell that.—Philadelphia Press.

Just Like His Father.

Mrs. Howells—Your baby resembles his father very much, don't you think?

Mrs. Growells—Yes, in both looks and actions. Why, he even makes a specialty of crying for the moon in the daytime instead of at night, just for the sake of being contrary.—Chicago News.

The Toil of It.

"Carnegie has a hard task ahead of him to give away two hundred and fifty millions where it will do the most good."

"That isn't it."

"What is it, then?"

"To give away two hundred and fifty millions where it will do the least harm."—Brooklyn Life.

THOMAS TUCKER'S CALL.

Rev. W. C. Martin in The Examiner.

The Rev. Thomas Tucker was a preacher in the West,
Who wrought with earnest vigor, and who did his level best;
And fruitage crowned his labor with a good, substantial yield,
Until he thought the time had come to seek another field.
Perhaps 'twas so, or not so,
But Rev. Thomas thought so,
And with such deep conviction that his thought was scarce concealed.

He further thought he only needed just to let them know
In some good vacant church that he was ready now to go;
And so he wrote to one church in his own beloved State,
And let his old field suffer while he just sat down to wait.
And Rev. Thomas waited,
And he calmly meditated,
Until he found another name—not his—was on their slate.

"I like to be straightforward, and to pull no hidden wires,"
Said Rev. Thomas Tucker, "but I guess this thing requires
Another kind of tactics," and he wrote to Brother B.
To recommend him warmly to a good church down at C.
The answer from the brother
Said he understood "another"
Had won them, (yes, he meant himself,) so 'twas no use, you see.

The months flew on, and even years, while half his salary went
For postage stamps, for Tucker followed closely every scent.
He wrote to churches, pastors, deacons—everybody, 'most,
And soon was sadly "on his uppers" chasing every post.
Though often recommended,
Yet the matter always ended
In Rev. Thomas Tucker's call becoming somewhere lost.

At last he settled calmly down, concluding it was best
To give the vacant churches and the ministers a rest.
He pitched right in with all his might, determined then to show
Those churches what a prize they lost in passing him, you know.
He did—and it appalled him
How many churches called him,
And urged their claims; but Rev. Thomas Tucker didn't go.

LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Faith in Lord Kitchener's Proclamation Diminishing.

VIEW FROM LOYAL CAPE TOWN

British Officers Harshly Criticised by an Austrian Expert.

Various Seeming Anomalies of Russian Influence — Nationalism Against Pan-Islamism in Turkey—Work of Trade and Engineering Congresses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—As the time when Lord Kitchener's proclamation goes into effect draws nearer confidence in its efficacy seems to diminish. The plan of the loyalists of Cape Town to postpone the session of the Imperial Parliament till all the Boers in the field are conquered indicates the incredulity concerning the Kitchener-Chamberlain idea of declaring the war off in the middle of September.

Parliament will not meet until the middle of January, anyhow. In fact, close observers who know South Africa and the Boer are inclined to the belief that the Boers will hold out till the end of October, when their Summer begins and food for man and beast in the field are more easily procurable, and thus prolong the contest many months. Of course, the news of the capture of a leader as strong as Lotter and so many men and horses in one swoop is good news and offsets the accounts of murderous train wrecking and woman shooting by the Boers, but there are plenty more still in the field, and South African papers do not take a very hopeful view of the situation as yet.

The harshest criticism of recent British movements is in reference to their slowness, because incumbered by heavy transports. These heavy trains by the dust raised can be sighted many miles away. It seems a sound opinion that the forces of the British should be made as mobile as their enemies. The Austrian military expert quoted by The Times in a Vienna dispatch declares bluntly that British officers carry too much baggage, and expresses horror and amazement that they persist in these self-created impediments while trying to pursue and conquer the unincumbered Boer.

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AIM OF YOUNG TURKS.

As already stated in these dispatches the departure from Paris of Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, practically frees from espionage the Young Turks and other exiled Ottomans dwelling in France and Belgium. These exiles generally believe in what is called Turkish Nationalism tending toward the increase of the relative importance of Turkey to that of a modern State to which reactionary policy the Sultan is antagonistic. One of them, Halil Halid, explains the difference between this and Pan-Islamism to which the Sultan is now wedded for his personal advantage, but which was primarily a non-political scheme and not directed against European civilization.

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TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

This week's Trades Union Congress at Swansea was most interesting in two particulars. The most important subject which these delegates from all the British unions discussed was the decision of the House of Lords as a final Court of Appeal in the Taff Vale case.

Trades unions as responsible bodies may be sued for damage to business. The decision confused the leaders, but criticisms and protests were quite unavailing, and the congress, as the only way out, established a fund by a new assessment to pay future legal expenses. They had no idea, therefore, that the case was one of boycotting, "picketing," and other damaging tactics.

The discussion of the congress in regard to compulsory arbitration in labor disputes was especially interesting in view of the recent confession of the failure of arbitration in New Zealand, where admittedly it has made labor organizations more contentious, and has increased the difficulties of employers. Benjamin Tillet of the Dockers' Union advocated the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration on that very ground. The objections made to the use of the word "compulsory" he swept aside, saying that there was not a delegate present who would not compel every workman, if he could, to be a union man, and declared frankly that compulsory arbitration was in accord with compulsory trades unionism, and that in New Zealand the workmen were on top all the time. The congress rejected the plan, but a large number of delegates favored it.

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BRITISH SCHEME OF PROTECTION.

It was a coincidence that President McKinley's memorable speech in Buffalo should be made almost on the same day as a proposition was made at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce here for Great Britain to revert in some measure to the principles of protection. There is no present danger that such a policy will prevail, and the speech of Lord Avebury, the President, in opening the meeting took a rather more optimistic view of the present condition of British trade than has lately been common; but no doubt many thinking men here would favor a tariff revenue in view of the enormous income tax, the excess now of the expenses of the Government over its receipts and the prospect of an increased direct taxation which must be faced.

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ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

The Engineering Congress in Glasgow discussed the backwardness of Great Britain in applied electricity; the statutory system here discourages the development of electrical engineering on the largest scale, while America and Germany are far in advance.

An important paper was read by Herr Lasche of Berlin on the high speed of railways, describing the principles of construction of a high-speed car built for a German electric company in Berlin with a speed of 200 kilometers an hour. It assured a three-phase current of 12,000 volts being used in the car, which accommodates fifty passengers; the whole apparatus, including safety devices, is in a compartment in the middle, separated from the rest of the car by air shafts and double iron walls; the driver stands in the front of the car in a compartment, with which there are no connections at high electrical pressure, the control being effected by mechanical pressure. The car has eight motors. The German Emperor was greatly interested in this experiment.

Another subject seriously discussed by this congress was cheap railway fares, which is a vital question in this land of expensive living. The success of the Central London Electric Railway, which has a uniform fare of twopence, was cited against the folly of holding to the Parliamentary fare of one penny per mile for third-class traffic, which obtains elsewhere.

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ITEMS FROM IRELAND.

In Dublin the Royal commission to consider the advisability of establishing a Catholic university begins its sessions to take evidence in the week of the 16th.

In Belfast the Protestant Association lately passed a resolution calling the Government to account for not meting out justice to traitors "in the south and west of our beloved country," said traitors being Irishmen who do not accept the Belfast idea of religion.

Dr. Mahaffy, long condemned by the Nationalists as an enemy of Ireland, at a dinner in Dublin this week replied to the accusations humorously; he saw that a certain element of discontent in the Irish character could not be removed, but the Irish were not unprosperous, he said, as witness the immense number of men in Dublin idle, yet not starving; they all smoked and went frequently to public houses.

E. A. D.

AT THE LONDON THEATRES.

Edna May as the Good Young Wife—Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The success of William Gillette's "Sherlock Holmes" in Liverpool this week was enormous, and no doubt portends a triumph for play and actor here next week.

Next week's important play is "The Undercurrent," by R. C. Carton; much is expected of it.

The revival of "Kitty Grey," transferred into a musical piece at the handsome Apollo Theatre to-night, introduced Edna May as the good young wife, but her triumph, histrionic and musical, was less than that of Eve Greene, a local favorite, as the fascinating singer.

Miss May is as pretty as ever; she acted mechanically and sang as usual. Miss Greene endowed her rôle with some distinction of spirit. Maurice Farkoe and G. P. Huntley did much for the success of the play, which is beautifully set with new scenes by the Australian painter W. B. Spong.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at the Royalty drew serious-minded playgoers, and was in every respect successful.

CHURCH UNION IN AUSTRALIA.

Presbyterians Form a Central Assembly and a General Protestant Union Is Discussed.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15.—The six Presbyterian churches of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, and West Australia have united their forces and they will for the future be branches of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

The basis of union provides that the General Assembly of the Church shall have powers of legislation and administration and also judicial functions. It will be the supreme authority in regard to doctrine, worship, and discipline. It will also control the training of students and admission of candidates, as well as the affairs of its heathen missions. The General Assembly will consist of representatives from the State Assemblies, one-fourth of the number of the members of the local assembly being entitled to be sent to the General Assembly.

The representatives will consist of an equal number of elders and ministers. The first Assembly consisted of 240 delegates in all. This union has followed upon the union of the States. Now a proposal is on foot for a general Protestant union, comprising all the Protestant churches, for the purpose of taking united action in matters of common concern.

In New Zealand the long existing separation between the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, including all the colony with the exception of Otago and Southland, and the Presbyterian Church of Otago has at length been ended. A basis of union has been agreed upon and a bill introduced into the Parliament to give effect to it. Curiously enough, the delegates who were summoned to give evidence before the committe of the House upon the bill assembled upon the day on which the Australian union was being consummated.

WAR SAID TO HAVE BEGUN ON ISTHMUS

Venezuelan Fleet Reported to be Bombarding Rio Hacha.

News Comes to Colombian Legation at Washington—President Castro Said to Have Refused United States Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Colombian Legation to-day received a cablegram from Dr. Becerra, formerly Colombian Minister here, dated from Willenstad, Curacao, Sept. 7, announcing that the Venezuelan fleet was then bombarding Rio Hacha. Rio Hacha is an important town on the north coast of Colombia.

The bombardment appears to be the first open act of war on the Isthmus.

Dr. Becerra is at Willenstad looking after the interests of his Government. The bombardment is regarded by the Colombian authorities as an unmistakable and open act of war.

Rio Hacha, which is a short distance from the Venezuelan border, is so located as to command the peninsula west of the Gulf of Maracaibo. Sovereignty over the peninsula has long been in question, but the Queen Regent of Spain awarded it to Colombia as a result of an arbitration three years ago, and this has been accepted by both countries.

The information reaching the Colombian Legation shows that the Venezuelan fleet expected to make a juncture at Rio Hacha with a considerable force of Colombian rebels. But this force was dispersed, and the town was strongly garrisoned by Government troops. When the Venezuelan ships arrived at the port they failed to make the expected juncture, and instead found the Colombian troops in possession.

This, it is asserted, has brought on the bombardment now reported. It is said that the place is chiefly important as a base of operations, the important cities of Santa Marta and Barranquilla being a short distance further west.

Another cablegram received at the Colombian Legation is from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Bogota, and says that new invasions from Venezuela, Ecuador, and Nicaragua are announced. The Minister declares that Colombia continues to be pacific and strictly neutral, and that Colombia condemns the rebel invasion of Garbarias into Venezuela.

The Colombian Legation also received a message from the Acting Governor of Panama to-night saying they were expecting simultaneous attacks on Panama and Colon.

It is explained at the Legation that it is feared the Ecuadorian expedition, aided by Nicaraguans, will attack Panama while Venezuela assails Colon.

The Legation also received a dispatch from the Secretary of State at Bogota saying that Colombia accepts the friendly mediation of the United States.

The Navy Department has ordered the gunboat Machias, now at Colon, to Bocas del Toro to look after American interests in that quarter.

The battleship Iowa has arrived at Panama. The gunboat Ranger, now at that place, has been ordered back to San Francisco.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 7, (Via Haytian Cable.)—The cable between Curacoa and Maracaibo is broken, causing the absence of news from the Venezuelan frontier, which can only be obtained by letter. Under date of Sept. 4, mail advices say that the Venezuelan troops have not made another attempt to invade Colombia.

President Castro, it is stated, absolutely refuses to entertain the idea of accepting the good offices of the United States. It is understood that the United States Legation here will make no further attempt to effect a settlement of the trouble.

Lighter Wrecked Off African Coast.

DURBAN, Sept. 7.—A lighter having on board a portion of the cargo of the British steamer Trojan, from New York City July 28, parted from her anchorage during a gale last night and was wrecked at Canerok. Seven men who were on the lighter were drowned.

New Premier of Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 7.—Dr. Raymon Barros Luco, ex-Minister from Chile to France, has been named Premier of the new Chilean Government.

SCHLEY TALKS TO WITNESSES.

Confers with Officers Who Were on the Brooklyn at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Commander N. E. Mason, Lieut. Commander W. B. Rush, Lieut. Edward Simpson, and Passed Assistant Engineer Thomas F. Carter, all of whom were aboard the Brooklyn during the battle of Santiago Bay, were in consultation with Admiral Schley and his counsel to-day, and were interrogated as to the nature of the testimony they will give before the court of inquiry. Capt. Clark of the Oregon also was in consultation for a short time.

Judge Advocate General Lemly at the Navy Department consulted with some of the witnesses called by the department. Both at the Navy Department and at Admiral Schley's headquarters a strong conviction prevails that if the worst shall befall the President before the date set for the meeting of the court, the investigation will be postponed until a later day, but otherwise the court is likely to proceed.

CHINA PROTOCOL IS SIGNED.

Troops of the Powers to Evacuate Public Places in Peking Before Sept. 17.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—The settlement protocol between China and the powers was signed this morning at the Spanish Legation. The Chinese representatives, Li-Hung-Chang and Prince Ching, came in chairs, with a large following of horsemen. Li-Hung-Chang was so feeble that he had to be lifted out of his chair by two men.

The doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Señor de Cologan, made a brief speech in behalf of the Ministers. He expressed the hope that the signing of the protocol would begin a new era for China in her relations with the powers.

Prince Ching replied that he was glad the horrors of the past year were ended, and trusted there would never be another breach between China and the powers. China, he said, would fulfill all her obligations.

Under the agreement the troops must evacuate public places, including the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace, before Sept. 17, and all the expeditionary troops in the provinces, except the permanent garrisons, must be withdrawn by Sept. 22. The Americans and British are permitted to occupy the temples until their barracks are completed.

Mr. Rockhill, the special representative of the United States, leaves here to-morrow and will embark on board the Empress of China on Oct. 3 at Yokohama.

Vienna Butchers Fear Competition.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—The Butchers' Association of Vienna at a meeting to-day adopted a resolution demanding that the maximum tariff be imposed upon American lard, bacon, and sausages.

Squadron A to Go to Buffalo.

Every member of Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., is urged to join in the command's trip to Buffalo for New York Day at the Pan-American Exposition, when the squadron will act as escort to Major Gen. Roe, the Grand Marshal of the day. It is hoped that the squadron will be able to parade with full ranks. Special palace horse cars will be provided by the railroad, so that troopers taking their own mounts will have the best possible accommodations for them on the journey.

MR. AND MRS. BELL HERE.

Mr. C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of The Times, (London,) and Mrs. Bell arrived in this city yesterday on the steamship Celtic. They are stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE NEWPORT RACE MEET.

Smaller Attendance Due to the Critical Condition of the President—Pony Races Were Walk-Overs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—The second day of the race meeting of the Rhode Island Jockey Club took place at Bateman's Point this afternoon, and the effect of the illness of President McKinley was shown in the smaller attendance and in the withdrawal of all but one entry in the pony races. There were sufficient spectators, however, to make a good showing on the grand stand and in the place reserved for carriages, and the races themselves were generally well contested.

The pony races were walk-overs for Mr. Hayes's entries. In the second race there were five starters, and in a spirited contest Weary Willie won by a length over Spendthrift, who was a nose ahead of Frosty.

In the third race, a mile flat, there were five starters, with Brownhenge setting the pace. On the backstretch Chaos forged ahead and won easily, with Sam Devere a good second. The hunter's race was a practical walk-over for Diver.

The last race, a steeplechase of three miles, had three starters, and the result was a complete overthrow of the talent. Trillion was the favorite, with Perlon second choice and Boisterous last in the betting. In the second mile Boisterous got a good lead and held it to the finish.

The summary:

First Race.—Cup, for polo ponies; about two furlongs. C. H. Mackay's ch. m. Slats, (Mr. Hayes,) walk-over.

Second Race.—Flat; about five furlongs; purse $150, of which $50 to second; handicap for hacks; about five furlongs. C. N. Williams's b. g. Weary Willie, 163 pounds, (Johnson,) first; W. M. Kerr's b. g. Superfluity, 158, (Mr. Nicholas,) second; C. W. Dabney's b. g. Frosty, 135, (H. Baker,) third. Linstock and Lady Tenny also ran.

Third Race.—Flat, for ponies; about two furlongs. E. C. Cowdin's b. m. Molismo, (Mr. Hayes,) walk-over.

Fourth Race.—Flat; open; purse $150, of which $50 to second; handicap; about one mile. P. P. S. Randolph's b. g. Chaos, 151 pounds, (Helder,) first; R. N. Buckley's b. g. Devere, 163, (Smith,) second; W. C. Hayes's br. g. Crimson Rambler, (Mr. Baker,) third. Brownhenge and the Bummer also ran.

Fifth Race.—Steeplechase for hunters; purse $250, of which $100 to second; about two and a half miles. W. M. Kerr's b. g. Diver, 168 pounds, (Mr. Nicholas,) first; W. C. Hayes's ro. g. Sifter, 158, (Smith,) second.

Sixth Race.—Open steeplechase; purse $500, of which $150 to second, and $50 to third; about three miles. W. F. Turpin's b. g. Boisterous, 135 pounds, (Eagan,) first; W. C. Hayes's ch. g. Trillion, 152, (Smith,) second; F. Gebhard's ch. g. Perlon, (Helder,) third. Mr. Chamblitt's Owaissa also ran.

AUTUMN AT TUXEDO.

Cottages All Filled and Clubhouse Rooms Engaged for Three Months.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Sept. 7.—Tuxedo is again very gay, the cottages are very nearly all filled, and all are entertaining numerous guests. The clubhouses are also filled, and all the rooms are engaged for the months of October and November. This week Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. George R. Preston, Mrs. H. W. Livingston, and others have returned to their Tuxedo cottages. Those who returned last week have been holding house parties and luncheons, and others giving dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren gave a luncheon on Thursday at the Chester H. Davis cottage, at which were present many of the Tuxedo set.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. de Rambouville and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer Cruger at their cottage during the week. Mr. and Mrs. William R. Garrison entertained at dinner Saturday evening also the George Rutledge Gibsons, in honor of their daughter, Miss Marie Louise Gibson, who has just returned from a few weeks' visit in Newport.

The Rev. and Mrs. George G. Merrill, who just arrived from abroad, entertained numerous guests throughout the week. Next week they will go to Newport to visit Mrs. David King.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who returned from Newport, entertained at dinner Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, who have occupied the Post cottage, moved into the Alfred Seton cottage, near the club, this week. Mr. Borland is at present in Chicago on a few weeks' visit. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price passed the week on a yachting cruise as guests of Mr. Edwin Main Post on Long Island Sound and at Newport.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who returned last week, entertained guests throughout the week at a house party. The Cuttings' new automobile may be seen making frequent trips to and from the club.

Mr. B. C. Porter, who occupies Stokes Cottage No. 1, entertained at the Club over Sunday Mrs. B. Fellowes, Mr. John Jay, Mr. Howard C. Sherwood, Dr. E. L. Partridge, and Mr. Ernest Stillman, the party having ridden horseback from Storm King Club, Cornwall, where they returned Monday. Mr. and Mrs. F. Abott Ingalls entertained at dinner Tuesday. Among their guests were Lyden Arnold, Henry Brown, and Miss L. S. Lennox of New York.

Charles W. Gould, who is stopping at the Club, dined the following guests over Sunday: Lucien D. d'Audiffred, John L. Wilkie, and James S. Inglis.

The Tuxedo Horse Show, which takes place Sept. 27 and 28, will be the best horse show Tuxedo has ever had. Great preparations have been made by George E. Dodge, Theodore Frelinghuysen, George Griswold, and others to make it successful. The grand stand and judges' stand are finished, and those who possess fine blooded stock may be seen daily exercising on the new track, and Mr. T. Suffern Tailer, who arrives from Europe this week, has purchased some new horses and he will get them in shape to enter in the Tuxedo Show.

Among those who are now stopping at the club are Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr and Mrs. Ingalls Kimball, Mr. L. D. d'Auiffred of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bangs, Mr. C. Clive Bagley, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mr. W. E. Rogers, Mr. J. M. Gerard, Mr. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. Charles W. Gould, Mr. James H. Livingston, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 7.—With the more favorable reports of the condition of President McKinley, the whirl of social entertainments, which was suspended on the first announcement of the assassination, has been resumed. There were many social gatherings to-day. In the morning a large crowd visited the Casino to see the tennis matches, and in the afternoon so many went to see the horse races at Bateman's Point that Bellevue Avenue was practically deserted.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had the first amateur theatrical performance of the season at Beaulieu, the participants being Miss Blight and Miss Clapp, Henry Norman and Percy Wyndham, and the director, Thomas F. Cushing. There were between 150 and 200 guests, who occupied seats in the hall and one drawing room, the stage having been erected in the other drawing room.

The hall was festooned with garlands of green, with red flowers, and the stage was decorated with palms and tree ferns. In the two drawing rooms were American Beauty roses, and each of the twenty-five small tables on which the supper was served had a centrepiece of yellow and white flowers. A floral screen of red and green was used in the hall, in front of the door, to shield the guests. Palms and fancy foliage plants were scattered in profusion, to decorate all the rooms of the lower floor.

One of the largest dinners of the night was that given at Arleigh by Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. There were thirty-eight guests.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at the Havemeyer villa for twenty-four guests, the table decorations being long-stemmed American Beauty roses.

Mrs. Ogden Mills's dinner was largely attended.

Other dinners were given by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, and Mrs. William H. Gaw.

Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., gave luncheons.

Montgomery Hare is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Portugal, and Mrs. Loomis are guests of Capt. and Mrs. French E. Chadwick at the Naval War College. Mr. Loomis will deliver a lecture before the War College Class next week.

W. H. Leavitt, who recently painted a portrait of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, has been commissioned, by Gov. Gregory of this State, to restore the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Washington in the State House at Newport. It will probably be exhibited at the Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore went to New York to-day.

The former wife of ex-Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado is the guest of Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore at Chateau-Sur-Mer.

Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., who has been at the Margaret for several weeks, will return to New York to-morrow night.

A series of Shakespearean recitals are to be given by Edgar C. Abbott of Boston in the next two weeks for the benefit of the building fund for the Newport Old Ladies' Home, under the auspices of a number of the Summer and permanent residents. "Hamlet" will be read on Tuesday morning, Sept. 10, at the residence of Mrs. William P. Thompson, Bellevue Avenue; "Julius Caesar," on Friday morning, Sept. 13, at the home of Mrs. George S. Scott, Bellevue Avenue, and "The Merchant of Venice" on Tuesday morning, Sept. 17, at Mrs. William K. Covell's, Washington Street.

The announcement was made to-day of the sale of Mrs. Catherine O'Connor Jones's estate, "Lawnfield," to H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. This place is on Harrison Avenue, and was reported recently to have been sold to William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Mr. Havemeyer had, it is learned, a prior claim on the purchase, and the real estate agents who reported the sale to Mr. Vanderbilt were unable to complete the bargain. It is said that there was a matter of only a few hours between Mr. Havemeyer's closing of the bargain and the purchase which Mr. Vanderbilt supposed had been made for him.

The junior doubles tennis tournament this morning was brought to the finals, in which Whipple and Pearson will play Sands and Bispham. The summary of the play is as follows: Preliminary Round—P. Potter and Count Gherardeschi beat De Forest and Mahony, 7—5, 3—5, 6—4; First Round—Whipple and Pearson beat Ledyard and Norman, 6—2, 6—3, and Lee and Fosdick beat Potter and Gherardeschi, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4; Semi-Finals—Whipple and Pearson beat Livingston and Sands, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5, and Sands and Bispham beat Lee and Fosdick, 7—5, 6—4.

One of the September weddings will be that of Miss Lillian S. Procter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley Thomas Procter, to Fritz W. Hoeninghaus. It is to be a quiet home wedding at Mr. Procter's country home, Orleton Fields, Williamstown, Mass. The bride will have no attendants. William Wilson Heaton is to be best man and the ushers are to be Alexander Smith Cochran, Harry S. Kip, William C. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, William Procter, and Rodney Procter. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Hadley Ward Rhodes, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter.

A VISIT TO POE'S COTTAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sketch in Sunday's paper about Edgar Allen Poe would have been more interesting even still had the location of the cottage been specified more accurately; or, rather, the way to reach the cottage. Many more people, I am convinced, would visit the place if they knew the most direct way of getting there. A Third Avenue elevated train to Pelham Avenue, which is the terminus, and then a brisk walk west is the easiest. A Jerome Avenue trolley car to King's Bridge Road, and then a brisk walk east is the most picturesque. The cottage would be 557 King's Bridge Road, if there were a number on it.

It is worth while relating my experience in getting there if only to show that the average person one meets on the way cares little about Poe or where he lived, or whether he ever lived at all. "There's nothin' into it"—that must be the reason, I suppose. Guided by what was said in THE TIMES article, some friends and I went to One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road and got lost. Leaving a Fort George car at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth Street we traversed open lots, and a half rolled, half stumbled down a declivity. Innumerable gullies, sodden underbrush, occasioned by the recent rains, and clouds of mosquitos made of it a veritable pilgrimage. We must surely have worn the aspect of pilgrims, so begrimed and bedraggled had we become by the time we reached King's Bridge Road, for stray dogs greeted us with growls, and the mosquitos, with "damnable iteration," presented bills that had been already liquidated half a dozen times over!

Here we were then at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road, but no sign of a Poe cottage anywhere, nor, what was worse, of any one who had ever even heard of a Poe cottage. One would suppose that the upper end of New York, at least, on every side would be vocal with enthusiasm about Poe and Poe's cottage. Not a bit of it. One would suppose that you had only to whisper an inquiry on the subject, and the very trees would bend their boughs in readiness to respond. Not a bit of it.

"Where's the Poe cottage, madam?" I asked.

"The what?" said she.

"The Poe cottage."

"I never heard of it. Ask in that saloon there."

No covert irony was meant, as one might suppose from my experience later on; it was plain ignorance. In the saloon some men were playing cards and discussing the wise economy of the Board of Estimate in refusing what the picturesque Chief of Police would probably call the "curs and rattlesnakes," who wanted $60,000 to preserve the beautiful Boulevard trees. Did they know where the Poe cottage stood, was asked. "Naw, they didn't know nawthin'." I met a lamplighter. A friend assured me recently that of the most obliging of all men, if you happen to be in a tight place over a trifle, is an Irish laborer. Pressed for fuller information, he said that an Irish laborer is the only man who will stop work on the instant and search every pocket for a match to help you light your cigar. My testimony in behalf of the lamplighter is entitled to a place side by side with this, for the lamplighter had heard of Poe and was able even to direct me to the cottage.

"Why," said he, "you are miles out of the way. It is One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and King's Bridge Road, on the east side. This is almost the extreme west side." Thereafter and until the cottage was reached our experiences with the average New Yorker, with an occasional uniformed policeman thrown in, as to his knowledge of Poe and the Poe cottage and of the highways in that section of the city was, to put it mildly, painful. No one whom we met appeared to have any sort of reverence for the place at all.

Rudely and arbitrarily there appears a daubing of the words "Poe Cottages" done in some black, ill-smelling substance that looked like tar over a number of frame dwelling thereabout. This, I suppose, is reckoned among the "improvements" in any real estate transactions in that neighborhood. It can scarcely be set down as betokening reverence. Nor can this: A storekeeper, an American, presumably intelligent—no, I mean a Smart Aleck, when asked what route Poe took when riding down town from there, answered, with a cunning leer:

"He never rode down town; he was always busted."

"I know nothing about that," said I. "What I did want to know was by what road he was accustomed to go down to the city from here."

"I don't know," he replied, testily; "I'm only a few years here, anyway," and he turned away to resume the sale of his carrots and calicoes.

"Are there any haunts of the poet around about, other than the cottage; any pathway he frequented, any tree he sat beneath?" This question was put to a refined-looking woman. Verily and alas! there is no virtue in villainous man. But what shall be said of his counterpart?

"Not as I know," she answered. "There's a saloon standing down there yet where they say [thrice accursed "they say"] he used to spend all his money."

"I bowed and retreated. Drawing myself up within myself, I sat on one of the benches in Poe Park hard by, and gazed long and earnestly at the little piece of woodwork and shingle, not much larger than a soap box, where this mournful man, picturesque and sad among the literary geniuses of the age, gave color and form to thoughts that have rendered forever immortal the name of Edgar Allan Poe. And to think that there is not a single rich man in all this land with public spirit enough to spend a few thousands in buying the cottage, and a good space around the cottage, and doing all that money could do to make it an agreeable haven of temporary sojourn for the worshippers of genius from every land. Can our rich men be got to do anything single handed on a purely sentimental basis? Have they no souls? Have they no imagination? Once upon a time Daniel Webster (like Poe when the raven knocked on the door) "nodded, nearly napping," during some after-dinner speeches, and awoke just in time to catch the words "National debt." With the sleep not yet out of his eyes and knowing nothing of the context, he jumped to his feet, jingled some change in his pocket, and said:

"The National debt. Mr. Chairman? How much is that debt? I'll pay it!" The law against administering knock-out drops is a wise provision in the Criminal Code, but its administration is lax. Suppose somebody should "lay for" a rich American at the next banquet of the Chamber of Commerce, or, better still, Forefathers' Day, neither of which is a long way off, and drop a little chloral into his champagne "unbeknownst" to him. And suppose, again, that that rich American should wake up suddenly like Webster and hearing the words "Poe cottage," he might exclaim, with the sleep not yet out of his eyes:

"The Poe cottage, Mr. Chairman? How much is it? I'll buy it! I'll buy everything connected with it, and give it to the American people to watch over and cherish!"

There would be so many witnesses he couldn't in decency back out on coming to realize the enormity of his obligation, and would, therefore, in police parlance, be obliged to "stand for the shakedown." This effort to circumvent the militant Juggernaut of millionairism, just for once, would be mean and unworthy, it is true, but it would enable the people to hug to their hearts as their very own the erstwhile home of the genius who has done as much to make the name of America known at the four corners of the world as Washington himself!

J. M. WALL.

New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

EX-JUSTICE G. M. KENNEDY DEAD.

Succumbs to Brain Disease After an Illness of Two Weeks.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 7.—Ex-Supreme Court Justice George N. Kennedy of Syracuse died at Thousand Island Park this afternoon of Cheyne-Stokes respiration, aged seventy-nine. He had been ill at his Summer home for two weeks.

George Nestor Kennedy was born at Marcellus, N. Y., on Sept. 11, 1822. When he was thirty-two years old he went to Syracuse, where he made his home during the rest of his life. During his long career he received the highest honors in the gift of his profession, besides serving for a time as President of the Merchants' National Bank of Syracuse.

He was the son of George Kennedy, Sr., who moved from Saratoga County to Marcellus in 1816. In Syracuse young Kennedy became associated with Charles B. Sedgwick and Charles Andrews, the firm name being Sedgwick, Andrews & Kennedy. Thirteen years after that he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-second District, serving until 1871. During his term in the Senate he won distinction as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, besides serving as a member of many other committees.

The idea of withholding all moneys from private parochial and sectarian schools was originated by him, and he introduced in the Senate the resolution embodying the main elements of the action on the subject taken nearly twenty-five years later by the State Constitutional Convention of 1894.

Mr. Kennedy was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court from the Fifth District in 1883. This position he retained until the 1st of January, 1893, when he was retired on account of having reached the age limit. After his retirement he again took up the practice of law, associating himself with William G. Tracy, A. M. Mills, and Charles F. Ayling, under the firm name of Kennedy, Tracy, Mills & Ayling. He retired in 1895.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Frew.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 7.—John Frew, President and General Manager of The Intelligencer Publishing Company, who had been ill since early in June, died to-night at 8:30 o'clock, after having two hemorrhages during the day. The cause of death was cirhosis of the liver. Mr. Frew was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1835. His parents came to America in 1835 and settled in Steubenville, Ohio. Here early in life he entered the office of The Herald and learned the printing trade. Coming to Wheeling in 1852, he entered the employ of The Intelligencer, of which, in 1866, he became one of the proprietors, and later its President and General Manager. Mr. Frew served as State printer, City Councilman, and was frequently a delegate to party conventions, including the National Republican Convention of 1888, to which he was sent as delegate-at-large from West Virginia.

John D. Crimmins, Sr.

John D. Crimmins, Sr., the father of John D. Crimmins, and Thomas E. Crimmins, the well-known contractors of this city, dropped dead at Allenhurst, N. J., last evening, just as he stepped out of a carriage at the Beach Pavilion. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

Mr. Crimmins was ninety years old. He had been spending the Summer with his son-in-law, J. Henry Haggerty of New York City. John D. Crimmins, Jr., who has been in Connecticut for some time, was telegraphed to, and started for Allenhurst by special train.

Obituary Notes.

Miss CATHERINE HAYDEN BARBOUR, a teacher in the International Institute for Girls in Biarritz, France, died in St. Johnsbury, Vt. The news was received yesterday by the American Board of Foreign Missions' Boston office. Previous to the war with Spain the institute with which Miss Barbour was connected was situated at San Sebastian, in Spain.

ANXIETY OF UP-TOWN CROWDS.

In the Theatres Bulletins Eagerly Awaited—Singing National Airs in Broadway.

Great anxiety was shown by the crowds on Broadway last night, and of all the men and women who were on their way to the various places of amusement there were few who did not carry a newspaper, many of them reading as they walked. In the theatres before the curtain rose more attention was paid to the newspapers than to the playbills, and when the various bulletins sent out were read from the stage it often happened that the people all rose to their feet in order not to lose a syllable. Patriotic music was played between the acts, and as the bulletins become more favorable many became almost hysterical in their sense of relief.

In every playhouse "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, and the audience in several houses took up the National anthem and passed out into the streets singing, until the thousands on the sidewalks chanted the air with united voice. At one time the whole throng in Broadway, from Twenty-ninth Street north, seemed to be singing save at the crossing of the great thoroughfares at Thirty-fourth Street, where the melody was lost in the shouts of the newsboys and the rush of the people to buy the latest editions.

Even at midnight the crowds who were abroad had hardly diminished, and it was as though the city could not sleep while the President's life was in the balance.

At the Waldorf, Fifth Avenue, and other leading hotels telegraphic bulletins from Mr. McKinley's bedside were posted hourly.

DIVVER AND FOLEY SIGNS.

Query on One Erected by the Former Answered on Another by His Rival.

Patrick Divver, who lives at 7 Madison Street, had a sign painted and hung up in front of his house a few days ago on which was the inscription, "Patrick Divver lives here. Where does Foley live?" Yesterday afternoon, while Divver was at Cedarhurst, the Foleyites had a large sign painted on the side of a four-story house immediately facing the Divver residence. This sign bears an excellent likeness of Thomas F. Foley, and the words, "I was here in 1894. Where was Divver? Thomas F. Foley has voted in the Seventh Assembly District for twenty-five years, and was in this district in 1894, when Divver was in California."

Some one telephoned to Divver that the sign was being painted, and he came up at once, saw the owner of the building, and tried to induce him to put a stop to the work, but was unsuccessful. He then tried to get permission to have a fence the height of the building built, so as to cover the sign, but in this he was also unsuccessful.

TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN'S OUTING.

Parade Will Be Reviewed by Bird S. Coler—Races and Fireworks.

Controller Coler will be the guest of the Sullivans at the annual outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association on Monday. Mr. Coler will review 5,000 paraders at the Sullivan Club House, No. 207 Bowery, and if he finds time, will make the trip to Donnelly's Boulevard Grove at College Point, where he will make an address.

One thousand dollars will be given in prizes for contests at the grove. There will be every kind of race. The entries in the fat man's race are Peter Monahan, 360 pounds; Edward Love, 350 pounds; Adam Green, 355 pounds; James Walsh, 290 pounds; "Big Jim" Kennedy, 280 pounds, and Alderman Frederick Fleck, 260 pounds. The entries in the thin man's race are John J. Malden, Jefferson O'Reilly, William Anderson, Emil Westhoven, and James Smith, all of whom weigh less than 125 pounds.

The parade in the night time, when the Sullivans return, will be a magnificent affair. Several thousand dollars will be sp

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET

English Amateur Team Due in This Country on Friday.

FIRST GAMES IN PHILADELPHIA

Bosanquet's Eleven Will Then Come to New York for Two-Day Match with Metropolitan League Team.

Among the international sporting events which are to mark the present Fall season, the visit of B. J. T. Bosanquet's eleven of English amateur cricketers is being looked forward to by New York lovers of the old game with interest. This interest is the greater because the Summer has been unusually dull from a cricketer's point of view, and thus the arrival of Mr. Bosanquet and his men will give matters a needed fillip.

The invaders are now on the ocean, having sailed from Southampton on the Haverford last Wednesday. They should reach their American destination, Philadelphia, on Friday or Saturday, and will meet the enemy for the first time on the following Monday.

The first match to be played on American soil will be between the Englishmen and the "Colts" of Philadelphia. The "Colts," as their name suggests, are the younger and less experienced players. They will play a team of eighteen against the opposing eleven. This numerical superiority will be particularly advantageous to the juniors, as the fine grounds on Wissahickon Heights, on which the game will be played, favor an effective disposition of forces in the outfield. American cricketers are sure catchers and quick and accurate throwers in, a circumstance which will make "placing" difficult for the batsmen, and increase the chances of catching out.

The three first days of the week commencing on the 16th have been set apart for the "Colts" game, and the following Friday, Saturday, and Monday will be devoted to a match between Mr. Bosanquet's team and the "Gentlemen of Philadelphia." The game will be under the auspices of the Germantown Cricket Club, at Manheim. As many as 10,000 persons have attended the international matches on these grounds, and the Englishmen should prove a strong attraction. The Philadelphians will have the benefit of the services of such tried adepts as J. A. Lester, G. S. Patterson, Crawford Coates, and F. H. Bohlen. These men have been showing particularly good form this year, and are comparable with the best players on the other side of the Atlantic. The team will be a strong one all around, and the Philadelphians have reasonable grounds for confidence. This will be the first of the two representative matches that have been arranged.

After the Germantown game the visitors are booked for New York, and will meet a representative team of the Metropolitan Lague at Bergen Point, on the grounds of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is to the sportsmanlike enterprise of this organization that the local public is indebted for the visit of the Englishmen here, for the Metropolitan League had been obliged to abandon the scheme on account of inability to undertake the necessary expenses of the game. A two-day match will be played, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 25 and 26. The team has not yet been selected to play for the league, and some disappointment is felt that C. H. Clarke will not be available, on account of a matrimonial engagement which claims precedence over all others. The following names are mentioned as likely to provide a strong aggregation:

J. Forbes, F. F. Kelly, M. R. Cobb, F. W. T. Stiles, C. H. E. Griffith, and C. Dalton of the Knickerbockers, C. A. Worn, A. Brown, and E. H. Smith of the Brooklyns, F. J. Prendergast of Manhattan, and H. Tattersall of Nelson Lodge.

These are all good men. Mr. Dalton is not strong at the bat, but his bowling has been excellent this season, and should entitle him to a place on the league eleven. E. H. Smith is also weak as a batsman, but his wicket keeping is first class, which must be considered.

As to the visitors, their eleven will comprise the following: B. J. T. Bosanquet, F. Mitchell, P. F. Warner, E. M. Dowson, R. E. More, A. M. Hollins, E. R. Wilson, P. R. Johnson, I. V. Parker, W. E. Harrison, A. Priestley, and R. O. Schwartz.

B. J. T. Bosanquet, the Captain of the team, was here in 1898 as a member of the P. F. Warner team of that year. He was also with Ranjitsinhji's team in 1899. He is remembered as a consistent scorer and an effective bowler as well. He has played for Eton College and Oxford University, and is now one of the cracks of the Middlesex County eleven. He bowls fast right arm, round the wicket, and his delivery is particularly disconcerting to timid players. His batting is not pretty, but he is a run-getter.

P. F. Warner is well known here. In his time he was the best bat in Rugby School, and afterward won his "blue" on the Oxford University eleven. He also is a member of the Middlesex County eleven.

Frank Mitchell has also been here before. Last year he was serving with his regiment in South Africa, and was invalided home. He was for some time dangerously ill, but he recovered rapidly, and was able to resume his place on the Yorkshire County eleven, the champions of the season. He is a magnificent hitter, and one of the stylish players of the team. He is also in the front rank as a Rugby football player, and a member of the English International team.

E. M. Dowson was Captain of the Harrow School eleven in 1899. He is a resourceful batsman, and as a bowler his fault is said to be that he always bowls too well, keeping the batsman on his guard, and not attempting to hit him. He puts on a mask of security by an appearance of carelessness.

A. M. Hollins is a sterling bat. He played for Oxford in the game with Haverford College last year, and scored 29 and 57.

The other members of the team are less known to fame. Wilson and Johnson are Cantabs, and Parker and Harrison Oxonians. Priestley plays for Yorkshire, and Schwartz for the Metropolitan County, Middlesex.

From here the visitors return to Philadelphia, where they meet the Gentlemen of Philadelphia in a return game. The dates fixed are Friday, Saturday, and Monday, Sept. 27, 28, and 30, on the grounds of the Merion Club at Haverford.

The English team is a strong one all around, and there is much glory to be gained in defeating it. Cricket has never flourished on American soil, outside of Philadelphia, but the constant stream of old-country men to these shores insures a steady supply of votaries of what is certainly a fine sport, and, although the busy American has neither time nor the inclination for the practice necessary to perfection, there is always a willingness to meet Englishmen in friendly rivalry at this as at every other game.

YESTERDAY'S CRICKET GAMES.

Brooklyn B. Team Won Championship Match from Newark.

Local cricketers evinced little interest in the game yesterday. The calamitous news from Buffalo appeared to put an effective damper on the sport, and but few games were played in the neighborhood of this city.

At Prospect Park the Newark and Brooklyn B teams contested their championship game of the New York Cricket Association series, and the latter won by 39 runs and 4 wickets to spare. The bowling of H. Jones and batting of O. Smith contributed chiefly to the result. The former played a good innings of 52, while the latter bowled in effective style and captured 7 wickets for 18 runs. The score:

NEWARK C. C.

J. A. Booth, c. Seale, b. Boxill	8
H. W. Harper, run out	7
W. McDowell, b. A. Lovell	0
D. Livingston, b. Jones	14
O. Livingston, b. Jones	16
S. Livingston, b. Jones	13
N. Finley, b. Jones	0
J. J. Robertson, b. Jones	0
G. Monahan, b. Jones	0
S. Bentler, not out	2
E. Chadwick, b. Jones	0
Byes	10
Leg byes	1
Total	74

BROOKLYN B.

O. Smith, c. S. Livingston, b. D. Livingston	52
W. B. Seale, b. S. Livingston	4
A. Lovell, b. D. Livingston	17
F. Rogers, b. D. Livingston	0
H. Jones, not out	21
G. Boxill, c. Monahan, b. Harper	11
E. Challenger, run out	2
T. Goodchild, not out	1
R. C. M. Brown, did not bat.	
E. H. Brown, did not bat.	
C. Gittens, did not bat.	
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Wides	3
Total, (six wickets)	113

The Kings County Club has a pleasant game with the Manhattans at Prospect Park, but they proved no match for their neighbors and suffered defeat by 73 runs. Arthur Smedley was remarkably successful with the ball for the winners, and was credited with the remarkable bowling analysis of 7 wickets for 19 runs. The chief run-getting was done by F. J. Prendergast and W. A. Battles, who contributed 31 and 25, respectively, while A. Smedley, with 17; W. Adam, with 12, and J. Adam, with 10, all helped in the general result. W. Williams, with a good innings of 16, was the chief scorer for Kings County, while H. Williams added 11. The totals were: Kings County, 49; Manhattan, 122.

The Nelson Lodge Club had little difficulty in defeating Team C of Brooklyn in their championship game of the Prospect Park Cricket Association, the margin of victory being 68 runs. H. Tattersall and J. E. Roberts both bowled with great effect for the winners, the former taking 5 wickets for 11 runs and the latter 4 for 16. A. Anderson and P. Smyth were the chief scorers in the game, with 30, not out, and 25, respectively. The totals were: Brooklyn C, 28; Nelson Lodge, 96.

KILLS FATHER WITH RIFLE.

Massachusetts Boy Defends Mother from Drunken Husband.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7. — Arnold Brielman this afternoon killed his father, Arnold P. Brielman, with a rifle. The shooting was the result of a quarrel arising from the father's intoxicated condition.

The Brielman family live on their small farm just outside of Pittsfield. The son Arnold, is seventeen years old, and the story he tells is corroborated by Mrs. Brielman and her daughter. Arnold walked into the police station, and said he had killed his father. He added that his father came home intoxicated, and began illtreating his mother and sister.

When he interfered his father came at him with a club and threatened to kill him. He ran to the house, picked up a small rifle, and ran back into the yard. When his father again came toward him with the uplifted club he fired. His father dropped to the ground, dying almost immediately.

The officers locked up the lad, pending a formal charge and inquiry.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Walter Reed, Surgeon, is detailed as an additional officer to represent the Medical Department of the army at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Buffalo Sept. 16 to 20.

Carroll A. Devol, Quartermaster, will proceed to Buffalo, in connection with the inspection of boilers for the transport Crook.

Capt. Eaton A. Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the army retiring board appointed Feb. 7 to meet at the War Department, vice Capt. Edwin A. Root, Tenth Infantry, relieved.

Changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department:

First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, relieving First Lieut. Frederick F. Russell, Assistant Surgeon.

Lieut. Russell will proceed to New York City and report to the Adjutant General for instructions.

Second Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Flagler, Wash.

Second Lieut. William E. Bennett, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New Mexico, and report to the commanding officer, United States General Hospital, at that post for treatment.

Major Eugene L. Swift, Surgeon, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Seventh Infantry, will proceed to Indianapolis and report to Lieut. Col. Charles H. Noble, Sixteenth Infantry, recruiting officer, for recruiting duty until Dec. 1, when he will join his regiment.

The following-named officers, recently appointed, are assigned to regiments as indicated:

George W. Winterburn, First Lieutenant of Cavalry, Ninth Cavalry.

Sebring C. Megill, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry.

Frank E. Davis, Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, Eighth Cavalry.

Grant T. Trent, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Eighth Infantry.

Betah Smith, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Seventeenth Infantry.

George R. D. MacGregor, Second Lieutenant of Infantry, Eighteenth Infantry.

Lieuts. Winterburn and Smith will join their respective regiments.

Lieuts. Megill and Davis will report to the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will join their proper stations.

Lieut. Trent will join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines.

Lieut. MacGregor will report to the commanding officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof, will join his proper station.

Second Lieut. Thomas T. Duke, recently appointed, from private, Company K, Fourth Infantry, is assigned to the Fifth Infantry, and will join the regiment to which assigned.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently appointed:

First Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough to the Sixty-second Company, Coast Artillery. He will join the company to which assigned.

Second Lieut. Blanton Winship to the Coast Artillery. He will remain unassigned to a company or battery and available for staff or other duty until further orders. Upon arival at San Francisco, he will report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Second Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy to the One Hundred and Tenth Company, Coast Artillery. He will join that company at Fort Adams, R. I.

Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin to the Seventy-third Company, Coast Artillery. He will report to the commanding officer, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post, and will join the company to which assigned upon its return to Fort Monroe.

Second Lieut. Edmund T. Welsel to the Fourth Battery, Field Artillery. He will join the battery to which assigned.

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman is attached to the One Hundred and Twelfth Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Fort Du Pont, Del.

Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Commissary, will make two visits each per month to Akron and Kansas City for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores.

Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, will join his regiment.

Major Mathias A. Day, Fifteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Edward E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, relieved.

First Lieuts. Charles N. Murphy and Frederick S. L. Price, Fourteenth Infantry, will join their respective companies at Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to receipt for Quartermaster's property at that post.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Underwood is detached from the Naval War College, Sept. 20; he will resume his duties as Secretary of the General Board.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel ordered to Constellation.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes ordered to the Norfolk Yard, Sept. 15.

Ensign C. E. Gilpin ordered to the Columbia, Sept. 20.

Medical Director G. F. Winslow ordered to the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Boston, Oct. 1.

Surgeon C. J. Decker ordered to San Francisco marine recruiting rendezvous, Sept. 25, as relief of Surgeon Means.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Bell is detached from the Vixen, and upon the reporting of his relief will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson is detached from the Boston hospital upon the reporting of his relief; ordered to the Vixen as relief of Assistant Surgeon Bell.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Crawford is detached from the Constellation upon the reporting of his relief; ordered to Boston hospital as relief of Assistant Surgeon Richardson.

Assistant Surgeon P. E. McDonald is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, Sept. 9; ordered to the Constellation as relief of Assistant Surgeon Crawford.

Pay Inspector J. R. Stanton is ordered to the Pensacola, and as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, San Francisco Training Station, as relief of Paymaster Wilson, Sept. 16.

Paymaster W. L. Wilson is detached from the Pensacola and San Francisco Training Station, Sept. 16; will proceed home and wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano is detached as pay officer, purchasing pay officer, and general storekeeper, Guam, upon reporting of relief; ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Assistant Paymaster F. G. Fyne is ordered to the Naval Station, Guam, as pay officer, purchasing pay officer and general storekeeper, and as pay officer of station ship, as relief of Assistant Paymaster Delano, via transport sailing about Oct. 1.

Naval Constructor R. M. Watt is detached from the New York yard Oct. 1, and ordered to duty as Superintending Constructor at the works of the Fort River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., and the works of the George Lawley & Son Corporation, South Boston, Mass., Oct. 1.

Naval Constructor G. H. Rock is detached from the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va., Oct. 10, and ordered to duty as Superintending Constructor at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting is detached from the works of the George Lawley & Son, Corporation, South Boston, Mass., and ordered to the New York yard, Department of Construction and Repair.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. T. Ferguson is detached from the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., Oct. 10, and ordered to duty as Assistant to the Superintendent of Construction at the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

Naval Cadet R. S. Manley is ordered to the Vixen.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Michigan arrived at Detroit yesterday.

The Indiana has arrived at New York.

The Dolphin has arrived at New London.

The Philadelphia has sailed from Astoria for Port Angeles.

The Alexander sailed from Valparaiso for Montevideo.

The Chicago sailed from Portsmouth for Gibraltar.

The Kentucky arrived at Nagasaki.

The North Atlantic Squadron, composed of the first-class battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, and Massachusetts, a rived at Newport News.

The torpedo boats Gwyn and Talbot are expected at Newport News to-morrow.

SEVERE TEST FOR AUTOS

Eighty Motor Vehicles Ready to Run to Buffalo.

WILL START EARLY TO-MORROW

John Jacob Astor, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Bostwick, and Other Chauffeurs to Try for Six-Day Honors.

Everything was bustle and activity yesterday in the rooms of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. Automobilists were coming and going from early in the morning until late at night, and the committee in charge of the Buffalo run, which will begin early tomorrow morning, had a busy day in making final preparations. Most of the competing machines have been weighed and the official numbers distributed, and everything has been done so as to simplify matters as much as possible at the start. The start will begin at 8 o'clock promptly tomorrow morning, and the committee expects that it will take nearly an hour to get all of the vehicles off. The French automobilists, Charron and Girardot, who arrived Friday night, visited the clubhouse during the day, and they will accompany the competitors a part of the distance, but they will hasten on to Buffalo, in order to look over the ground in preparation for the 100-mile road race from Buffalo to Erie. Fournier is already here, so the best talent of French automobilists will be seen in this first big American automobile contest.

Eighty vehicles, in all, have entered for the endurance run to Buffalo. Thirty-five are entered by individuals and the others by their respective companies. Fifty-three are propelled by gasoline and thirty-seven by steam, the electric vehicles, in view of the difficulties of recharging, being unrepresented. A number of additional automobiles, to render assistance in case of breakdowns, will accompany the procession, so, in all probability, the start will witness over 100 motor carriages in line. It will be the biggest automobile demonstration ever seen in America, and will represent nearly all of the important makes in gasoline and steam motor power. Of foreign vehicles, there will be six in line, five from France, four Panhards, entered by A. R. Shattuck, President of the Automobile Club; David Wolfe Bishop, Harlan W. Whipple, and Dr. J. G. Lyman. R. P. Scott will run a French voiturette of three horse power and weighing but 750 pounds. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will have the only German automobile in the run. He will bring out his famous "Red Devil," which has been creating consternation in Newport and won the recent five-mile race there for big machines, doing the distance on a half-mile track in 7:36⅘.

Albert C. Bostwick will have the heaviest private vehicle in the run, an American gasoline carriage of forty horse power, which weighs 2,600 pounds. Alexander Winton will have a similar one but 100 pounds more weight. Both have been built especially for racing, and they will be seen later in the races at Buffalo.

The competing automobiles are divided into five classes. Class A includes all weighing less than 1,000 pounds. Class B includes all between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. Class C includes all over 2,000 pounds, and Class D is the motor cycles. The fifth class, E, includes delivery wagons and trucks. The heaviest automobile in the run will be in the latter class—a twenty horse power steam truck weighing 7,000 pounds. There will be three vehicles in the delivery wagon class and four motor cycles, the lightest motor vehicle in the run being a seventy-eight-pound cycle entered by Edmund F. Stratton of this city. Class A will have 17 vehicles, Class B 35, and Class C 21. All of the big racing machines are in the latter class.

Besides those previously mentioned, the entries include John Jacob Astor, who will manage a five horse power gasoline vehicle; John H. Flagler and Sidney Dillon Ripley will ride in gasoline phaetons of nine horse power each; H. Rogers Winthrop will have an eight horse power gasoline phaeton; Jefferson Seligman has entered a light runabout, and other private owners are Bradford B. McGregor, Alexander Dow, A. R. Townsend, Louis S. Clarke, Albert T. Otis, Percy Owen, William Downing, Henry K. Browning, C. Arthur Benjamin, William Morgan, A. L. McMurtry, H. R. Taylor, Dr. Herman L. Barush, John M. Satterfield, C. R. Metz, C. R. Woodin, Cornelius J. Field, G. B. Pettengill, T. L. Martin, and L. Schermerhorn.

As a side issue the endurance run is bound to produce keen manufacturing rivalry. The Automobile Club does not intend to turn the run into an advertising scheme, and has prohibited every attempt to boom the qualities of certain makes of automobiles. No maker's name will be allowed to appear on any machine, each being known only by its official number; nor will any advertising be permitted along the route. Several inquiries were made of Secretary Butler yesterday, one man wanting to know if he could distribute circulars of his company through the various towns and villages. No encouragement was given to any of these requests.

An average of fifteen miles an hour is the highest speed it will be lawful to attain, and faster time between the points of control, where times will be taken, will be penalized by disqualification. Certificates will be awarded by the club on the average speed for the entire six days, first-class certificates being given to those averaging from twelve to fifteen miles an hour, second-class certificates for an average speed between ten and twelve miles, and third-class certificates for an average of eight to ten miles.

The six days' run will be a total of 464 miles. The distances for each day will be: Monday, Poughkeepsie, 84 miles; Tuesday, Albany, 75 miles; Wednesday, Herkimer, 83 miles; Thursday, Syracuse, 91 miles; Friday, Rochester, 87 miles; Saturday, Buffalo, 70 miles. A stop of one hour and a half will be made each day for lunch. After the lunch hour at Peekskill to-morrow the special hill-climbing contest will take place at Nelson Hill, three miles north of Peekskill. President Shattuck has offered a cup to the automobile in Class B which makes the quickest time up the hill. Harlan P. Whipple and Winthrop E. Scarritt have offered similar cups for the fastest hill-climbing vehicles in Classes B and A, respectively. The committee in general charge of the run consists of William M. Power, Winthrop E. Scarritt, Harlan W. Whipple, and S. M. Butler. Sign posts have been placed at all important junctions along the route and special signs with the word "Buffalo" and an arrow in blue have also been placed at frequent intervals on the roads.

MERCHANTS HAVE A CANDIDATE

Say that L. J. Callanan Would Be a Good Man to Lead Anti-Tammany Forces.

Lawrence J. Callanan, head of the mercantile establishment in Vesey Street which bears his name, has been named as a candidate for Mayor of New York by many associations of merchants to which he belongs, and in a letter addressed to Senator Platt his candidacy is urged. The merchants say that he is a man upon whom members of all political parties could unite in their fight against Tammany. The letter is signed by President William Gray of the Business Men's Association. Among the reasons advanced in favor of Mr. Callanan is that he is a member of mercantile organizations, the members of which have suffered much from Tammany misrule. It is said that he can control a large vote.

Mr. Callanan has also been a prominent worker in all citizens' movements for a better Municipal Government, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the famous Committee of Seventy of 1896. He took a leading part in advocating the rapid transit franchise tax law and other laws for the relief of property owners, and is held up as "a man fresh from the people and free from all party alliances or entanglements, and known as clean, honest, capable, and an unrelenting foe to fraud and dishonesty, and so popular withal that his nomination would spread terror through the enemies' camp."

"Spoonerismus."

From The London Globe.

A correspondent sends an instance of what the Germans are learning darkly to style a "Spoonerismus," which came under his own observation a few days ago:

A man walked into a bicycle shop with a fox terrior, and asked the owner of the shop whether he could "bake a tyke" for half an hour only. The man, looking aghast at the dog, said he did not do such things on his premises at all. Whereupon the visitor, looking at the machines, said, "Well, you have several here, and I understood you let them at so much an hour." "Oh," said the man, "you want to take a bike? I see now. I did not know what you wanted; I thought you wanted to get rid of your terrier."

RIDE ANGERED WHITNEY

Wealthy Turfman Asked Investigation of Blue Girl's Defeat.

WATERCOLOR'S NEW RECORD

Haggin's Fast Black Colt Captured Century Stakes in Time That Equaled Sheepshead Bay's Best.

With two of the greatest stakes of the Fall season on the afternoon card, thrilling races for each of these big events, a string of five beaten favorites in line and gossip without end about every contest on the card, the sport at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday made full return, in excitement, to the crowd present, for the visit to the course, a somewhat exacting bit of travel as the railway arrangements are managed at present. The weather was bright and clear, but exceedingly warm for the season, while the attendance was of holiday proportions. As has been proved on many occasions in the past, holiday crowds are cheerful and easygoing even under reverses, but the happenings of yesterday were enough to try the temper of even a holiday crowd, and a more dissatisfied gathering of turf patrons never dispersed than that which scattered after the close of the seventh day of the Sheepshead Bay Fall meeting.

Chief among the causes for complaint was the result of the greatest and most valuable race of the afternoon, the contest for the Great Filly Stakes of $28,705 gross over a six-furlong course, the third race on the card, which was won by L. M. Myers's smart filly Leonora Loring after a sharp finish with William C. Whitney's Blue Girl, the post favorite, coupled with the Whitney entry of three horses. It is a singular fact in connection with the race, however, that until the owner of the beaten favorite made a protest, none of the crowd had a word to say about anything out of the way. After the Whitney complaint about the ride of Jockey Shaw on Blue Girl, the crowd chimed in, and from one end of the grand stand to the other there were heard outcries against Shaw, the complainants seeming to echo Mr. Whitney's sentiments without question, and the race was becoming much comment that it looks as if the scandal of the year is to result from the first running of the Great Filly Stakes.

Mr. Whitney said when questioned about his complaint, that Shaw's ride was the poorest effort he had ever seen and he thought the worst looking. He would say nothing further than that he had placed the matter in the hands of the stewards and would await their decision in the matter. As Mr. Whitney made a request for an investigation of Jockey Turner's ride on Nasturtium in the Futurity and then dropped the matter, the demand for inquiry into Shaw's effort on Blue Girl may not mean much, but it was enough to start the tongues of the gossips to going in a way that will do no good to the turf, for according to the reports that were circulated later, Mr. Whitney, Shaw, and "Pittsburg Phil," or G. E. Smith, were mixed up in a most remarkable manner. In point of fact the race seemed to be as fair as any that has been run at the meeting, Shaw, if he erred at all, having been at fault early in the race.

BLUE GIRL BEATEN A NECK.

The full twelve fillies named to start for the race answered the call to the post, with three running in the Whitney colors, these being Blue Girl, with the top weight, 124 pounds, including a penalty of 5 pounds, her stable companions being Gunfire and Rose of May, each with 114 pounds. The Whitney entry was always favorite, with Lux Casta and Leonora Loring about equal second choices at from 4 up to 4½ to 1 each, while Hatasoo was the next selection, at 15 to 1. Somewhat to the surprise of the betting public, Turner, the premier jockey of the Whitney stable, had no mount, Shaw being put up on Blue Girl while Burns rode Gunfire and Bullman rode Rose of May.

The start was only a fair one, with Blue Girl off in the middle of the crowd, but dropping away at once and trailing as the horses went into the first furlong, while Leonora Loring, quick to begin, clipped away to the front at once, and, drawing out steadily, was clear of her field at the bend into the stretch, where Gunfire, under the whip and racing on the outside, was second, and the only one of the Whitney entry that seemed to have a possible chance, Blue Girl then being third from last and looking out of the race. In the last quarter, however, Blue Girl worked through her field, and when hardly a furlong from the winning post went forward with a rush, passing in rapid succession Sun Shower, Early Eve, Josepha, and Flora Pomona, and in the final sixteenth of a mile closing on the leader Leonora Loring, with a rush that was electrical.

The watching crowd, having conceded the race to the pacemaker at the bend into the stretch, took new hope as Blue Girl closed, and the horses finished amid a tumult of cheers, with Blue Girl still obliterating the distance between her and the leader, and in the last strides getting so close to Leonora Loring that none back of the finish line could tell which had won, the crowd waiting in agonized doubt for the numbers to be displayed. When the official placing was announced, however, Leonora Loring got the verdict by a short neck, with Blue Girl second and Sun Shower a length and a half away, third. The time, 1:14 4-5, was slow for the time out of the straight, and that was taken as an argument that Blue Girl had not done all that she could, but even the partisans of the Whitney stable seemed to forget that Leonora Loring herself is a fast filly, and it meant something that she was driven out to win by a neck, however slow the time may have seemed to be. The investigation of the race still is on, and a decision is not likely to be made before Monday afternoon.

Another sensational race was that for the Ten-Thousand-Dollar Century Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age, over a mile and half course. For this only four horses ran, with Frank Farrell's colt Rockton the favorite over the fast black colt Watercolor, chiefly because Watercolor had raced the day before and the race was supposed to have injured his chances for the big prize. The outsiders in the betting were Rockton and the Western colt Terminus.

Watercolor went to the front at the fall of the flag and led out of the Futurity chute with Blues at his heels, the order as they passed the stand for the first time being Watercolor by a length, Blues second by two lengths, and Rockton third by three lengths. On the turn at the paddock Blues made an effort to go to the pacemaker, but Watercolor skipped on a head and still held his advantage. On the back stretch Blues made another effort for the lead, but again Watercolor slipped away, and in the run through the back stretch actually opened a gap on the horses following. On the last turn Blues fell back beaten and Rockton went on to try after the flying leader, but never got near him, as Watercolor still had something left and came away again. For the remainder of the distance Watercolor was galloping in front and won as he pleased pulling up by four lengths, while Rockton, after being passed up for a moment, went on and beat out Terminus a length for the place. Watercolor finished the mile and a half in 2:32, thus establishing a new track record and, as far as the merit of the performance is concerned, racing close to the best on record, made two years ago by Goodrich, a three-year-old, with 102 pounds, at Washington Park. The fractions were: Quarter, 0:24; three furlongs, 0:36; half mile, 0:48 2-5; five furlongs, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:13 4-5; seven furlongs, 1:26 3-5; one mile, 1:39 1-5; mile and a furlong, 1:52 2-5; mile and a quarter, 2:05 1-5; mile and three furlongs, 2:18, and mile and a half, 2:32.

The only favorite of the day to win was Intrusive in the last race, he galloping over his field after Demurrer had made most of the running, and winning as he pleased by two lengths. Bullingdon, who opened favorite for the steeplechase and then went back in the betting, while Sir Hubert was backed down, was in front through the last half of the race, and won in a gallop. J. R. Keene's Prophetic, at a long price, was in front all the way for the opening event, and romped in winner before Honolulu. For the second race Lady Uncas was well up all the way, and won easily at long odds. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. James R. Keene's Prophetic, ch. f., by Kingston-Seeress, 94 pounds, (Waugh,) 25 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; Andrew Miller's Honolulu, b. g., 101, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, second by a head from Charles White's The Referee, 20 to 1 and 7 to 1, third. Time—1:00 2-5. Kaloma, Eddie Rusch, Bridge, James P. Keating, Carroll D., O'Hagen, Montana Pioneer, Pluto, Last Knight, Cassvile, Shepherd, Oclawha, and Fried Krupp also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Eddie, Busch, O'Hagen, and Honolulu equal favorites at 7 to 2 each. Winner trained by James Rowe.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages; six furlongs on the main track. The Osceola Stable's Lady Uncas, br. f., 4 years, by Ben Strame-Prudence, 86 pounds, (J. Daly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; J. R. & F. P. Keene's Unmasked, br. g., 4, 114, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from George B. Walter's Cervera, ch. g., 3, 97, (McGinn,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:13 2-5. King Pepper, Janice, Otis, Isla, Malster, Musette, Francesco, His Royal Highness, and Kid also ran. Francesco left at the post. Value to the winner, $890. King Pepper and Francesco equal favorites at 7 to 2 and 6 to 5 each. Winner trained by B. Woods.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs over the new Futurity course. L. M. Myers's Leonora Loring, b. f., by Doctor McBride-Hoyden, 116 pounds, (Odom,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, won, ridden out, by a head; W. C. Whitney's Blue Girl, ch. f., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 124, (Shaw,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (coupled with Gunfire and Rose of May as Whitney's entry,) second by a length and a half from Jere Dunn's Sunshower, ch. f., by Applegate-Sunny Slope, 114, (R. Williams,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Gunfire, Rose of May, Lux Casta, Hatasoo, Josepha, Hanover Queen, Flora Pomono, Fair Excellence, and Early Eve also ran. Value to the winner, $24,905. Whitney Stable always the favorite. Winner trained by W. O. Scully.

FOURTH RACE.—The Century Stakes, of $10,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age. J. B. Haggin's Watercolor, blk. c., 3 years, by Watercress-Sabrina, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won easily by four lengths; W. H. Sealey's Rockton, b. c., 4, by Meddler-Brown Princess, 126, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, by Blazes-Miss Bishop, 115, (Bullman,) 6 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:32. Blues also ran. Value to the winner, $8,000. Blues the favorite at 11 to 10 and 1 to 3. Winner trained by C. Littlefield.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for three-year-olds and upward; over the full steeplechase course, about two and a half miles. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Bullingdon, g., aged, by Bend Or-Buttress, 148 pounds, (Green,) 3 to 1 and even, won easily by ten lengths; M. Chamblett's Zinzibar, ch. g., 4, 135, (Veitch,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by five lengths from J. H. McCormick's Sir Hubert, ch. g., 5, 147, (Roach,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—5:07 3-5. Orman, Jim Megibben, and Decameron also ran. Orman fell. Value to the winner, $715. Sir Hubert the post favorite. Winner trained by John Allen.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth, on the turf. J. D. Crimmins, Jr.'s, Intrusive, ch. h., 6 years, by Meddler-Frolic Grace, 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won easily by two lengths; Charles Head Smith's Bowen, b. c., 3, 104, (J. Woods,) 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by a neck from W. I. Kilpatrick's Annie Thompson, ch. f., 3, 99, (Michaels,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Demurrer and Bedeck also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Intrusive always favorite. Winner trained by W. Karrick.

Notes of the Turf.

The popular old race mare Imp at last is to be retired permanently from racing. Peter Wimmer, who undertook to "make a mare" of this season, the argument having been advanced that she was never trained while in Charles Brossman's stable, has concluded that Imp cannot be trained and so will ship her on Monday to her breeder and present owner, D. J. Harmes, at Chillicothe, Ohio, where she will go into the stud. Brossman declared long ago that Imp was at her best when raced steadily. Under his care she won about $75,000, racing year in and year out, and beating the best in the turf.

The book programme for the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Fall meeting, with programme arranged for seventeen days' racing, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 17, was issued yesterday.

Earl Raymond, formerly a short-distance skater, made a plunge on Jere Dunn's Sunshower for the Great Filly Stakes and stood to win $100,000 if that mare had been first. As it was, he won about $5,000, as she ran third.

The two winners of nearly $50,000 at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, Leonora Loring and Watercolor, both were so near rejection as material for racing when two-year-olds that they were trained only "on chance." Leonora Loring was a cheap filly, yearlings, while E. Morris declined to handle Watercolor for J. B. Haggin, and the colt, an undersized, delicate animal, was sent with the "weeds" to Charles Littlefield, Jr., who developed him.

The weights for the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, two miles over eight flights of hurdles, to be run Tuesday as the fourth race, have been announced, with Charagrace the top weight with 163 pounds, and Governor Griggs 159, Fulminate 157, and Bullingdon 155 the next three in the weights.

Yearling Race Horses Sold.

A combination sale of yearling thoroughbred horses, the property of the Dixiana and Fleetwood Stud Farms, and the produce of several small breeders, all of Kentucky, was held in the Fasig-Tipton Company's sales paddock at the Sheepshead Bay racetrack yesterday, when about fifteen head were disposed of for rather small prices. The best sales of the offering were $1,800, paid by the Memphis turfman, J. W. Schorr, for the Ben Strome-Roseleaf colt, and $1,200 paid by the Oneck stable for the Wagner-Miss Barnes colt. The details of the sale follow:

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STUD.

Bay colt by Ben Strome-Roseleaf, by Duke of Montrose; J.

WOMAN SWEPT TO DEATH OVER NIAGARA

Maud Willard Went Through the Rapids in a Barrel.

She Sought Fame in Going Through the Whirlpool, but Met Death Instead.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Maud Willard of Canton, Ohio, lost her life to-day in navigating the Whirlpool Rapids in Carlisle D. Graham's barrel. Graham had made five successful trips and Miss Willard desired to attain fame by doing the same.

She and Graham were good friends, and to please her he was to swim from the whirlpool to Lewiston following her trip through the rapids. The barrel was taken to the river this morning, and at 4 o'clock Miss Willard got into it, the cover was put over the manhole, and she was taken out into the stream and left to the mercy of the currents.

Miss Willard passed nicely through the rapids, but the mighty maelstrom then held her far out from shore, where her friends and would-be rescuers could not reach her. From 4:40 oclock until after 10 o'clock to-night she was whirled about in this peculiar formation of the Niagara River. Death probably came gradually, and possibly without much suffering.

While she was tossing in the whirlpool Graham made his trip to Lewiston, and then went to the Canadian shore to get Miss Willard. When the barrel was caught and landed the head was burst in. A dog the woman had taken with her was found alive, but the girl was breathing her last.

TO RECEIVE KING EDWARD.

Royalty to Assemble in Copenhagen to Greet the British Ruler.

FREDENSBORG, Sept. 7.—Emperor Nicholas, this evening received in audience Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister. To-morrow the Czar and Czarina will proceed to Copenhagen, and will attend service in the Russian Church there.

Subsequently all the royal personages will assemble in Copenhagen to meet King Edward, who is now on his way there from Kiel on board the royal yacht Osborne.

BOERS MUST GO WITH TRAINS.

British Authorities at Pretoria Try Expedient to Stop Train Wrecking.

PRETORIA, Sept. 7.—A number of the most prominent burghers have been drawn, jury fashion, by the British authorities here, and compelled to accompany the trains on the Pietersburg Railway line in consequence of the recent wrecking of trains on that road.

This, it is thought, will have the effect of decreasing the train-wrecking activity of the guerilla bands of Boers in the neighborhood. The authorities have taken pains to give publicity to their action.

POLICE MAKE A RAID.

Three Men Caught by Capt. Flood's Men in an Alleged Gambling House.

Three prisoners were taken in a raid of an alleged gambling house at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street last night. The raid was made by the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station on information which was furnished them Friday night by a prominent citizen whose name Capt. Flood refuses to divulge. This man came to the station on Friday and said that he had been taken to the address mentioned above by a capper for the alleged gambling house, and while there he was swindled out of $70 in a crooked faro game.

The house in which the raid was made is a four-story brownstone, and is used as a furnished room house, with the exception of the parlor floor, where some gambling paraphernalia was found. Detectives Hawkins, Churchill, Wheaton, and Devanney and Policeman Donnelly of the West Thirtieth Street Station went to the house last night a little before 11 o'clock. Hawkins rang the bell and asked for admission, which was granted without any delay by the lookout who was posted at the door. Admission to the front room on the parlor floor, however, was not granted so readily and the door was broken down.

In the room the three prisoners were found, but no game was in progress. The men gave their names as James J. Head, a broker, sixty years old, of 147 West Forty-second Street; George Delaney, sixty-three years old, a horse dealer, who lives at the Putnam House, and Charles Brown, forty-nine years old, a clerk, of 5 East Forty-ninth Street. They were taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, as was also the paraphernalia found in the place. This consisted of a complete faro layout, a game keeper, one deal box, a roulette wheel, a cutting machine, five packs of cards. There was no excitement, and the men made no resistance.

TRIED TO KILL HIS SISTER.

Drug Clerk Then Shot Himself and May Die.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Paul Muller, a German drug clerk, living at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, Manhattan, attempted to kill his sister at the home of Mrs. Carl Opperman, another sister, in Mamaroneck this evening.

Muller wanted his younger sister to go to New York to keep house for him, and when she refused he drew a revolver and fired two shots at her. One of the bullets struck her in the left arm, and she fell to the floor screaming.

Thinking he had killed her, Muller went to the rear of the house and shot himself. He also cut his wrists. A physician was summoned, and he attended the young woman's injuries, which are slight. Muller's condition is critical.

Colombia Preparing for War.

Señor Arturo de Brigard, Consul General of Colombia in this city, was advised yesterday from Paris that the Colombian Government has just purchased there 35,000 Mauser rifles and 5,000,000 cartridges. This is the largest purchase of war material by a South American republic in several years, and has caused the impression that Colombia is preparing for a war with Venezuela and Ecuador. Consul General de Brigard explained that these purchases are to be used against the rebels in the interior of the country.

A Giant Wasp.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A female giant wasp has just been captured at Chapelgill, in Peeblesshire, and is a rather a formidable looking insect. It measures from tip to tip of wing two inches, and from end of ovipositor to end of antennae, two and a half inches. The wings are glossy brown, and the body black, with two sets of orange bands round it.

Wheat Stack 28 Years Old.

From The London Globe.

In the stackyard at Mr. W. Meen's farm, Stradbroke, there is a stack of wheat with a remarkable history. It was built in 1873, and the owner made a vow that he would never thrash it until it realized 25 shillings a sack, a price which has never been offered. The stack stands on an iron support two feet from the ground, and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is estimated that the stack contains 250 bushels.

Aged Man Robbed and Clubbed.

DENNISPORT, Mass., Sept. 7.—Robbers entered the home of Arthur Burgess, an aged resident of this place, and clubbed him into unconsciousness last night. They obtained $50 and escaped. Mr. Burgess is seventy-five years old. It is feared he will die.

Nominated for the Assembly.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Sept. 7.—John R. Yale of Brewster was nominated for the Assembly and J. Bennett Southard of Cold Spring for County Judge by the Putnam County Republican Convention at Carmel to-day.

DEMOCRATS' MAYORALTY LIST.

Eleven Men Chosen by Greater New York Organization—Mr. Coler's Name Dropped.

A meeting of the Conference Committee of the Greater New York Democracy was held yesterday. It was decided to recommend to the anti-Tammany conference tomorrow the names of eleven men. The surprise of the meeting was the dropping from the list of the name of Controller Coler.

After the committee adjourned the following was given out:

"The Greater New York Democracy will submit to the general conference on Monday night the following eleven names as suitable for the Mayoralty nomination. Should the discussion in the conference render it advisable other names may be submitted. The list is suggestive, not final. The Greater New York Democracy is not wedded to the candidacy of any particular man. Any good Democrat opposed to Crokerism and honest, competent, and able, will be accepted as satisfactory. The Greater New York Democracy conferrees will go into the conference in full sympathy and accord with the resolutions passed by its conference representatives on yesterday, and which have already been given to the press. The names selected are:

Abraham R. Lawrence,	Charles S. Fairchild,
John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Dayton,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Rastus S. Ransom,
J. Hampden Robb,	Charles V. Fornes,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Joseph F. Daly,
Jacob A. Cantor,	

CROWD ATTACKED MOTORMAN.

He Had Assaulted a Driver Whose Wagon His Car Had Crashed Into.

A crowd of 300 persons attacked a motorman of a Third Avenue car at Forty-first Street last night after he had assaulted the driver of an express wagon, and but for the timely arrival of several policemen from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, probably he would have been killed. Walter Norris, twenty-seven years old, of 722 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, was driving on Third Avenue last night, and when crossing Forty-second Street a southbound electric car crashed into his wagon, smashing the axle, the springs, and the tailboard. Jumping from his wagon, Norris asked the motorman of the car, Patrick Quinn of 1,065 Third Avenue, for his number, but it was refused. He then jumped on the platform of the car and attempted to look at the number on Quinn's cap.

Grabbing Norris by the neck, Quinn threw him off the car, and seizing the controller jumped off after him and dealt him a blow on the head with it. Norris fell unconscious to the street. A crowd saw the assault and ran after the car, which Quinn had started ahead.

Men and boys jumped on the platform and tried to drag Quinn from the car. The car came to a stop at Forty-first Street, and the crowd began to handle Quinn roughly.

Policemen Leahy and Morris reached the scene at this point and drove the crowds back with their nightsticks. Quinn was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station on a charge of assault and Morris was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance by Dr. Rogers. The injured man had two severe scalp wounds where he had been struck. Several women passengers on the car became hysterical, and half a dozen jumped from the car while it was in motion. One woman's right knee was injured severely.

STEEL STRIKE STILL ON.

Settlement Expected Yesterday Did Not Materialize, but Is Looked for Soon.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 7.—A settlement of the steel workers' strike against the United States Steel Corporation was looked for to-day. It did not materialize, but that it is near at hand is generally conceded.

The report that President Schwab had put a time limit on his proposition to the Amalgamated men was denied in official circles to-day. The only thing that was not stated in the proposition was that the longer the strikers held off from the peace negotiations, the more idle mills would be started and the less union mills would be found on the list when final steps were taken to end the struggle. Every union mill that the Trust has started since the strike began is to remain non-union, while those still idle when the agreement is reached will be allowed to remain union and under Amalgamated influence.

All day the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association remained in session. Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening President Shaffer came out of the meeting and announced that there would be nothing given out. The further announcement was made that there had been no settlement of the strike. President Shaffer said that he did not regard the outlook as any more changed than before the meeting.

It is again confidently reported that Shaffer and his board will be in New York on Monday morning. In the offices of the Carnegie Building it was said that the officials of the companies interested were making every effort possible to start the plants.

The mill men about Amalgamated Headquarters voiced the general sentiment of sorrow at the news of the attempt on the life of the President.

NO CONCESSION TO STRIKERS.

This statement was semi-officially issued in behalf of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday:

"From the most authoritative sources it was learned to-day that the report that President Schwab of the Steel Trust was to meet President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association was incorrect. Neither to-day as stated nor at any time now fixed will there be a conference between the two men. It is stated positively that there will be no renewal of the peace negotiations coming from the corporation. The trust stands pat on the terms recently given to the Conciliation Committee."

Damage Suit Against Chicago Strikers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Bills have been filed in the Superior Court and the United States Circuit Court against A. E. Ireland, business agent of the Machinists' Union, and John Beaton and J. J. Kepler, Strike Committee of the union, to recover $1,000 damages for malicious combination to interfere with the business of Robert Tarrant and the Allis-Chalmers Company. It was against this union that an injunction forbidding picketing was issued recently. The organization's active work in the strike caused the Tarrant people to negotiate for moving their plant to Aurora, Ill.

Metal Workers Go on Strike.

All of the mechanics belonging to the Metal Trade Conference who are employed at the yard of the John N. Robins Company, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, have gone on strike, owing to the refusal of the firm to sign an agreement to employ none but men affiliated with the conference. The heads of the firm declared that they would rather close their doors and go out of business than bind themselves to any such contract. Before the demand was made the firm had granted an eight-hour day. About fifteen hundred men are affected by the strike.

Philadelphia Convention Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The City and State Convention of the Union Party, which was to have been held here on Sept. 12, has been postponed until Sept. 19, owing to the attempted assassination of President McKinley. The Union party was formed recently in opposition to the regular Republican organization of the State. The leaders decided that the party would be lacking in proper respect for the President, both personally and as Chief Executive of the Nation, if the convention were held at this time.

Man Dies While in Bathing.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—James F. Brown of New York died while bathing at Monmouth Beach at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Brown was a guest at the Monmouth Beach Club. He had been in the water about fifteen minutes, when he was carried out by the undertow. The life guards rescued him quickly, but he was unconscious and all efforts to revive him were in vain. A physician said death was caused by an attack of heart failure.

Father Darling's Will Proved.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 7.—The will of Father Martin Darling of Rye was proved in the Surrogate's Court here to-day. He died April 9, 1901, and left $100,000 personal property and $20,000 real estate.

SCORE OF VESSELS WRECKED ON LAKE HURON.

Driven Ashore in a Fierce Gale—Life Savers Rescue 36 Persons.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 7.—What threatens to be the most disastrous marine disaster in the history of the great lakes is taking place here to-night. A heavy gale from the northeast has lashed Lake Huron into a sea, and already it is estimated that a score of steamers and barges, tugs and schooners are piled up on the shore three miles north of this city, opposite a group of cottages. The air is filled with smoke from forest fires and with sand blown up from the beach.

The smoke hides the distressed vessels from view. Whistles blowing as signals of distress can be heard by the hundreds of watchers on the shore. The life savers are exhausted, and at midnight had taken off 36 persons with the aid of volunteers. The gale at midnight had increased.

The steamer Wawatam and consort Whaleback 102 were the first boats to go ashore. The Consort has been driven on the beach within twenty feet of the shore. The crews from these two vessels reached shore in safety. The Sarnia, John Pauley and Amaranth followed the Wawatam in half an hour. Then darkness set in and the names of the others could not be ascertained.

The Pauley is commanded by Capt. Albert Kotcher of St. Clair, and the Amaranth by Capt. John Briggs of Bay City. The Captains both declare that their vessels will undoubtedly be total losses. The Pauley is owned in Cleveland and was loaded with lath as was also the Amaranth. The shore is strewn with the wreckage of boats, including the deck loads.

HILL, MORGAN, AND HARRIMAN.

Report that the Former Is Not Wholly in Accord with the Other Two.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7.—J. J. Hill gave out an interview in which he said that the Great Northern, Burlington, and Northern Pacific roads would be operated independently and under the present management. The inference among railroad men is that Messrs. Morgan and Harriman are unwilling to put their roads under Hill's control. Advices received at the Northern Pacific general offices are to the effect that the officials need have no fear of being disturbed, and President Millen is going ahead making the improvements and extentions that have been oposed by J. J. Hill.

The surprising earnings of the Burlington and Northern Pacific have, it is said, influenced the financial interests of these roads to oppose their control and management by Hill. Northern Pacific officials now say there will be few consolidations of offices of these three roads and it is the general belief that none will be made with the Great Northern. A prominent railroad official says it looks very much as if the community of interest idea is a failure as Hill is not likely to become a party unless he can control.

Justice to the Best of the Negroes.

From The Dallas (Tex.) News.

The time has come in this country for the best people of the white race to stand out for justice toward the best of the negroes. It will not do to permit the vicious elements of both races to bring on a bitter and revolting race war.

GEORGE OSMOND TEARLE DEAD.

Well-Known English Actor Was with His Company at Newcastle.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to a news agency from Newcastle-on-Tyne announces the death last night of George Osmond Tearle, the actor. Mr. Tearle's company was playing at Newcastle.

George Osmond Tearle was born at Plymouth, England, on March 26, 1852. In 1860, at the age of seventeen years, he terpreting the rôle of Guildenstern, in terpreting the rôle of Guilderstern, in "Hamlet" at the Adelphi Theatre, Liverpool. He succeeded well enough in this venture to win for himself engagements in the provinces during the following six years.

The ambition of Mr. Tearle's younger days was to get a London engagement. This goal was reached in 1875. On March 26 of that year he made his début at the Gaiety Theatre in "Rose Michel." The play was a signal failure, but Mr. Tearle's part of George De Buissey, the wrongfully accused young man, was portrayed so well that he received several flattering offers from London managers, one of which, that of Mr. Chatterton, he accepted.

After this he had a secure position as leading juvenile man at the Drury Lane, Theatre Royal, and Adelphi. His success was unquestionable, and he had the choice of theatres at his disposal.

After this Mr. Tearle played "Hamlet" again in Liverpool, and there organized a company of his own, declining the offer of Mr. Buckstone to become the successor of Mr. Kendall in the Haymarket Theatre. The following four years he toured the country, playing the entire round of legitimate drama. In May, 1880, Lester Wallack made him a telegraphic offer to become the leading man of his theatre in this city. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Tearle filled the important rôles he was called upon to assume to the entire satisfaction of the famous manager and the public.

SHOWS GO ON AS USUAL.

Concessionaires Who Closed Voluntarily Allowed to Reopen.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Superintendent of Concessions Townsend of the Pan-American Exposition, this morning issued the following statement:

"The Midway will be open to-night; everything will be run as usual. The President is still alive; his condition is hopeful, and it seems to be the general opinion of those in authority that the sooner events at the Pan-American, and about the country in general, are allowed to resume their normal condition, the better it will be for all concerned.

"The concessionaires closed their attractions and stopped their bands last evening voluntarily, as soon as they learned that the President's condition was serious. Of course we would have asked them to close had they not done so, but this was not necessary."

The crowds this morning were not large. The inspectors at all the gates reported unusually light crowds, for Saturday. All speak in low tones and gaze silently at the closed Temple of Music.

THE WEEK'S PLAY BILLS.

HERALD SQUARE.—Andrew Mack's portrayal of Tom Moore has drawn large audiences.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett has scored a hit as Don Caesar de Bazan in Victor Mapes's version of the drama.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—This theatre will start the season on Saturday night with the Castle Square Opera Company, who will sing "Aida."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The melodrama "One of the Bravest" will be presented with a strong cast headed by Charles McCarthy and William Cronin.

DEWEY.—This week's attraction will be the Rentz-Santley Burlesque Company, which will play during the week beginning with Monday's matinée. There will be a concert to-night.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the run of "The Mormon's Wife" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. A rural play, "Up New York State," will follow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" is still crowding the big theatre at every performance. "Greater Arizona," as it is called now, is one of the best dramas which has been seen in New York in years.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—A new melodrama called "The Devil's Doing" will have its first New York production this week. A raid by the Committee of Fifteen on a gambling house will be a feature.

CASINO.—"Florodoro" continues to draw large audiences. The three hundred and fiftieth performance of this musical comedy will be given on Friday night. The entire company will celebrate the event by appearing in new costumes.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew in "The Second in Command," has a play that promises him a greater triumph than any he ever appeared in. The Empire has been packed to the doors at every performance during the past week.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Are You a Mason?" will to-morrow night enter upon its final week at this house. It will give way on Monday evening, Sept. 16, to Ethel Barrymore, who will resume the run of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Bronson Howard's war drama, "Shenandoah," will take the place of "Under Two Flags" at this theatre for the week beginning to-morrow night. An elaborate production is promised by the management. Jessaline Rogers and James E. Wilson will play the two leading rôles.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington," which opened a week ago at the Knickerbocker Theatre, has proved the most successful of any of the McNally farces played by the Rogers brothers. The song "The Wedding of the Reuben and the Maid" has caught the town and set it to whistling.

CRITERION THEATRE.—William Faversham continues nightly to draw large and fashionable audiences to see him in the part of Don Caesar de Bazan. The popularity of this new star has been proved to the satisfaction of his manager. He is to remain in New York until November. Julie Opp, it is now settled, will remain with Mr. Faversham all through his New York engagement.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—A new farce, "A Supper at Sherry's," and "The King's Carnival" will be seen at this theatre. The new farce is by George V. Hobart. The cast in the burlesque and farce will include Maria Dressler, Louis Harrison, Dan McAvoy, Frank Doane, Charles H. Prince, Amelia Summerville, Laura Burt, Nina Farrington, and nearly all the old favorites, including Mabelle Gilman.

WEBER & FIELDS'.—Messrs. Weber and Fields and Edgar Smith, the librettist, have been hard at work during the last few days getting the burlesque "Hoity-Toity" in smooth running order. Much of the original dialogue and business has been eliminated and the performance is now going along in the old Weber and Fields style. Fay Templeton's song, "My Japanese Cherry Blossom," has caught the town.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The second last week of the season of vaudeville and the last one of Summer amusement season at Manhattan Beach begins to-morrow afternoon. The management announces another attractive bill, headed by Ezra Kendall. Others on the long programme are the Judge Family, acrobats; Eddie Girard and Jessie Gardiner, Joseph Adelmann and Columbine, lighting change artists. Pain's pictures of the Orient, "War in China," and "The Siege of Pekin" continue daily, as do the afternoon and evening concerts by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern is sparing no pains in perfecting "Richard Lovelace." He has in the last week required three dress rehearsals from the members of the company. "Lovelace" is a romantic love story in three acts, dealing with the devotion of the poet and soldier to the cause of Charles I., and, after that monarch's execution, to the fortunes of Charles II. The leading characters are as follows: Captain Hawley, Arthur R. Lawrence; Sacheverell, Rowland Buckstone; Porter, Henry Carvill; an Adjutant, Sydney C. Mather; Lucy, Cecilia Loftus; Mrs. Porter, Charlotte Deane; Lovelace, E. H. Sothern.

PROCTOR THEATRES.—At the Fifth Avenue a revival will be given of Augustin Daly's comedy, "A Night Off." The usual vaudeville bill numbers will be presented between the acts. The Fifty-eighth Street Theatre will have "The Man from Mexico" as an attraction, and will also have vaudeville. That old-time favorite, "The Jilt," will be revived at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. "The Widow Bedott" moves down from Harlem to the Twenty-third Street house. The American reappearance of Sandow, the strong man, is announced as an exclusive attraction for the Proctor circuit. George Hanlon of the original Hanlon Brothers is also under engagement to Mr. Proctor for a series of pantomimic sketches.

Five more theatres will open their doors this week. A new star will appear in the person of Bertha Galland, who last year was with James K. Hackett in "The Pride of Jennico." She will succeed Mary Mannering as Manager Frohman's star at the Lyceum. Her first appearance will be in the "Forest Lovers," a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's novel of that name. She will be seen in the part of Isoult at the opening performance at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night. On Monday E. H. Sothern will open the Garden Theatre with Lawrence Irving's play, "Richard Lovelace." The New York Theatre will present last season's burlesque, "The King's Carnival," which has been in the hands of the authors and composers during the Summer, and which except for its name will be unrecognizable. The Harlem Opera House to-morrow night will open with "The Brixton Burglary," which amused patrons of the Herald Square Theatre at the close of last season. Along with these new openings there will be another "Don Caesar de Bazan," over at the Murray Hill Theatre, where the stock company will produce an adaptation by George Henry Trader.

COLUMBIA.—Following a most successful week with "The Great Ruby," the Columbia Theatre Stock Company of Brooklyn will next be seen in "Under Two Flags," the dramatization used being by Edward Elsner, as was played last week at the American Theatre in Manhattan.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

Because the extensive improvements in the Manhattan Theatre will require more time than was thought, the opening of the house with Mrs. Fiske's production of "Miranda of the Balcony" has been postponed for one week. The first performance will be given on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24.

Beginning Monday, Sept. 9, Nell Burgess will present an elaborate revival of his successful play, "The County Fair," at the Grand Opera House.

Electra Gifford, the soprano, will sing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Boston in December. She will give also recitals as far West as San Francisco.

Sydney Biden, the baritone, after appearing in the East as soloist with the Paur Symphony Orchestra, will give several recitals.

Miss Esther Fee, the violinist, will return from Paris early in the Fall, after an absence of five years spent in study. She will make an extended tour of this country, making her first appearance in New York in November.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles," opened the season last night at Trenton, N. J. It will be seen in New York later.

Rose Coghlan and her company will appear at the Grand Opera House Monday, Sept. 16, in a revival of Charles Reade's popular comedy, "Peg Woffington."

Josephine Ludwig, one of the prima donnas engaged for the Castle Square Opera Company, will arrive in this country on Tuesday, on the North German Line.

Miss Georgie Ingersoll, the dramatic soprano, has been engaged as an extra attraction for next week at Hurtig & Seamon's Harlem Music Hall. This will be Miss Ingersoll's first appearance in vaudeville.

Miss Eleanor Moretti will produce on Monday, Sept. 9, at the Murray Hill Theatre a new and original one-act play, by E. H. Sothern, entitled, "Never Trouble Trouble Till Trouble Troubles You."

Henrietta Crosman has decided to abandon her project to produce "Twelfth Night," and will instead be seen this season in a big production of "As You Like It." The new play, "Joan of the Shoals," which Miss Crosman has contracted for, she will present in October. She will open her season to-morrow night as Mistress Nell. She will be seen in New York in February in "Joan of the Shoals."

Sidney Brough arrived on the steamship Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Brough comes to this country to join Maude Adams and to play the leading male part in "Quality Street," J. M. Barrie's new play, and Orlando in "As You Like It."

In addition to such star concert attractions as Hofmann, Gerardy, Kreisler, Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, Electra Gifford, Whitney Tew, and Carl Armbruster, the noted Wagner lecturer, Mr. Wolfsohn, will also have the sole management of the following, all of whom are well known both in this city and around the country: Shanna Cummings, Dorothy Harvey, Marie Zimmermann, and Miss Hissem De Moss, sopranos; Mme. Clara Poole-King, Isabel Bouton, and Miss Gertrude Stein, contraltos; Evan Williams, Ellison Van Hoose, Mortimer Howard, Dr. Jackson, and Mackenzie Gordon, tenors; Gwylim Miles, Robert Hosea, Julian Walker, Heathe Gregory, Francis Rogers, and Harry Girard, baritones. Among the instrumentalists are Augusta Cottlow, pianist; David Mannes, Franz Wilczek, and Miss Anna Otten, violinists, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler, the pianist, who was so successful at her recital in this city last Spring, is to give two more recitals in Mendelssohn Hall about the middle of November.

Henry Wolfsohn has arranged for the following to sing at the coming Worcester Festival, which will be held the end of this month: Miss Shanna Cummings, soprano; Miss Gertrude Stein and Mme. Clara Poole-King, contraltos, and Messrs. Evan Williams and Ellison Van Hoose, tenors.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY & 40TH ST.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
2D WEEK.
Wednesday Matinées begin Sept. 25.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
"No doubt of Mr. Drew's victory."—Tribune.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
in R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Conspicuous success."—Evg. Post.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
NEXT MATINÉE SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St
Evgs. at 8:30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 25
"AN EASY VICTORY."—Eve. Sun.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not the shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
A RINGING TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL.
"The performance is triumphant."—Sun.
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World.
"Faversham triumphed."—Telegram.
Seats selling 4 weeks in advance.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAYS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
RECORD SMASHING FUN.
KNICKERBOCKER'S BIGGEST WEEK.
"THE BEST YET."—HERALD.
The KLAW & ERLANGER COMEDY CO.
WITH
GUS and MAX ROGERS.
"A JAG OF MIRTH."—EVE. WORLD.
In J. J. McNally's Vaudeville Farce,
THE ROGERS BROS. In WASHINGTON.
"UNMISTAKABLE SUCCESS."—SUN.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS
ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN JINKS, WITH ETHEL BARRYMORE.
LAST WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY MATS.
THE GREAT LAUGH LOOSENER.
HERALD SAYS:
"BEFORE YOU HAD FINISHED LAUGHING AT ONE THING YOU FOUND YOURSELF SPLITTING YOUR SIDES OVER ANOTHER."
ARE YOU A MASON?
MONDAY, SEPT. 16,
For 3 weeks
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
CAPTAIN JINKS WITH ETHEL BARRYMORE
Seats ready Thursday, 9 A. M.

CARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) at 8:20
Mr. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman.)
in a new romantic play, entitled,
RICHARD LOVELACE
RICHARD LOVELACE
RICHARD LOVELACE
by Lawrence Irving, Esq.
FIRST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
Mr. Sothern will reappear as Hamlet before the end of his season.

LYCEUM NEXT TUESDAY, 8:15.
Daniel Frohman....Mgr.
First Matinée Saturday.
INAUGURATION OF THE 16TH LYCEUM SEASON. MR. DANIEL FROHMAN WILL PRESENT, TUESDAY, AT 8:15, MISS
BERTHA GALLAND
IN A DRAMATIZATION OF MAURICE HEWLETT'S ROMANCE BY CLO GRAVES, ENTITLED
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
REARRANGED BY A. E. LANCASTER, ESQ.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN..Mgr.
MON., SEPT. 16
For the opening of his Third Season
MR. DANIEL FROHMAN ANNOUNCES the Famous London Music Comedy Success,
THE MESSENGER BOY
WITH MR.
JAS. T. POWERS.
BOX OFFICE OPENS TO-MORROW.

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One Block East of Grand Central Depot.
4th Year. HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO.
MATINEE 25c. EVERY DAY
EVENING PRICES, 25-35-50.
THIS WEEK
DON CAESAR de BAZAN
A New Version by George Henry Trader.
Extra Feature! Miss Eleanor Morett
In a one-act play, by E. H. Sothern, Entitled
"NEVER TROUBLE TROUBLE till TROUBLE TROUBLES YOU."
Week of Sept. 16th. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.
Henry V. Donnelly as Lavina Daly, (The Cook.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
OPENING
MONDAY, SEPT. 16TH.
ALFRED E. AARONS PRESENTS THE LATEST ENGLISH MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
THE LADIES' PARADISE,
2000 RESERVED SEATS AT 50c
1000 RESERVED SEATS 25c
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve.,8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT LAST GRAND CONCERT
In the Beautiful CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE.
TO-MORROW NIGHT GRAND RE-OPENING
THE KING'S CARNIVAL,
Preceded Nightly by the New Farcette, and Special Features, Including
SUPPER AT SHERRY'S
Marwig's Ballet L'Armour, Wm. Gould, Marion Winchester, J. Ford.
BEST SEAT FOR—50c.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
Last Week—THE MORMON WIFE.
NEXT WEEK—A New Play, UP YORK STATE.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58TH & 59TH STS., nr. Lexington Ave
VOCAL, ORCHESTRAL, OPERATIC, AND VAUDEVILLE CONCERTS.
EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.

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Owned & Managed by F. F. Proctor. Seven Beautiful Theatres. Exclusive Booking Agency. Play Houses. Entertainment—A policy Established in 1887. J. Austin Fynes, General Manager.
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5th Ave. B'way & 28th St. 6th Av. 25c., 50c. Continuous, 1 to 10:30.
1st of the Aug. Daly Hilarious Farces,
A NIGHT OFF.
BIG VAUDEVILLE
Before, Between and After the Comedy. The New Idea—Entire Plays and Special
VAUDEVILLE.

23d St., Near 3d Av. 1:30 and 7:30 P. M. 15c., 25c., 50c.
Nell Burgess's Screaming Comedy,
Widow Bedott
and Mr. Proctor's Special European Importation, THE
FLORENZ—7 —TROUPE.
Greatest of All Europe's Acrobats.

58th St. Near 3d Av. 1:30 and 7:30 P. M. Aft. 15,25c. Ev. 15,25,50c.
ONE CONTINUOUS LAUGH.
"THE MAN FROM MEXICO,"
and the Curtain Raiser,
Raspberry Shrub.
ALSO BEST ACTS IN VAUDEVILLE INTERSPERSED.

125th St. Lex. Av. 1:30 and 7:30 P. M. Aft. 15,25c. Ev. 15,25,50c.
Dion Boucicault's Funniest Comedy,
THE JILT,
Presented in Full, Five Complete Acts, Special Scenery. WITH BEST
VAUDEVILLE Before & Between Acts.

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Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager.
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
EIGHT ENGLISH ROSES. Mirth, Melody, Motion.
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SMITH & CAMPBELL. FRED NIBLO. BIOGRAPH.
LEW SIMMONS & FRANK WHITE. PRICES 25C., 50C.

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Seats for any and all Performances To-Morrow 9 A. M.
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(HENRY W. SAVAGE, Pres.)
ALL-AMERICAN ARTISTS, including
Misses Adelaide Norwood, Josephine Ludwig, Gertrude Rennyson, Marion Ivel, Ethel Dufre, Katherine Eland, Maude Ramey; Messrs. Joseph F. Sheehan, Reginald Roberts, Wm. Pruette, Winfred Goff, Herman Devries, H. L. Chase, George Tennery, W. W. Hinshaw, F. J. Boyle, J. P. Coombs, Frank Pagano.
CHORUS OF 60. ORCHESTRA OF 30.

Sat. Night SEPT. 14	AIDA	Sat. Night SEPT. 14
WEEK OF SEPT. 16	LA BOHEME AND AIDA	
WEEK OF SEPT. 23	IL TROVATORE AND MARTHA	
WEEK OF SEPT. 30	CARMEN AND LOHENGRIN	
WEEK OF OCT. 7	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI. FAUST	
WEEK OF OCT. 14	BOHEMIAN GIRL AND LA GIOCONDA	
WEEK OF OCT. 21	MIKADO AND TANNHAUSER	

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AT THE COOLEST THEATRE
FLORODORA
ON FOR ALL TIME.
With Its All Star Cast.
Crowds Nightly
Turned Away from this
Bewitching Musical Comedy.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES 11.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Management Sam T. Shubert.
ANDREW MACK
In his Greatest Success,
TOM MOORE
By Theo. Burt Sayre. Direction Rich & Harris.
A TRIUMPH!
"Ideal."—Press.
"Charming."—Herald.
"Distinguished."—Times.
"Successful."—Journal.
"Smart."—World.
"Poetic."—Sun.
"Witty."—Telegraph.
"Wholes

SPEAKERS HISSED AND CHEERED AT THIS DINNER

Allusions to the Buffalo Tragedy Approved and Resented.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD GUEST OF HONOR

The Rev. H. S. Bigelow and John B. Leavitt Give Their Views at Meeting of Henry George's Disciples.

At a dinner last night at which a number of prominent Socialists were present and ex-Gov. Altgeld was the guest of honor, references were made to the attempt on the life of President McKinley in speeches that brought the great majority of the audience yelling to its feet, while the remainder disproved of the sentiments by hisses and hoots that were drowned in the tumult.

The occasion was the third annual dollar dinner of the Workingmen's Committee of One Hundred in honor of Henry George. Mr. Altgeld himself, although one of the principal speakers, made no reference whatever to the wounded President, and when asked if he would dwell on the attempted assassination, answered: "I do not speak of men, I speak only of things."

The speeches that aroused the mingled approval and dissent of the audience were made by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, who was introduced as one of the promising young church orators of the West, and by John Brooks Leavitt.

The subject of Mr. Bigelow's address was the philosophy of Henry George, and when he asked the question:

"How can we make life inviolate?" Not a soul was there in the audience but knew to what the reference was made. Then came the speaker's answer to his own query: "By cultivating in the community a sacredness for life not only in the White House, but also in the mines and the mills." There was a moment's silence. It was broken by the exclamation of one voice: "For shame!"

The voice was instantly stifled by an uproar of approval such as is seldom accorded to a speaker. Men and women arose, and there was yelling and cheering at the implied thrust which did not cease for many minutes. But there was another bomb to be thrown to the eager crowd, and it came the instant quiet was restored.

"We want human sympathy with the President's wife," said the clergyman, "but just as quick we want it with the woman who sits in the ashes of her home, or with the Filipino mother who sits in the ashes of her hut weeping over her slain sons."

Again the voice of protest arose in the rear of the room as the clergyman implied that the attack on the President had come to him as a just retribution, but once more the mob went wild with delight and shouted and cheered and yelled as it climbed on chairs and waved napkins. When the clergyman finally resumed his seat there were cries of

"Bigelow! Bigelow!"

While the reporters were taking down the speech of Mr. Bigelow, John Brooks Leavitt, who had been told that he would be at the end of the list of speakers and would therefore not finish his address on "Labor and the Judiciary" in time to get it into the newspapers, sent the following to the press table.

"We meet to-night in the shadow of a great crime by an Anarchist, abhorrent to all law-abiding citizens, but the custom of some of our Judges in granting illegal injunctions will do more to bring about anarchy than any violence of an Anarchist."

Fully 500 covers had been laid for the dinner, but hardly more than 200 responded to fill the seats in the flag-and-streamer decorated dancing pavilion, at one end of which was a stage upon which sat the guests of the evening and the speakers. Ernest H. Crosby was the toastmaster.

Other guests and speakers, in addition to those mentioned, were John S. Crosby, whose subject was single tax; Lee Meriwether, the independent candidate for Mayor of St. Louis; C. B. Spahr, and Gen. Henry Tremaine.

ERNEST H. CROSBY'S TOAST.

Toastmaster Crosby opened the speech-making by referring to President McKinley, and at the end of his address invited those present to arise and drink a toast to his recovery. Mr. Crosby said:

"A cloud hangs over our festivities, raised by the foul crime committed yesterday at Buffalo. Our first instinctive feeling is the wish to exterminate the perverted wretches who perpetrate and abet such acts. But this is short sighted. An ulcer cannot be cured by cutting it out. It is the blood which must be purified, and these hideous assassinations are symptoms of social disease. Furthermore, they are also expressions of that barbarous instinct for bloodshed which so many survivors in our civilization tend to foster and keep alive. We are working in the right direction to-night in calmly discussing our social conditions and in striving to bring about industrial and international peace. Meanwhile let us show our sympathy for the President by rising and drinking to his speedy recovery."

The toastmaster then introduced John S. Crosby to speak on the single tax. Mr. Crosby confined himself to a rehearsal of the well-known subject, and did not refer at all to the event of the day.

He was followed by the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, who created the sensation of the evening. Mr. Bigelow said, in part:

"The teaching of Henry George rests on the same philosophical basis as the teaching of the Christian Church. The Church is doing only half of its work when it appeals to men to be good, while ignoring the fact that unjust laws make it unnaturally hard for them to be good. What saved the prodigal son was not merely that he saw the folly of the old life, but that he was free to go back on the farm and work out his salvation.

"Labor is not a curse pronounced against the race by an irate judge. Labor, if free, is the salvation of mankind. Nature has ordained labor. Human legislatures have ordained drudgery. Injustice is the curse, lifting some above wholesome work and crushing others beneath the wheel of labor. Too much or too little labor is destructive of public and private morality.

"The Church is nothing but a 'salvation zoo' if it does not teach men that when their brothers are oppressed it is a higher religious duty to be breaking chains than counting beads." [Cheers.]

The speaker then began working up to the point when he set his audience howling. He compared pugilism, which the Christian Church condemned, to the fight in the Philippines, which the church did not condemn, and he pointed out that the one was a fight wherein few are injured and into which the principals enter willingly, while the Philippine war was thrust upon the natives and laid their homes low. Continuing, he said:

"The Filipinos were compelled to pay for the fight. The pugilists leave the ring as a rule without suffering injury. But the effect of the nation's fight has been wasted fields, burned villages, shattered hopes, and a resentment that will hatch conspiracies over patriots' graves."

Then came the remarks above quoted which aroused the audience to such a high pitch of excitement.

EX-GOV. ALTGELD'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld spoke in part as follows:

"To-day corrupt commercialism seeks to absolutely control the press of the land, the lecture rooms of the land, the pulpit of the land, and the thought of the land, and so far as it can, it debases them all. It has destroyed the statesmanship of America, and made politics a cesspool, in which men become slimy, slippery, and contemptible; the man who would seek the votes of labor and then betray it, is so utterly contemptible that even Satan will handle him with tongs.

"An ex-Governor of New York told me a couple of years ago that a then recent session of the Legislature of that great State had been run by telephone from New York City; that the bosses simply telephoned to Albany what was wanted, and the members of the Legislature abjectly acted as directed, the bosses thus simply voicing the demands of the corporations and corrupt politicians. The same story could be told of almost every Legislature in this country. There was a time when the Congress of the United States, and especially the Senate, commanded respect, but that time has gone by.

"Without intending it, the leaders of commercialism are hastening events toward an economic and industrial condition in which there will be a more equitable distribution of the fruits of labor. Morgan and Rockefeller are putting the question squarely to the American people whether the monopolies shall own the people or whether the people shall own the monopolies. Put in that concrete form, there is only one answer, and that answer is coming from all parts of the land. It is already written on the sky—that the people must own the monopolies.

"You ask how we can take the monopolies; we can, take them just like a railroad now takes a man's farm, by having the jury ascertain their value aside from watered stock and paying for them. When once the plan is fully determined on the details will be easily solved.

"As a rule, capital can win any strike by protracting it; capital needs no bread, while labor does. But progress never moves continuously upward; sometimes a valley must be crossed. At present labor is facing a crisis.

"A new order of thought, however, is abroad in the land. While at the top the corporations are strangling justice and robbing the people, underneath there is a growing and rapidly spreading and general demand for more equitable conditions."

SOCIALIST-LABOR CONVENTION.

De Leon on the Shooting of Mr. McKinley and the Party's Progress—Nominations for Offices.

Daniel De Leon spoke last night at the convention of the Socialist Labor party, held in Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, and referred to the shooting of President McKinley in the following terms:

"This tragedy at Buffalo brings home to us the progress of the Socialist Labor party in the last eleven years. How great a distance it has traveled in that time! If such a tragedy had occurred eleven years ago we could not have held such a convention as we have here to-night. The police would have clubbed us out of existence. To-day there is not a Tammany policeman that would dare to interfere with us. To-day even Commissioner Murphy said that there was a vast difference between the Anarchist and the Socialist. This shows the progress we have made in the estimation of the public. To-day we are better understood than ever we were."

Another feature of the convention was the departure of the party from its stand of a complete revolutionary platform. It has always contended that the working class must attain its own salvation by taking over all instruments of production, distribution, transportation, and exchange, and it would have nothing to do with the Socialist party which it called the Debs party, because it claimed the latter was not a revolutionary party.

The Socialist-Labor Party adopted in its municipal platform last night such immediate demands as the acquiring by the city of all public functions requiring franchises; vacant lots for sanitary and comfortable child-labor laws, and city government aid for strikers.

Benjamin F. Kionard was nominated for Mayor; John J. Kinneally for Controller, and John H. Moore for President of the Board of Aldermen. The Campaign Committee was empowered to fill other nominations if occasion demanded.

FAST AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Gained Five Days Across the Pacific Ocean and the United States to New York.

Through fast time made on the New York Central and connecting railroads and by the American steamship Ventura across the Pacific Ocean, Australian mail forwarded on the steamship Campania yesterday will be delivered in England in several days' shorter time than ever before. This seems to substantiate the claim that the quickest and best route between London and Australia is by way of San Francisco and New York.

The Ventura, built last year by the Cramps at Philadelphia for the Oceanic Steamship Company, is one of three 6,000-ton twin-screw sister ships. She brought the mail from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, to San Francisco in 21 days, the former time being 26 days. It was brought across the continent by the Southern Pacific, (Ogden Line,) the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but reached Chicago too late for the regular fast mail train over the Lake Shore and New York Central Roads, which makes New York in 24 hours. A special train was made up with one of the fastest locomotives of the Lake Shore Road, and started with a clear track from Chicago 90 minutes behind the fast mail, and overtook it at Toledo Friday night.

At Buffalo the New York Central made the train up in two sections, putting the car carrying the Australian mail in the first section. It rolled into the Grand Central Station at 9:57 A. M. yesterday, three minutes ahead of schedule time, and the sacks were at once hurried to the swift Cunarder, which sailed at noon.

THE ARMY CANTEEN.

Gen. Daggett Gives His Reasons for His Opposition to It.

The following letter in reference to the army canteen question was written by Gen. Aaron S. Daggett, U. S. A.:

WEST HARPSWELL, Me., July 24, 1901.

Rev. J. B. Dunn, D. D., Ocean Grove, N. J.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of the 22d inst., I will give you the following reasons for my opposition to the army canteen, viz.:

(1.) It presents the saloon to the recruit in its least objectionable form. Many of our soldiers come from the rural districts, where they never entered nor even saw a saloon. Arriving at an army post, they find the saloon, called canteen, established by the United States Government, managed by army officers, and in many cases made as reputable as such an institution can be. It is the place of resort for nearly all the soldiers of the garrison. They live in an atmosphere that makes them feel that the thing to do is to spend their money at the canteen; it helps the company mess. The most of the recruits yield, and soon form the beer habit.

The credit system prevails. The soldier, being out of money, obtains checks on the canteen, presumably for a small part, but actually, in most cases, for a large part of his pay.

This debt he is compelled to pay on pay day. He receives his money at the pay table and immediately goes to the canteen officer and pays a large part, perhaps all of it, to the canteen. In a few days he is out of money again, and repeats the same process, month after month, during his term of service.

He entered the service free from the drink and debt habit. He is discharged with both fixed upon him.

(2.) The canteen stands as a constant invitation to the total abstainer to drink, as a temptation to the moderate drinker to drink more, and as a convenience to the drunkard to load up on beer when he has not the means to obtain anything stronger.

(3.) The constant presence of the canteen and the credit system offer opportunities for the soldiers to keep slightly under the influence of liquor all the time. It was no unusual thing to find a company (I commanded a company more than twenty years) on inspection with a majority of its men more or less under the influence of liquor, but not so much so as to subject them to punishment; but they could not perform their duty as well as they could if they had not been drinking.

(4.) If there is no canteen at an army post saloons will spring up just beyond the military reservation, but of so vile a character that respectable soldiers will not visit them. When I commanded a company four-fifths of my men would not go near such dens of vice.

The drunkards would have their pay-day spree, spend all their money, serve sentences of court-martial, and be sober the rest of the time.

The viler the outside dens of iniquity are the better for the morals of the garrison, because they keep respectable men away, and the majority are respectable.

(5.) There would be doubtless cases where the canteen has been of temporary benefit. It is said that falsehood may be of temporary benefit to him who avails himself of it. But it will be ruinous to him in the end. So will the canteen system be to the army.

(6.) The canteen system, in my opinion, resolves itself into this question: Is it best to keep a constant temptation before the total abstainers and moderate drinkers for the purpose of controlling the few drunkards?

Many of our railroad companies and business firms require total abstinence of all their employes. Only imagine their establishing canteens for them! Trainmen slightly dazed with beer! I believe the Government should require the same of the army.

You are at liberty to use this as you please. Yours truly, A. S. DAGGETT.

Brigadier General, United States Army, retired.

Divverites Raise a Flag.

Judge Divver raised a banner last night in the First Ward of his district. The banner was an elaborate affair. On it in gorgeous letterings was the nucleus of the Divverites' platform: "Home Rule!" "No Carpet Baggers!" "No Outside Interference!" The banner was stretched across the street from the window of the Fritz Lindinger Club, Broad and Pearl Streets. The schedule called for an open-air programme, and the meeting was held in the street in front of the club rooms. Up stairs beer was on tap. Fritz Lindinger, in honor of whom the club is named, opened the meeting and introduced Patrick O'Connor as Chairman. Among the speakers were Thomas F. Moore, David H. Connell, Jacob Gordon, and Judge Divver.

Horner's Furniture.

FALL EXHIBIT.

No such magnificent array of Furniture has ever been shown in America as that now presented in our Fall exhibit.

Nowhere can equal choice or equal values in fine Furniture be found.

Latest designs in Dining Room, Bedroom, Parlor, Drawing Room, Library and Hall Furniture.

Styles to suit every taste and prices to suit every purse, with the crowning satisfaction of knowing that, whatever may be selected, will be the very best in the market for the money.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK are cordially invited to examine our stock and plain-figure prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

RINGLER FAMILY QUARREL

F. A. Ringler's Suit Against J. E. Jetter and Others Dismissed.

He Sought to Compel Performance of Contract for Transfer of 2,000 Shares of Stock in the Brewery.

Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision dismissing the action brought by Frederick A. Ringler against J. Edward Jetter and others to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale and transfer of 2,000 shares of the corporate stock of the George Ringler & Co. brewery. Justice Clarke holds that the plaintiff has slept on his rights too long, and has no standing in court because he did not institute this suit until he had been given a bond of indemnity against loss by Henry Hachemeister, whose interests were identical, whatever the outcome of the action, and William G. Ringler, who was promised the Presidency of the corporation in the event the plaintiff was successful.

It appeared that the brewery was a close family corporation, the holders of the stock being made up of the members of the families of the two original owners of the brewery—George Ringler and Christian Hachemeister. The defendant, J. Edward Jetter, was a son-in-law of Christian Hachemeister, having married the latter's daughter, Elizabeth. George Ringler's daughter, Rosa, married George J. Jetter, a brother of J. Edward Jetter. All of the members of both families held different numbers of shares.

On May 20, 1897, Mrs. Caroline Hachemeister, the widow, feeling aggrieved at the conduct of her children in the management of the brewery, executed a sealed instrument, under the terms of which, in consideration of $250, she gave Mr. Ringler the option to purchase at any time within eight months her 2,000 shares of stock at $100 a share. It was payable, $5,000 upon delivery of the stock, and the balance, $195,000, in 25 per cent. notes, one payable each six months, and to be secured by deposit of the stock. If Ringler should assign a half-interest in the option to any other person, ten of the notes were to be made by this person and indorsed by Ringler, and the other ten notes made by the latter and indorsed by the other party.

Mr. Ringler paid the $250 to Mrs. Hachemeister, and on the same day assigned a one-half interest in the option to Henry Hachemeister, subject to the conditions of the agreement with Mrs. Hachemeister. On Dec. 6, 1897, before the expiration of the option, Mrs. Hachemeister transferred by indorsement 1,000 of her shares to her son, Henry, and the other 1,000 to her daughter, Mrs. J. Edward Jetter, and certificates were issued to each on the same day. Mrs. Jetter then transferred her certificate to her husband.

Mr. Ringler, the plaintiff, on Jan. 12, 1898, a few days before the expiration of his option, tendered to Mrs. Hachemeister the $5,000 in cash, and his notes for $195,000, as the contract provided, and demanded performance on her part. Henry Hachemeister had refused a request to join with him. Mrs. Hachemeister refused the proffered cash and notes, saying she had changed her mind; that she was about to bring suit against the executors of her husband's will, and that she thought the stock had been sold too cheap. Subsequently Mrs. Hachemeister brought an action to recover from her children the 2,000 shares transferred to them, upon the ground that no consideration had passed therefor, and that she had been deceived, her intention being merely to aid in getting the books straight. In March, 1899, that action was settled, and on Oct. 30, 1900, this suit by Frederick A. Ringler was brought.

Justice Clarke says in his opinion:

"It is quite evident that there has been painful and serious family discord in the management and control of this family concern, and that the stock of Mrs. Hachemeister, a simple-minded elderly German woman, with a very limited knowledge of English and of business, has been the object of a fierce contention for control. Methods have been used on both sides which cannot meet the approval of the court. From the admissions in the answer of Mrs. Hachemeister and the evidence, I find no ground for declaring the original contract or option of May 20, 1897, fraudulent, although the price agreed upon, the time the option had to run, the amount paid, and the failure to call in disinterested advice, would of itself cause the court to hesitate in granting a decree for specific performance.

"While the general rule is for courts of equity not to entertain jurisdiction for a specific performance on the sale of stock, it is also true that cases of a peculiar stock may easily be supposed where courts of equity might still feel themselves bound to decree a specific performance, upon the ground that from its nature it has a peculiar value and is incapable of compensation by damages. This stock perhaps falls within the exception.

"But it appears that on the 8th day of December, 1897, Mrs. Hachemeister caused the $250 received by her to be returned to the plaintiff, with the statement that she had settled her family differences, and that on the 12th day of January, 1898, she refused to carry out her part of the contract of May 20, 1897. Plaintiff's right of action under the option then accrued. But he did nothing. Thereafter, as a result of the settlement of the suit brought by Mrs. Hachemeister against her children, defendant Jetter became obligated to her for large and continuous payments during her life. This settlement was in March, 1899, and still the plaintiff did nothing. It was not until October, 1900, when there was an active contest in the management of the company for control, and upon receiving a bond of indemnity, which can be properly characterized as extraordinary, that this suit was brought."

Justice Clarke then quotes the bond of indemnity, and continues:

"The moving cause for William G. Ringler's execution of this instrument was a promise of Frederick A. Ringler that if he succeeded in getting the shares sued for, he would vote William G. Ringler into the Presidency, and the moving cause of Frederick A. Ringler's bringing this suit was the receipt by him of that instrument and the negotiations leading up to it to secure the control of the management of the corporation.

"While courts of equity do not absolutely deny their power to compel specific performance of a contract for the transfer of stock, yet, as in all equitable actions, plaintiff must be prompt—must come into court with clean hands—and to get equity must do equity. Under the facts of this case and familiar principles of equity jurisprudence, plaintiff having slept upon his rights from Jan. 12, 1898, to Oct. 30, 1900, having permitted without notice to or demand upon, J. Edward Jetter, the real party defendant, material changes in the position of affairs, and having only moved at last under the promptings of others and for their 'beneficial result' upon taking this astonishing bond of indemnity, he has no standing in this court, and, whatever rights he may have under the sealed instrument alluded to, he must pursue in the proper form against the maker thereof."

There is something wrong if you have a ravenous appetite, and yet keep growing weak. DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE removes such condition, and brings strength.

Keep it always handy—the CROUP CURE—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

SCIENCE DISPROVED HIS STORY.

Judgment for Injured Bicyclist Against Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company Reversed.

A jury in the Supreme Court, in Syracuse, gave Charles Walters a large verdict against the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company, notwithstanding that expert electricians testified that Walters could not possibly have been injured as he said he was, by receiving a severe electric shock from a falling strain wire connected with defendant's trolley wire, while riding his bicycle in an asphalted street. In reversing judgment on the verdict for plaintiff, the Fourth Appellate Division says, by Justice Spring:

"The proofs of the defendant seriously impugn the truthfulness of the plaintiff's story. Two witnesses, who are wire repairers in the employ of the defendant, testified to repairing a wire at this point on this day, and they assert positively that it was not a live wire. Balway, who reached the place ahead of his fellow-workman, said that the piece had dropped down, and been wound around a stone hitching post; that he unwound it and straightened it out with his bare hands. And Breed, the other repairer, also testified to the situation of the wire, and that he handled it, and felt no electricity in it.

"This street is covered with asphalt pavement, and between the gutters is forty feet in width, with an unimpeded space of 13 feet between each outer rail of the defendant's track and the curb. The plaintiff testified with much positiveness that the asphalt was absolutely dry; and his own statement is that it was a nice day, and this is corroborated by the records of the Weather Bureau in Syracuse. Several electrical experts testified that asphalt, when dry, is a non-conductor of electricity, and that the concrete which forms the base of this pavement is also a non-conductor in that state, as is the rubber which was the tiring of the wheels of the plaintiff's bicycle. While this may, in a measure, be expert testimony, yet the witnesses testified to a scientific fact, and their testimony is entirely undisputed.

"It is proved that this trolley wire carried not to exceed 550 volts of electricity. One of the electrical experts testified to experiments in testing the effect of electricity upon asphalt where he subjected a piece of one-fourth of one inch in thickness to a current of 20,000 voltage without any conduction. It was wholly impervious to the current. We have, therefore, the undisputed evidence that the plaintiff was riding on a dry asphalt pavement, concededly a non-conductor of electricity, and upon a wheel with tires of rubber, also a non-transmitter of the electrical current; and, if this is the true condition, contact with the exposed wire charged with electricity would not be fraught with any danger from that agency. There must be an uninterrupted circuit to enable the electricity to flow."

Justice Spring calls attention to the fact that a strain wire is never charged with electricity, and says there are other circumstances which tend to weaken the plaintiff's story.

"He never made any complaint to the defendant, or presented any claim to it, nor did he employ an attorney to bring this action until about fourteen months had elapsed from the time he asserts the injuries were inflicted upon him. Two or three personal friends who were with him on various occasions testified he never intimated that he had received or was suffering from any injuries, and he never mentioned the accident which is now the basis of his large claim."

DURO'S SLAYERS CONFESS

Tell How the Yonkers Hotel Keeper Was Shot to Death.

Imhof Says Yawnanluno Did the Shooting and Yawnanluno Says Imhof Forced Him to Do It.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Brandolino Yawnanluno, the young Italian shoemaker of Mount Vernon who was arrested on suspicion that he knew something about the murder of John Francesco Duro, the Mount Vernon hotel keeper, whose dead body was found last Tuesday in the bushes near a secluded path leading from Sherwood Park to Trenchard Avenue, has confessed that he committed the crime.

Frederick Imhof of Mount Vernon, the young machinist who disappeared from there the day after the murder, and who was thought to be the murderer, surrendered himself at police headquarters at midnight last night. He admits that he was with Yawnanluno when the murder was committed and that he assisted the Italian to conceal the body, but denies that he had anything to do with the killing.

Imhof said that Duro and Yawnanluno had had trouble about money loaned by the dead man to Yawnanluno. On Monday night, when the murder was committed, Duro had sent a verbal message to Yawnanluno that the money must be paid immediately; that he had waited long enough for it, and would wait no longer. Yawnanluno, he said, had frequently threatened to kill the hotel keeper. Yawnanluno sent word to Duro after getting the message that he had some girl friends at the Empire City track whom he would like to introduce to Duro.

Imhof and the Italian met Duro at 10 o'clock that night in Sherwood Park and for a short cut to the track took the path through the woods instead of going by way of the road. In telling of the murder, Imhof said:

"When we arrived at a lonely spot in the woods I heard a shot fired, and when I turned I saw Duro fall to the ground. I was then thirty feet ahead of Duro. I heard Duro say:

"'Great God, what are you doing?'

"I saw Brandolino bend down and shoot him deliberately three times. As I did so I heard Frank moan and say, 'Don't shoot again.' Then I ran back to where they were. Brandolino was standing over Duro looking down at him.

"We dragged Duro's body into the bushes and covered it up with leaves and weeds. There was some blood on my cuffs, which had got there while I was dragging the body, so I took them off and hid them near the stump. Then we hurried off in opposite directions. Brandolino said he would kill me if I said a word about the matter."

"How much money did you get from the dead man?" asked Capt. Woodruff.

"Two dollars and a half was all we got," replied Imhof.

This ended Imhof's statement, and the man was taken into another room and Yawnanluno was brought from his cell to the Captain's office. He was told to sit down and had hardly done so when Capt. Woodruff walked up to him and pointing at him with his finger, shouted:

"Brandolino, you murdered Duro."

The Italian flushed, then turned ghastly pale and fell in a dead faint on the floor. When he recovered consciousness he looked wildly about the room, and yelled:

"Oh, they'll kill me; they'll kill me in the electric chair!"

Then Capt. Woodruff showed him the hat of his victim with a bullet hole in it and a blood-stained bullet that had been extracted from Duro's body. The sight of these evidences of his crime threw the Italian into another spasm of fear and he raved and shouted like a madman. After being put through a severe examination the man broke down and said he would tell the Captain the true story of the murder.

He said that Imhof was the guiding spirit of the plot and that he shot Duro at the suggestion of Imhof, who bought the revolver with which the murder was committed and gave it to him.

Yawnanluno said that his victim was ten feet ahead of him when he fired at him. When he and Imhof found that Duro was dead they dragged the body into the bushes and then rifled the pockets of the dead man. Then they went up the road. Yawnanluno said that Imhof gave him $6 and then boarded a trolley car and went to New York. On arriving in New York they proceeded to the Brooklyn Bridge, where Imhof said to him:

"You had better get back home as fast as you can. I'm going to Brooklyn." Imhof made me kill Duro for his money," continued the man. "He said I was the best shot and he led us through the woods to the spot where I shot Duro. Imhof told me he would kill me if I didn't do it. He told Duro that there were two girls at the Empire City race track.

"Is this the course you took," asked Capt. Woodruff, showing the Italian a diagram

"How did you get that?" exclaimed Yawnanluno in great surprise. "That is exactly the course we took."

"I got it from Imhof," answered Capt. Woodruff, "who is here."

When the Italian heard this he again became wildly excited and again began to shout:

"They'll kill me, they'll kill me."

Then he was led back raving to his cell. In the opinion of the police Imhof was the instigator of the crime and used Yawnanluno as a tool to accomplish his purpose, his object being to get possession of the money that he knew Duro always carried with him.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN HURT.

His Horse Knocked Him Down and He Is in a Serious Condition.

Mounted Policeman Charles Hamilton of the Coney Island Station was knocked down and trampled upon by his horse, Chester, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where Surgeon Schenck says that his nose is broken, his left hand badly mashed, and that he has received internal injuries.

The accident happened while the officer was saddling his horse. Although Hamilton has ridden Chester for over six years, he never attempted to saddle the animal in his stall until yesterday. The horse crushed his rider against the side of the stall and then knocked him to the floor unconscious. Hamilton lay where he fell for fifteen minutes.

Policeman Griffin and Doorman Murphy discovered Hamilton, and after much difficulty got the man from under Chester's hoofs.

Stern Brothers

Silks & Velvets

The latest importations—A first view

New arrivals from Paris and Lyons of Novelty Silks and Velvets together with a choice collection of printed and broche Mousseline de Soie

Black Taffeta A Special Offering

2100 Yards of Black Taffeta, 23 inches wide, the yard 59c

The Blanket Sale Continues

50 Cases of California & Eastern Blankets are offered Monday at the following special prices

10-4 size for Single beds	11-4 size for Double beds,	12-4 size for extra large beds,
$2.15, 3.25, 4.25	2.65, 3.75, 5.50,	$4.50, $6.75

Down Comfortables Pleasing floral effects prettily finished. Size 6 x 6 for double beds, $3.50

An extensive assortment of imported and domestic Blankets in plain and fancy colorings—Special sizes for extra long beds. Also silk and satin Novelty down Comfortables in plain, figured and prettily embroidered designs.

The New Flannels 1500 yards fancy printed polka dots, stripes and figures in light medium and dark colorings, the yard 38c

In the Linen Departments

Important Offerings To-morrow (Monday) of

Fall Importations High-class Linens, New designs in Hand-made Tea and Tray cloths, Centre pieces, Scarfs, Pillow shams and Doylies, and in addition Table cloths, Napkins, Damasks, Towels and Bed Spreads.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds., each, $1.68, 1.90	Bleached Table Damasks, the yard, 75c, 95c
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds. each, $2.10, 2.40	Hemmed Huck Towels, dozen, $1.50, 1.90
Table Cloths, 2x3 yds., each, $2.50, 2.90	Hemstitched Huck Towels, dozen, $2.25, 2.95
Napkins to match, Breakfast size, dozen, $1.75, 1.90	Marseilles Bedspreads, large size, each, $1.98, 2.75
Napkins to match, Dinner size, dozen, $2.50, 2.75	All are unusually low prices.

The Correct Gloves

A beautiful display of the latest importations of the celebrated Alexandre, Napoleon, Avondale and Lupin Kid and Suede Gloves.

Fall Gloves $1.00 the Pair A Special Offer, 250 dozen, Ladies' 2 and 3 clasp Gloves. Real French Kid. Paris point and one row of embroidery. The new Fall shades.

Lace Curtains & Bed Sets

Special Values this week

Tambour Muslin Curtains, the pair $1.75, 1.95, 2.50

Bobbinet Curtains with lace insertion, edging and deep ruffle, Pair $1.95, $2.35, $3.50

Irish Point	Renaissance
$4.75, 6.50, 7.75 pair	$12.00, 16.50, 19.50 pair

Bed Sets

Irish Point	Renaissance
$6.00, 9.00, 11.00 each	$14.50, 19.50, 25.00 each

Upholstery Department (Third Floor)

Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers 60 in. wide, special, each $3.50	Armure Curtains Corded or fringed Reduced from $9.28 pair $6.75

Satin Curtains, Self Colors, Corded Edges, Originally $13.25 $9.95

We make draperies and hangings of all descriptions. Designs and estimates submitted.

West Twenty-third Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

FALL SEASON, 1901.

We shall open the coming week many new Fall Novelties in

SILKS, LACES, RIBBONS,

Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery,

Millinery Ornaments, Etc.

STAPLE DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

100 pieces all-wool Black Cheviot 50 inches wide, regular 75c. value at . . . . . 48c. yard

100 pieces Colored Camel's Hair in Grey, Brown and Blue, 50 inches wide, regular $1.00 value, at . . . . . 55c. yard

75 Pieces Plaid Back Suitings, 50 inches wide, sponged and shrunk, regular $1.50 value, at . 98c. yard

100 pieces all-wool Albatross, 45 inches wide, all shades, for Street and Evening wear, regular 85c. value, at . . . . . 68c. yard

WHITE GOODS SPECIALS.

100 pieces English Nainsook. Piece 12 yards . . $1.18

500 pieces India Linon, at . . . 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c. yard

2 Cases of Long Cloth, piece of 12 yards, 95c. quality at . . . . . 84c. piece

EMBROIDERY BARGAIN.

1,000 yards Nainsook and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, value 15c. and 19c., at . . 12½c. yard

Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Millinery.

Opening Days

Monday and Tuesday,

September

Ninth and Tenth,

1901.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

A. Lowenbein's Sons,

Furniture and Decorations,

Have REMOVED to their New Building,

383 FIFTH AVENUE,

(Between 35th and 36th Sts.)

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Autumn Novelties.

"On the hill the golden-rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow brooklet flower, in Autumn beauty stood."

Golden hues that you left behind in marshland and upland are here illuminating our new Autumn woods and fabrics.

Carpets in kindly welcoming colors. Rich patterns, soft and mellow-tinted, at lowest prices. Wilton velvet, $1.25 a yd., (value $1.50 and $1.75,) a superb dining-room fabric.

NEW AUTUMN FURNITURE. The rich red-browns of mahogany. Sideboards, $30.00. Side-tables, $16.00. Oak, agleam with forest lights. Sideboards, $21.00. Extension-tables, $10.00. Side-tables, $9.00. Drawing room richness, too. Satinwood, consummated with old-world skill—inlays of pearl and holly—Exquisite gold pieces—all at factory prices—a matchless symphony of art and economy, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS

New Fall Styles.

ROYAL WILTONS.

The best wearing carpets made.
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow, and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.

Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

To make room for new goods, we offer 300 pieces Brussels, Wilton Velvets and Axminsters at about ⅓ less than regular prices.

New Hartford Rugs

In large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs, (in carpet sizes,) at about ½ price.

Made-up Rugs,

from odd pieces of Carpetings, in various grades, suitable for any kind of room, AT REMNANT PRICES.

INLAID LINOLEUM

at a great reduction.

Odd pieces of Oil Cloths and Printed Linoleums ALSO AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Our New Furniture Buildings adjoining Carpet Warerooms contain the finest line of Furniture to be found in New York City, at prices far below any for high-class goods.

MRS. NATION ARRESTED.

Smashed a Show Case at Coney Island—Taken to the Station in a Patrol Wagon.

Carrie Nation used her hatchet and got herself arrested at Coney Island yesterday afternoon, the onslaught being made upon an elaborate showcase of Joseph Wallenstein, tobacconist, in the Bowery, near Steeplechase Walk. She had delivered a customary harangue at him, and had been told, in effect, to mind her business. Then she used her weapon. Glass and cigars flew in all directions with a damage, according to the proprietor, of $250, and the woman was then seized by Policeman Ryder, who had followed her over his post, in accordance with orders issued by Capt. Driscoll to all members of his command, to watch her closely.

She refused to go with him, and he called four other policemen, who dragged her six blocks to the nearest patrol box, through an immense and very noisy crowd, into which those on the outskirts tossed garbage and stones. Then she was taken to the station house in the patrol wagon, the furious Wallenstein following and denouncing her in savage terms as she stood before the desk.

George C. Tilyou, who brought her to Coney Island, was on hand to bail her out, but Capt. Driscoll ordered her to a cell for half an hour to suit his convenience in drawing up the bond. Asked her occupation for the police record she said she was "a destroyer of the works of the devil by direct order of God." When released she started a speech to the crowd from the station house steps, but Capt. Driscoll approached her and she ran to the corner and boarded a car for Brooklyn.

TO CLOSE JERSEY CITY SCHOOL.

Building Damaged by a Tornado, Pupils Will Be Sent to Other Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education yesterday decided not to reopen Public School No. 2, on Erie Street, to-morrow, but to distribute the 1,050 pupils enrolled among other near-by schools. The reason for this action is that the building, which was erected in 1854, was badly damaged by the tornado of two weeks ago, and is considered unsafe.

As to whether the building will be torn down and a new one erected on its site is not yet known. The Board of Education favors this plan, but the Board of Finance has asked for time to consider the matter. One reason for this is that the budget for the new year beginning Dec. 1, having been made up, there is now no way in which the expense can be provided for until next year. A conference of the two boards in relation to the matter will be held this week.

Sunday
September 8, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 11-20

THE NEWS OF WASHINGTON

Reciprocity Treaties Said to be in Growing Favor.

Canada and the United States—The Congressional Library—Sailing Training Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President McKinley, in his speech at Buffalo on Thursday, touched upon one of the topics that will be uppermost in the next Congress when he renewed his former recommendations for reciprocity. There is no doubt here among those who have regarded reciprocity as a most important subject and reciprocal treaties or arrangements as almost essential to our continued commercial prosperity that his attitude will encourage the supporters of the cause and assist to the development in Congress of a strong body of members who will assume that it is not an indication of unsteadiness in the party to speak and vote for reciprocity between nations.

The good faith of the President has been manifested in the negotiation of many treaties, all of which slumber in the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. The House of Representatives may be strongly in favor of the ratification of these instruments, but there is no indication here that the Senate has undergone conversion. Indeed, those publications that pretend to reflect the views of such controlling Senators as Lodge, Aldrich, Quay, Platt of Connecticut, Sewell, and all the lesser influences from protection States, insist that the recommendations of the President shall be disregarded and that absolutely nothing shall be sanctioned in the way of treaty or bill that will impair the profits of those classes that have enjoyed, under the Dingley law, a certain advantage in the way of high prices that they would lose if reciprocal treaties affected the productions in which they deal, whether natural or manufactured.

It is confidently expected by those who stand about here as scouts for the raisers of fruits or wines or the makers of cigars or underwear that the allied opponents of reciprocity will be here again, as they have been before, to insist that their weakness shall be made good by Government assistance, to demand still another period of nursing, a few more years of opportunity in which to sell cheaper abroad than they will sell at home, and in case of indication of Congressional weakness to back up selfish arguments with threats of indifference or hostility in the next general election. Nobody considers these threats as worth listening to, for the reason that, if made good by service with the opposition, the chances of tariff reduction would be too great. But there is little doubt that the President will be found on a different side of this question than the Senators who speak for the manufacturers, who declare they will not permit reciprocity to interfere with their prosperity.

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It was the constant hope of the late T. F. Bayard that in time there would be no barrier between Canada and the United States. He did not care much about the obliteration of the geographical boundary, the annexation of the Dominion to the United States, but he was enthusiastic in the expression of his belief that by and by it would be admitted that the natural tendency of trade to find its way by the shortest route would put the countries to the north and south of the boundary line on a free footing, so far as trade was concerned.

The opposition to a treaty of reciprocity with Canada will urge with jealousy and greed the argument that Canada is an agricultural country, raising practically those crops of which the United States has a surplus and should get rid of, and that Canada must be excluded from competition with American farmers by import taxes on their cereals, hay, and eggs. The selfish few who oppose reciprocity with Canada will not be impressed with the figures showing how persistently Canada goes on buying larger and larger amounts from us each year, and how nearly completely the United States might secure the part of Canada's trade that now goes to the United Kingdom.

But the few will be powerful, and they will be aided by those other comparatively few who oppose the French treaty because it will reduce the protection now enjoyed by the knit-goods manufacturers and the other classes who oppose the treaties with the West Indies that promise to result, if they are ratified, in competition between the producers of citrous fruits in the West Indies and producers of similar fruits in the Gulf and Pacific Coast States. There will be little or no argument for the makers of steel and iron that will convince the Western agriculturists of their soundness, but the forceful Senators from Pennsylvania, aided perhaps by Senators from newly developed iron fields in the South, will meet argument with votes that are not subject to conversion by argument.

President McKinley's notions of reciprocity are considered by independent Republicans as stronger than those of Mr. Blaine, who was so prominent as an advocate of reciprocity, for the reason that Mr. Blaine kept his eyes principally upon southern countries that need very little, while McKinley unquestionably desires to expand our commerce with those countries that buy and sell in enormous quantities.

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The south pavition of the Congressional Library has become a popular "browsing" ground. This great hall, about 200 feet in length, is devoted to the use of readers of periodical literature. There are hundreds of newspapers filed upon tilted desks, including about every paper of importance published in the United States and many important foreign papers in different languages, besides some 2,000 "titles" of magazines in racks. The newspaper reader must stand to enjoy his browsing, while the reader of magazines may move from seat to seat and have a dozen magazines within reach of his hand.

Newspapers are classified by States in part, and then by languages and countries. The magazines are arranged by subjects, if they are National, and foreign publications in magazine form are classified by subjects within the foreign group. There is almost no subject upon which there is not periodical literature, much of it in magazine form. Specialization has multiplied periodical publications very rapidly in recent years, and Mr. Slauson, the chief of the periodical division, says that 700 titles have been added to the collection in one year.

This great library is open to all who care to use it, but the volumes may not be taken from the room. While there is practically no surveillance of the patrons of the reading room, there is very little vandalism. Mr. Slauson says that now and then a small picture is clipped out of a magazine by some one who has used it. A fashion magazine that published a prize coupon was found to be regularly clipped for the coupon, putting the librarian to the expense of supplying a new copy for each mutilation. Copies of a small, irregularly published magazine, exposed along with the rest in the shelves accessible to all, were taken away, one after the other and afterward returned without explanation or apology. One visitor wrenched a large section out of a journal on psychic research, putting the library to the expense to replace it. The money cost of such mutilation in a year, however, has been small.

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There is said to be every probability that the Navy Department will recommend to Congress the building of sailing training ships in addition to those now in use, and that it will thus give sanction to the policy recommended by Capt. F. E. Chadwick in the last volume of the Naval Institute Proceedings. The discussion then published has been the subject of much conversation in naval circles, and Capt. Sigsbee, who wrote the only contribution maintaining that sail seamanship was obsolete and that [illegible] of time to bring up boys to [illegible] when they were to be em[illegible] as engineers, because masterless, ships, finds opponents among naval officers who are far from sentimental.

Should the present intention be carried out, as it is intimated it will be, the new training ships will be operated by sail exclusively, with only sufficient steam power on board to distill water and to keep the ship in sanitary condition. A prominent officer who has followed this discussion says that he regards the training on sailing ships as invaluable, notwithstanding that the men and boys so trained would never be called upon to handle sails on the ships to which they would be detailed. After their preliminary voyages, on which all would learn the habits of the sea and something about navigation, they would be assigned to two different classes of work on ships of the navy. Part of them would be seamen and the others would be artificers. He would not expect the men who became skillful on the bridge to command the knowledge of an ammunition hoist, as the man whose aptitude to be a machinist or to keep the machinery of the vessel in good working order has been discovered and cultivated.

This argument is made with great earnestness by naval officers who began their careers in sailing vessels. The economical and strictly utilitarian argument made by those who agree with Capt. Sigsbee seems to be doomed to further rejection, although Sigsbee believes that the tradition against which he has preached will yet be abandoned as a rule of practice.

***

Stenographers were comparatively rare in the Government service fifteen years ago, and typewriters had not then become so numerous and necessary as they are now admitted to be. Long before typewriters were in common use in the departments there were stenographers who took correspondence from dictation and then transcribed their notes by hand, in a good style, as rapidly as possible, sometimes delaying the sending of letters because of the mass of transcription imposed upon them.

When typewriters were permitted to take the place of penwriters, and records were made by carbon sheets and by letter-press copies of original typewritten documents, copyists began to be less desired, and it was possible to dismiss many of them who had been doing nothing day after day but copy documents of all kinds into record books. At first it was considered a very great accomplishment to be a typewriter, able to copy in a clean manner such things as had formerly been copied by hand. The expectation that a stenographer would be a typewriter, too, forced many who had been only one or the other to acquire the missing faculty or ability.

From the lowest rung to the uppermost the progress for stenographers and typewriters has been rapid. Instances were related in the Treasury very recently of three promotions in one year. Beginning with $620 as an annual compensation, these employes run up to $1,800, clerks at that rate, however, possessing great skill and aptitude for work not always dictated but left for search and digestion. That the Government pays better rates than the market for services of this kind was assumed by an Assistant Secretary, who said that he knew of several typewriting stenographers who had entered the Government service after civil service examinations taken while they were employed in the offices of railroad Presidents who were paying what they thought the services of their clerks was worth.

***

J. C. Hemphill, who is one of the most active inspirers of the men engaged in building up the Charleston Exposition that is to follow that at Buffalo, was in this city a day or two ago on business connected with the exposition, and incidentally to ascertain at the War Department if it would not be possible to extend to visitors to Charleston next Winter large freedom of access to Fort Sumter. Every stranger who visits the city desires to see that historic fortification. Charlestonians endeavor to help them, but under army regulations it has been inaccessible to all for some time.

It is hoped by those who are seeking to make the naturally attractive city inviting to everybody to secure such relaxation of the standing order that the fort may be visited as freely as Mount Vernon. The growth of the exposition plant is rapid and gratifying, and Mr. Hemphill says that it will be a greater success than has heretofore been calculated. His expectation was that in the period of the show it would attract 800,000 visitors. He now has reason to believe that between opening and closing it will be seen by fully 2,000,000 people.

E. G. D.

GEN. WOOD IN HAVANA AGAIN.

He Will Hurry Up Elections and the Enforcement of the New Laws.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Governor General Wood returned here this morning on the United States dispatch boat Kanawha. He says he is feeling better after his trip and wants to hurry up the elections and get the law promulgated as soon as possible. He had a talk with Señor Capote, President of the Cuban Constitutional Convention, who said he would deliver the text of the law Wednesday. The document will be sent to Washington and the law put into effect immediately, if the Washington authorities do not find any fault with it.

Besides a white company of Cuban artillery, a company of blacks is to be recruited.

Deserters from Training Ship Buffalo.

GREENOCK, Sept. 7.—The United States training ship Buffalo sailed from here today after four days' delay. Eighty-five of her crew were missing Tuesday. Since then fifty of the absentees have been arrested and put on board the ship. One left more than thirty deserters behind.

Le Boutillier Bros

Reductions in

Women's Suits.

To close out balance of fine Spring Garments, offer best quality Broadcloth and Cheviot Suits—black and colors—coat silk lined skirt percaline lined, at

$14.75

Excellent value $19.75

A number of the above are all silk lined, and the early purchaser will get first choice.

Golf Skirts

Corduroy Walking or Golf Skirts—Black and Navy Blue, this season's novelty,

$8.50

Also, in fine quality Melton Cloth—Oxford, medium gray and black—thirty rows of stitching,

$5.95

Value $10.00

Le Boutillier Bros
West 23rd Street.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

A Sale of the Most

SUPERB UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Ever Offered at Public or Private Sale.

An occasion unprecedented within our knowledge—dealing with most sumptuous fabrics, associated with exclusive dealers, and seldom handled by general merchants.

We closed out the entire balance of a Great Upholstery Concern (retiring from this Branch of business) at

PRACTICALLY HALF THE PRICES

They accepted on previously placed orders.

The high character of the merchandise impelled us to this transaction, being sure of an outlet, and confident that the knowledge and judgment of our customers will swiftly appreciate such artistic, choice stuffs, and readily grasp the

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES GIVEN.

TO HOTELS—Where wear is constant and severe, the heavy Moquettes and such like are particularly essential—and the saving is great.

TO HOMES—Where costly and luxurious tastes have free rein, the rich, sumptuous Silk and Satin Damasks and dainty Brocades will appeal irresistibly—priced like second grade goods.

TO HOMES—Where refinement seeks charming surroundings, but economy is imperative, the beautiful Armures, Reps and Tapestries come, at a trifling expense, giving two yards for the fair cost of one.

CONNOISSEURS AND EXPERTS WILL RECOGNIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE TITLES.

Tinsel Brocades—Brocades de Soie a Luxe—Silk Repousse—Armures Ornees—Damasks d'Erminie—Silk Neva Damask—Livonia Silks—Verona and Padua Velours—Striped Satin Moires—Moquettes—Organzines—Tapestries—Reps—General Drapings.

ADAPTED TO UPHOLSTERING.

Chairs, Sofas, Pillows, Portieres, Curtains and Lounges—For Boudoir, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Library, Hall, Bedroom, Cosey Corner, Entresol and Picture Gallery.

SOME OF THE COMPARISONS.

Actual $2.00 yard
Silk Armures,
75c.

Actual $2.75 yard
Fine Silk Armures,
1.15

Actual $3.75 yard
Satin Moire Stripe
1.45

Actual $3.50 yard
Silk Neva Damask,
1.65

Actual $3.25 yard
Silk Erminie Damask,
1.95

Actual $4.25 yard
Fine Tinsel Brocade,
2.75

Actual $3.75 to $6.50
Organzine Silk Damask,
2.45, 2.95, 3.25

Actual $6.50 yard
Livonia Silk,
3.25

Actual $5.95 yard
Verona Velours,
1.95

Actual $4.00 yard
Moquette,
1.95

Actual $4.50 yard
Linen Moquette,
2.25

Actual $2.00 yard
Striped Silk Armure,
85c.

Actual $3.00 yard
Silk Lambell,
1.45

Miscellaneous Tapestries, Etc., in the same proportion of economy.

Every facility of service and space afforded on our third floor.

SOME ADDITIONAL FACTS.

If we advertised this sale as forcibly and freely as the facts warrant we could never begin to cope with the crowds.

If we took all our special prices, one by one, and made a flat comparison with prices currently asked, we should probably incur the reader's disbelief.

If we named the house which owned these goods most of this advertisement would be unnecessary. A few short lines, identifying manufacturers, styles, values and our special prices, would throng the Third Floor at 8 A. M. Monday.

Blankets, Spreads, Comfortables.

Anti-Winter Sale in All Branches.

A revelation of run-down bed coverings too often greets returning householders. Our full Winter resources meet all needs, and logic argues buy now. Everything is spotless, fresh. Prices cannot rule lower. Renewal at once takes a heavy burden off housekeeping shoulders before winter sets in.

READ SOME RARE INDUCEMENTS:

10-4 Wool Blankets—
1.75 Value $2.50 — 2.75 Value $3.75 — 3.25 Value $4.25 Pair.

11-4 Wool Blankets—
2.25 Value $3.25 — 3.48 Value $4.50 — 4.98 Value $5.98 Pair.

12-4 Wool Blankets—
3.48 Value $4.25 — 4.75 Value $5.98 — 5.98 Value $7.25 Pair.

White Bed Spreads.

Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles Patterns; single bed size, 65c., regularly 79c; double bed sizes, each, 79c., 89c. and . . . **98c**

Marseilles Bed Spreads; full sizes—
1.98 each; regular price $2.75.
2.50 each; regular price $3.50.

Silkoline Comfortables.

500 Figured Silkoline Comfortables, new floral designs; regularly $1.19; Monday **79c**

Decorative Lace Trimmed

Table Linens.

The reopening of city homes makes this a very timely sale. Opportunity to beautify the table-setting at trifling cost is given in linen Table Covers, Centre Pieces, Table Scarfs, Doylies, etc. Each special price is markedly below customary rates:

20-inch linen Centre Pieces, lace trimmed, deep border, new designs, value $1.25; each **85c**

20-inch linen Squares, elaborately lace trimmed, deep border, new stitch-work, value $1.75; each **1.25**

20-inch linen Centre Pieces, handsome lace border, with point stitch work and rings, value $1.98; each **1.35**

24-inch linen Tea Cloths, with deep lace border, bold, effective design, new pattern, value $2.25; each **1.48**

24-inch linen Tea Cloths, handsome lace border, with fine stitch work and rings, value $2.50; each **1.68**

36-inch linen Table Covers, lace trimmed, deep border, value $4.50 . . . . **3.50**

36-inch linen Table Covers, lace trimmed, new patterns; value $4.98 **3.75**

20x54 inch linen Table Scarfs, deep lace border, value $4.00; each **2.98**

We include in this sale a lot of sample Centre Pieces, Squares, etc., at about half regular prices.

A Many-Sided Dress Goods Show.

Informal Invitation to View Early Novelties.

With beautiful new rough cloths, and equally charming smooth fabrics in profusion, we make no predictions as to relative popularity. Let the fittest survive. In showing All the finest weaves of France, England, Germany and America (many individually ours), our responsibility ends. But of

To-Morrow's Unheard of Values

we can speak with authority. They are
UNIVERSALLY IN DEMAND.
AT PRICES WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

39c
for 50c. Albatross.

A fine all-wool fabric, full line of street and evening shades, with cream and black.

95c
for $1.50 Reversible Cloth.

All-wool (back and face), the queen of skirtings, in Oxford and black.

MATCHLESS IN MERIT AND STYLES.
IN QUANTITIES WITHOUT LIMIT.

79c
for 1.00 Broadcloth.

No gainsaying this value. The cloth is fine, highly finished and 50 inches wide; just such cloth as we find in smart Fall Suits. Four new greens, three reds, best browns, tans, blues, grays, castor and black. We cannot see any similar broadcloth bringing anything less than $1.00 per yard.

Nineteenth St. — Sixth Avenue — Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

Curtains, Tapestries, Draperies

and other furnishings for the home are of timely interest now.....As September, advancing, transforms the cool green of tree and bush to glowing foliage of Autumn, so householders preparing for colder weather begin to beautify their homes by addition of floor, door and window coverings that ensure coziness and comfort.....As the prosaic question of price is usually associated therewith:

THESE EARLY VALUES ARE SUBMITTED

as index to what our great stocks offer in the right goods at moderate cost.

REAL LACE CURTAINS

Irish Point—White and Ivory—fine net—heavy, showy designs—25 styles—regular price 6.98..... 4.98

Point de Paris, Irish Point and Point Arabe—high class designs—regular value 14.98..... 9.98

We are daily opening Lace Curtains of all qualities at following prices:

Nottingham	.69 to 4.98
Scotch Lace	.79 to 6.98
Irish Point	1.98 to 15.98
Point de Paris	4.98 to 19.98
Renaissance	4.98 to 29.98
Point Arabe	4.98 to 39.98

NEW RUFFLED NET CURTAINS

French Bobinet and Point d'Esprit—finest quality—wide lace inserting and 10 inch Valance with lace—15 styles—value 6.98..... 4.98

Net Dining Room Curtains—deep ruffle—lace and inserting..... 1.49

We are daily opening New Ruffled Curtains—Muslin and Net—of all qualities—.48 cents to 6.98.

NEW HEAVY CURTAINS

Solid color Flax Velour—deep valance and fringe—full range of colors—value 7.98..... 4.98

Rich Mercerized Damask—Two toned combinations—leading tints—value 9.98..... 7.98

We are daily opening New Heavy Curtains of all qualities 1.98 to 34.98.

NEW SASH LACES

White and Ivory Irish Point and Point De Calais—Single and double borders, or Panel designs—18 to 32 inches wide—20 styles—value .69 and .79..... .49

We are daily opening New Sash Laces of all qualities .39 cents to 2.69.

NEW CHINA SILKS

Persians, Stripes, Moorish, Turkish, Floral and other effects in all colors—31 inch—Regular 59 cent Silks..... .39

We are daily opening New China Silks—.39 to .69 cents.

ALSO EXHIBIT

Magnificent Stocks of ART DENIMS, CRETONNES and BURLAPS, of high class designs and uncommon colorings at prices that rarely exceed half those of decorators.

LACE BED SETS

Irish Point—Medallion centre—cream only—regular value 6.98..... 3.98

White and Ivory—Point De Calais and Irish Point—full size—cannot be duplicated under 10.98... 6.98

We are daily opening New Lace Bed Sets of all qualities, $3.98 to $25.00.

From our great purchase of an IMPORTER'S STOCK of HIGH CLASS TAPESTRIES and RICH DRAPERIES we offer these superlative values:

Alhambra Brocades—finest organzine silk, large, striking designs—value $7 and $8..... 2.98

Heavy Satin Damask—Pale Blue, Gold and Spanish Olive with rose sprays in two toned shade effects—value $6.00..... 2.98

Superb Satin Damasks and Brocade Armures, also Antique Brocade Reps—pure silk—Pompadour, Rococo, Empire, Louis XIV. and fancy floral and wreath designs, also Vine and Bow-knot stripes—50 inches wide—value $4.00.. 1.98

Heavy Imperial Satins—high sheen—superb quality..... 1.98

High-class Neapolitans—raised figures—worth $3.00..... 1.49

French Silk and Linen Damasks—value $4.00..... 1.98

French Decorative Draperies—Rose, Blue, Green—wreath and stripe designs—value two dollars..... .98

Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50 inch—handsome for curtains—require no lining—value $2.50..... .98

Turkish Mosaic Tapestries—uncommon color effects—Half value.. .98

French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—rich quality—value $3.00..... 1.49

Two-toned Satin Derby Damasks, value $3.00..... 1.39

Magnificent Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Rose, Steel—worth $3.00..... 1.49

If there is a present or probable need for furniture or curtains, cushions or covers, or for stage draperies and costumes, do not let the opportunity go by.....Imported fabrics of above quality and beauty can rarely be bought at such concessions from value.

NEW RUGS

Six great values shortly described.

Best Axminsters—8.3x10.6, value $25..19.75

All Wool Smyrnas, 3½x2½ yds., value $16.....11.98

All Wool Ingrains, 2½x3 yards..... 3.98

Wool Filled Ingrains, 3x2 yds..... 1.48

Reversible Smyrnas, 3½x2½ yds., value 9.98..... 6.98

Fine Wiltons, 36x63, value 6.98..... 4.69

The above are genuine underprice specials that should be immediately taken advantage of

NEW SILKS

The best way to realize beauties of the new Silks is to see them..... We are particularly proud of our stock for Autumn—you'll find the novelties and be pleased at prices we ask—no early season fancy profits—on the contrary, it is never too early for bargains here.... Therefore:—

BLACK BROCADE SILKS

Bright Satin figured designs on heavy corded weave—graduated dots, polka spots, blocks, set figures, flowers and sprays—rich, deep black—a quality intended to sell at 69 cents—Special .49

SATIN FIG'D GROS DE LONDRES

Changeable effects—pure silk—sprays—rich, deep black—a quality .49

PERSIAN TAFFETA SILKS

Iridescent effects in twenty shimmering tints and color combinations—value 75 cents—Special....59

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE

Strong, close weave, also firm body Taffetas—both decidedly good sixty-five cent values—Special.....49

AND HERE ARE OTHER SPECIMEN VALUES

from a stock to which each day brings new variety.

Satin Stripe Glace Taffetas—two and three toned effects..... .98

Metallic Louisines—Satin figured—various pretty shades..... .98

Satin figured Satin De Chines—solid tints—soft finish..... .98

Solid Colored Taffetas in Novelty Satin cords—Rose, Reseda, Blue, Turquoise, Red, Brown, Navy, etc..... .69

Satin figured warp prints—in the leading colorings..... .85

Warp printed Taffetas—raised outlined leaf designs in lace effects—exquisite combinations of Violet, Pink and Turquoise 1.35

Persian Taffetas—White Satin Canalle Stripes—rich effects.....1.35

Warp Print Louisines—delicate effects.....1.25

Novelty Warp Print Taffetas.....1.48

Rich Satin Brocaded Warp Prints....1.74

New Open Work and Corded Stripe Taffetas—Black, White and colors..... .49

Colored Gros De Londres—New, soft finish; also Black and Evening Shades—value .75..... .49

Black Taffeta Silks—Soft Finish or with the rustle—19 to 24 inches wide.. .49.. .59.. .69.. .79.. .98.. 1.25

Black Taffeta Silks—full yard wide..... .79.. .98

New Black and White Lace Stripe Taffetas—five varieties..... .69

New Black Corded Plisse Taffetas—single and cluster cords..... .79

New Black Satin figured Taffetas—Scroll, figure and irregular block effects ..... .69

New Black Satin and Taffeta Brocades—pure silk—soft and rustle finish..... .98

New Brocade Satin Duchesse—stylish large designs—uncommon effects—rich quality.....1.25

Black Satin Duchesse—10 qualities .59 .69 .79 .98 1.19 1.25 to 2.00

Black Peau De Soie—5 qualities .79 .89 .98 1.25 1.50

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS—

Full assortment of fancy shades, as well as other tints to match or contrast with Fall dress goods—for drop skirts and linings of Tailor-made costumes, and Jackets. Three special qualities unequaled at the prices:

Quality X..... .49 cents
Quality XX..... .59 cents
Quality XXX..... .69 cents

The XXX quality is of splendid, firm texture, bright finish, and is good enough for best dress purposes.

Ladies' Silk Waists

in a variety of New Fall Styles,

Special value.....5:00

As early season attraction we offer Peau de Soie and Taffeta Silk Waists in a dozen of new styles, tucked and strapped—open front or back, new flare or deep cuff—in all the new Fall colorings as well as Black and White, at uniform price of Five dollars each.

We did not enter on our Inventory Sheets a single Silk Waist—an absolute fact—we had none to enter—all were sold.

We tell of this, so that customers may read our announcements of Silk Waist Values with assurance that they are all new Fall goods—not last Spring's nor last Summer's styles such as are elsewhere quoted at "special" prices....Our quotations for newest waists of all kinds will be found lower than elsewhere for past season's goods.

Prove it yourself by inspection of the new Cuffs, new Collars and new styles in general.

We are daily receiving New Raglans and Box Coats, New Tailor-made Suits, New Walking Skirts, Silk Gloves and Silk Hose.

Extraordinary Offering of French Waist Flannels at 49 cents.

Regular prices elsewhere 65 and 70.

Latest Fall designs—Rings, Pin dots, cluster stripes, fancy figures, Polka dots, Persian and Dresden effects—the delicate tints and bright and medium shades.

WE ALSO OFFER

Imported Chudda Flannels

Full twill—light weight—imported—regularly .55.....39

Range of Tints—White, Baby Blue, Pink, Pearl, Fawn, Green, Claret, Reseda, Pink, Rose, Royal, Garnet and Navy.

Something New for the Boys—

Foxy Grandpa Suits!

Every boy who has enjoyed the "Foxy Grandpa" sketches will want one.....You may be sure if they bear name of the distinguished old gentleman that goodness is their characteristic and they are right up to date.

Made for boys from 3 to 10 years—

We are the only house in New York that has them.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Expert Riflemen in Supplementary Practice on State Range.

CONDITIONS AIDED SCORES

Work of the Marksmen and the Issuing of Decorations Directed by Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston.

Special to The New York Times.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 7.—The fourth supplementary practice day of the season was held here to-day for the expert class. Conditions for shooting were very good, with a fishtail wind prevailing throughout the day. The issuing of decorations and supervision of shooting were under the direction of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, N. G. N. Y. The scores follow:

	700 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total
SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
J. R. Green, Co. A	20	20	40
W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	22	19	41
A. Stevens, Co. C	20	22	42
H. W. Biddle, Co. K	21	19	40
L. Corp. H. W. Wilson, Co. D	21	20	41
Corp. A. E. Wells, Co. E	23	17	40
1st Lt. T. C. Wiswall, Co. F	21	20	41
Capt. W. J. Underwood, Co. G	21	22	43
W. B. Short, Co. D	21	19	40
D. C. Meyer, Co. C	24	18	42
W. N. Bavier, Co. C	25	19	44
C. B. McCarthaigh, Co. A	23	19	42
1st Sgt. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	23	21	44
C. F. Rabell, Co. D	24	16	40
L. Corp. C. P. Loeser, Co. D	21	20	41
L. F. Knust, Co. E	22	21	43
C. D. Smith, Co. A	22	19	41
W. M. Phillips, Co. D	21	19	40
Sergt. S. W. Richardson, Co. H	23	20	43
Lieut. L. J. Loscelyn, Co. H	21	21	42
NINTH REGIMENT.			
A. Taylor, Co. C	22	20	42
J. Phalen, Co. C	21	20	41
J. Tomlin, Co. C	23	17	40
W. Dall, Co. C	20	22	42
TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
1st Sergt. J. Corrie, Co. C	22	19	41
Sergt. F. J. Laughlin, Co. C	21	21	42
Sergt. W. S. Lamb, Co. E	20	20	40
1st Sergt. C. N. Smith, Co. B	22	18	40
A. B. Van Husen, Co. B	24	19	43
F. Dardingkiller, Co. E	21	20	41
Color Sergt. J. McDermott, Co.	22	20	42
Sergt. R. M. Fields, Co. G	24	16	40
Sergt. R. Saunders, Co. G	24	19	43
W. L. Wilson, Co. A	20	21	41
T. V. Newmarch, Co. A	23	18	41
G. J. Schulein, Co. E	22	19	41
Corp. W. Capper, Co. F	24	20	44
J. Reisemann, Co. G	22	19	41
Q.M.S. D. J. Coughlan, Co. B	21	19	40
Major T. W. Huston, Field	24	19	43
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Crp. C. W. Lewry, Jr., Co. G	23	18	41
S. L. Johnson, Co. C	21	20	41
Lieut. G. W. Johnston, Co. C	22	19	41
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Lieut. C. F. Hohn, Co. A	20	20	40
Capt. R. H. Harding, Co. M	21	19	40
Sgt. M. Murray, Co. E	21	19	40
Or. Sgt. P. J. Farrell, N.C.S.	22	21	43
Maj. J. L. Macumber, Staff	22	21	43
J. J. Campbell, Co. A	21	19	40
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.			
B. Adj. C. G. Moses, Staff	22	18	40
A. S. Thomson, Co. C	24	18	42
Capt. R. O. Haubold, Staff	20	20	40
J. W. Masterson, Co. C	23	21	44
F. E. Stipe, Co. H	21	19	40
Capt. D. J. Murphy, Co. A	21	19	40
Or. Sgt. R. Hutcheson, Staff	20	21	41
Corp. J. H. Johnson, Co. H	21	19	40
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Capt. C. D. Napier, Staff	22	18	40
Capt. G. C. Todd, Co. K	22	22	44
Lieut. E. H. Barnum, Co. K	20	20	40
W. M. Summers, Co. E	23	18	41
1st Lt. C. A. Coan, Staff	21	19	40
Sgt. E. H. Miller, Co. K	20	21	41
Col. Sgt. G. E. Bryant, N.C.S.	21	20	41
Corp. A. Brexendorf, Co. G	23	19	42
Sgt. C. M. Ward, Co. E	20	22	42
FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
Ord. Sgt. G. W. Lent, N.C.S.	21	19	40
Sec. Lieut. E. A. Nash, Co. F	21	20	41
J. O. Snyder, Co. A	21	20	41
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.			
Capt. W. E. Evans, Staff	22	21	43
Q. M. Sergt. E. W. Heitmuller, N. C. S	23	19	42
Corp. T. F. Kerr, Co. E	22	20	42
H. McWhirter, Co. D	22	20	42
Sergt. J. D. Donellen, Co. A	20	21	41
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.			
Lieut. G. W. Corwin, Staff	20	20	40
Capt. E. E. Bush, Co. A	22	20	42
Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Co. H	22	22	44
Lieut. J. Hunter, Co. H	21	21	42
Lieut. R. Byars, Co. E	21	19	40
Ord. Sergt. H. Daube, N.C.S.	21	19	40
Capt. E. J. Flack, Co. D	21	19	40
Major E. T. T. Marsh, Staff	22	19	41
J. M. Evans, Co. B	20	23	43
C. Winterton, Co. C	20	22	42
Major W. H. Linson, Field	23	21	44
Sec. Lieut. J. F. Jenkins, Co. C	20	21	41
Sergt. A. S. Corbett, Co. E	20	20	40
Corp. C. E. Winterton, Co. C	20	21	41
Corp. H. H. Knapp, Co. G	21	21	42
Lance Corp H. Merz, Co. B	20	23	43
SQUADRON A.			
E. R. Newell, Troop 3	21	17	38
First Lieut. S. Phelps, Trp. 3	20	18	38
G. M. Buck, Troop 3	19	21	40
FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.			
Lt. E. N. Robinson, 4th Div.	20	20	40
Fireman P. Mulcahy, 5th Div.	22	19	41
Firem. J. J. McCarthy, 5 Div.	21	20	41
SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.			
Mach. M. C. Kline, 5th Div.	20	20	40
SEVENTEENTH SEPARATE COMPANY.			
Capt. J. F. Klein	22	21	43

GREENWICH HORSE SHOW.

Annual Exhibition Drew a Large Attendance and a Good Display.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—The eleventh annual horse show of the Greenwich Casino Association, at Bellehaven, which marks the close of the Summer season here, was held this afternoon and witnessed by nearly 1,000 people, coming from Rye, Larchmont, Port Chester, and other nearby resorts. The show was preceded by a four-in-hand parade participated in by many New Yorkers, among them H. P. Whitaker, Malcolm Graham, Jr., A. A. Cowles, A. W. Green, Nathaniel Witherell, J. T. Williams, James R. Raymond, E. C. Hoyt, Henry F. Shoemaker, and Oliver W. Buckingham. Mr. Martin and Mr. Whitaker took first and second ribbons, respectively. George R. Read was judge of the harness horses and Samuel Willetts and Robins B. Woodward judged hacks and hunters.

In the pony class Charles J. Coulter, Jr., aged five years, took first prize, with his exhibit. Edgar Lockwood, Jr., and Miss Converse took second and third. W. R. H. Martin took first, B. Lambert Sackett second, and Webster W. Stetson third prizes in the class for single horses under 15:2 hands. Charles A. Gould's entry had a good show for a prize, but his horse jumped over the trace and threw herself. This was followed almost immediately by Edward N. Norton's team running away. Mr. Norton, a New York banker, driving. Mr. Norton's coachman was thrown off the rear seat and had his scalp badly cut. Mr. Norton clung to the horses, guiding them through the other carriages skillfully until, after going about a mile, when a down grade was reached, and Mr. Norton's strength gave out. At a turn at the bottom of the hill the horses went over a wire fence, taking the carriage with them. Mr. Norton was thrown out when the carriages struck the fence, but escaped with a few scratches. The horses were slightly cut and the carriage upset. In Mr. Norton's class Mr. Martin and Mr. Stetson took ribbons.

The other classes and winners were: Single horses driven by ladies, Mr. Martin, Marion Clausen, and Henry Rowland, men's saddle horses, Mr. Martin, Miss Trowbridge, and Thomas Crimmins. Hunters and jumpers, L. T. Martin, Mrs. L. T. Martin, and Lamont Dominick, pairs of horses under 15.2. Mr. Martin and Edgar Lockwood, single horses shown before a depot wagon, Dr. John Grant Lyman and Mr. Martin; ladies' saddle horses, Miss Trowbridge H. Mason Raborg, and Thomas Crimmins; tandems driven to appropriate carts, Mr. Martin first and second, Dr. J. G. Lyman; pairs of horses driven by ladies, Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, Malcolm Graham, Jr., and Mrs. H. P. Whitaker; single horses 15.2 and over, Mr. Martin won with Col. Robert B. Baker second and third. A dance at the Casino followed this evening.

Won His Own Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—Joseph J. O'Donohue, donor of the President's Cup, which has been contested for during the last week by the members of the Hollywood Golf Club, won the prize himself to-day after a spirited match over the eighteen-hole course. O'Donohue's opponent was Tracy H. Harris, whom he defeated by 6 up and 5 to play. The winner having presented the cup, refused to accept the trophy and on Sept. 21 the match will be played over again by the same eight who qualified for the trophy. The match will be at thirty-six holes medal play.

Two Events at Richmond County.

Richmond County beat Englewood yesterday in team competition on the links of the winning club near Dongan Hills, S. I. Seven men played on each team, and the victors won by fifteen holes to four. The players and scores were:

RICHMOND COUNTY.	Holes.	ENGLEWOOD.	Holes.
A. E. Paterson	1	M. B. Cole	0
L. H. Thomas	1	W. E. F. Moore	0
O. L. Williams	6	M. Murray	0
J. R. Chadwick	1	C. F. Reinmund	0
H. B. Clifton	0	C. G. Coakley	4
G. W. Taintor	5	C. E. Goss	0
Oliver Wrenn	1	M. R. Howe	0
Total	15	Total	4

The regular monthly handicap of the Richmond County members was also played. C. W. Taintor, playing from scratch, won in the excellent number of 84 strokes. The results were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
C. W. Taintor	84	0	84
E. O. Schuyler	89	0	89
L. H. Thomas	90	0	90
J. E. G. Higgins	102	12	90
F. L. Hughes	107	16	91
O. Wrenn	100	8	92
W. Lakewood	98	5	93
J. R. Chadwick	95	0	95
T. H. Hope Simpson	103	8	95
A. W. Jannsen	113	18	95
A. L. Walker	112	16	96
H. B. Clifton	103	5	98
J. H. Alexander, Jr	106	6	100

Hartford Trotting Meet Ends.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The closing day of the Grand Circuit meeting furnished good sport to-day. Hamward was the favorite in the 2:16 trot, and won in straight heats, after losing the first two. Teddy F. furnished a surprise and paced off with the 2:19 class in straight heats. The Horse Review Stake, three-year-old pacers, was a walkover for E. G. Babcock's (New Britain) colt, which went over the course in 2:22½ and received the entire purse of $1,000. The Abbot was driven by Geers to break the track record of 2:04¾, but went in 2:05. Summaries:

2:16 trot; purse, $1,500:

Hamward, br. s.	7	2	1	1	1
Pug, g. g.	6	1	2	2	2
Marique, ch. g.	1	7	5	4	3
Sallie Simpson, b. m.	2	5	8	5	5
Minnie B., blk. m.	8	6	7	3	3
Tattler, blk. s.	5	4	4	6	6
Enoch, b. g.	4	3	3	4	dr
Oneonta, ch. m.	3	8	6	dr.	
Vic Schiller, b. g.	9	4	dis.		

Time—2:14½; 2:14½; 2:12½; 2:13¾; 2:15¼.

2:19 pace; purse, $1,500:

Teddy F., r. g.	1	1	1
Orin R., b. g.	3	2	2
Cubanola, blk. s.	2	3	3

Time—2:13¾; 2:14½; 2:16¼.

ATHLETES BROKE RECORDS.

Arnold Made New World's Mark in the 440-Yard Run.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—At the Pan-American world's championships, held in the Stadium at the Exposition this afternoon, H. Arnold of the Union Settlement Athletic Club broke the world's record in the 440-yard hurdle race, his time being 0:56 1-5. Ray W. Ewry of the New York Athletic Club beat the world's record of 5 feet 5 inches in the standing high jump by clearing the bar at 5 feet 5¼ inches. The summary:

110-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by W. D. Eaton, Quindonia A. C., Somerville, Mass. Time—0:11 2-5.

880-Yard Dash.—Won by Alexander Grant, New York A. C. Time—2:01 2-5.

Two-mile Steeplechase.—Won by G. W. Orton, New York A. C. Time—11:53.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by H. Arnold, Union Settlement A. C. Time—0:56 1-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by A. C. Anderson, New York A. C., 11 feet 3¾ inches.

Standing High Jump.—Won by Ray W. Ewry, New York, A. C., 5 feet 5¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by John Flanagan, New York City, 171 feet 1 inch.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Richard Sheldon, New York A. C., 46 feet 2½ inches.

TOWNS DEFEATED GAUDAUR.

English Oarsman Won World's Sculling Championship in Ontario.

RAT PORTAGE, Ontario, Sept. 7.—Under splendid conditions for a fair and even race the world's sculling championship was won to-day at this place by Towns of England, who defeated Jake Gaudaur by three lengths in 20 minutes 30 seconds. Towns led throughout and won easily, Gaudaur apparently lacking the power and stamina of his early years.

Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning the referee went over the course, and after a careful inspection of the conditions ordered the men to be ready to start at 11:40. They were soon in their boats, and on going to the starting point received an ovation. At the start Towns assumed the lead, but was a little later collared by Gaudaur, and they proceeded abreast for a couple of hundred yards, when the Australian spurted and again took the lead, which he maintained to the end. After turning, Towns was two and a half lengths to the good, and kept increasing his lead as he pleased. Gaudaur seemed badly winded, whereas Towns appeared fresh at the finish.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

E. C. Schaeffer Swims 500 Yards at Sea Gate in 7:24 2-5.

ATLANTIC Y. C.'S WATER CARNIVAL

National Association Champion Beaten in the 100-Yard Race by Knickerbocker A. C. Swimmer.

E. Carroll Schaeffer, the noted swimmer of the National Swimming Association of Philadelphia, made a new swimming record in the 500-yard handicap swimming race at the Atlantic Yacht Club's water carnival at Sea Gate, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon. The former record was 7:42, made by S. B. French in the tank of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in 1896, and this was reduced by Schaeffer to 7:24 2-5. L. J. Goodwin of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, with 14 seconds' handicap, was second; J. W. Spencer of Columbia University, with 18 seconds, was third, and Otto Wahle of the New York Athletic Club (scratch) was fourth.

Wahle, who is the American record holder at one mile, had an allowance of five seconds, but voluntarily relinquished it, and started from scratch with Schaffer to try for the record. Together they made a good race for 300 yards, when Schaeffer drew away, and, overtaking Goodwin and Spencer in the last fifty yards, won by six yards in record time.

Schaeffer also started from scratch in the 100-yard handicap, but could not overtake the handicap men. T. E. Kitching of the New York Athletic Club finished first, but was disqualified for beating the pistol, and the race was given to J. A. Ruddy of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who beat Fred Wench of the New York Athletic Club by less than a yard, with J. W. Spencer of Columbia University a close third.

Two other records were almost reached in the other events. In the seventy-five-yard novice race the time of the winner, Harry Brocker of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was 0:54 2-5, which is within two-fifths of a second of the American record. The plunge for distance was won by C. Pyrah of the National Swimming Association, with 56 feet, only 2 feet short of the record of 58 feet, held by W. E. Dickey of the New York Athletic Club.

The races were watched by a large crowd of spectators, and were followed by a dinner at the clubhouse and by dancing in the evening. Summary:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. A. Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, (10 seconds;) F. A. Wenck, New York Athletic Club, (6 seconds,) second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:12 2-5.

Pole Walking.—Won by R. C. Beecroft, New York Athletic Club; W. W. Swan, New York Athletic Club, second; Joseph Ruddy, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, third.

75-Yard, Novice.—Won by Harry Brocker, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; O. Ruppreoht, Nautilus Boat Club, second; Frederick O'Callaghan, Yorkville Swimming Club, third. Time—0:54 2-3.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. H. Tyrrah, National Swimming Association, with 56 feet; L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., second, with 54 feet; S. Sullivan, Pastime A. C., third, with 52 feet 6 inches.

feet 6 inches.

100 Yards, Boys Under 18.—Won by T. O'Callaghan, Knickerbocker A. C.; Van Zandt Wheeler, Knickerbocker A. C., second; H. Lawrence, Knickerbocker A. C., third. Time—1:18 1-5.

Tub Race, 50 Yards.—Won by E. de B. Handley, Knickerbocker A. C.; W. W. Swan, New York A. C., second; George C. Osborn, East Orange, N. J., third. Time—1:17 2-5.

500 Yards, Handicap.—Won by E. C. Schaeffer, National Swimming Association, (scratch;) L. J. Goodwin, Knickerbocker A. C., (14 seconds,) second; J. W. Spencer, Columbia University, (18 seconds,) third; Otto Wahle, New York A. C., (scratch,) fourth. Time—7:24 2-5.

Lively Polo at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 7.—Polo attracted over 1,000 enthusiasts to the Rumson Polo Club to-day to witness an interesting match between the Freebooters and a team from the home club. Four lively ten-minute periods were played, resulting in a victory for the Freebooters by a score of 9½ to 3¾. The winning team was made up of Howard C. Brokaw, Irving Brokaw, H. Loew, and Percy Stout. The players on the Rumson team were H. C. Borden, J. Strothers Jones, Walter McClure, and Everett Colby.

Niagara Golf Tournament Ends.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Sept. 7.—The golf tournament here was concluded this afternoon with the men's consolation handicap, which was won by B. P. Pattison of Buffalo, with J. M. Hancock of Niagara Falls second. Pattison made the eighteen holes in 88, and his handicap of 8 brought his net score down to 80, which is three strokes better than Hancock's net score.

LAWSON'S OFFER DECLINED.

Sir Thomas Lipton Refused to Race Shamrock Against Independence for Cups or Wager.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7.—To-day's developments in the negotiations for a race between the Independence and Shamrock II., included the receipt of a letter from Mr. Lawson, in which he said he regretted that Sir Thomas Lipton had been brought into the matter. He agreed that it would be impossible for Sir Thomas at this time to enter into a final agreement to race Independence after the cup contest, but if Sir Thomas would agree to either of the following races he would put the Independence back into racing condition and keep her:

"Provided the Shamrock II. wins the cup, the Shamrock II. to race the Independence in Massachusetts waters after this cup contest for my new cups.

"If, owing to unavoidable happenings, the race cannot take place here, the Independence to proceed to England with Shamrock II., and there race a series under conditions to be agreed upon by the Royal Ulster and Hull-Massachusetts Yacht Clubs for the sum of $10,000 a side, winner to donate the entire amount to public charity. If it is impossible to race this season, the race to take place as early as possible next season, in which I will allow Lipton to race both first and second Shamrocks against Independence."

Sir Thomas Lipton, replying to the proposition of Thomas W. Lawson to race Independence against Shamrock II. in Massachusetts waters for cups or in English waters for a $100,000 wager, sent the following message last night:

"Regret impossible arrange race Shamrock II. against Independence."

Sir Thomas also received a letter this evening from Thomas W. Farnsworth threatening an injunction in case he wins the cup. He intends to pay no attention to it.

ENGLISH ATHLETES WON.

Runners of Oxford-Cambridge Team Were Victors at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—The annual handicaps of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association were held to-day, and several Oxford and Cambridge athletes competed. The two most interesting events were the mile and half-mile. In the latter race the time was exceedingly fast, and there is no doubt but Workman can make it a good deal faster if he is willing to try. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Final heat won by A. E. Hind, Cambridge, (scratch;) J. P. Craig, M. A. A. A., (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Arthur Smith, M. L. C., (scratch;) W. C. Nicholson, M. A. A. A., (6 feet,) second. Distance—40 feet 2 inches.

Mile Run.—Won by F. G. Cockshott, Cambridge, (scratch;) H. P. W. McNaghten, Cambridge, (25 yards,) second. Time—4:24 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by C. Churchill, Cambridge, (scratch;) J. P. Craig, M. A. A. A., (scratch,) second. Time—0:23 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford, (scratch,) 5 feet 7 inches; Trenholme, Westmount, (1 inch,) second.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by E. B. Desmarteau, M. P. A. A., (scratch,) 31 feet 7 inches; Arthur Smith, M. L. C., (6 feet,) second.

880-Yard Run.—Won by the Rev. H. W. Workman, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. H. Gregson, Cambridge, (scratch,) second. Time—1:54¾.

Running Long Jump.—Won by D. Morrison, Montreal, (21 inches,) 21 feet 11¼ inches; J. Corbett, Capital A. A. A., (scratch,) second.

Mile Steeplechase.—Won by R. Gomery, M. L. C., (20 yards;) F. Noseworthy, M. L. C., (scratch,) second. Time—5:06 4-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by R. W. Barclay, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. C. Covernton, M. A. A. A., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:51 2-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by E. Allcock, Cambridge, (scratch;) W. C. Nicholson, M. A. A. A., (8 yards,) second. Time—0:16 3-5.

Golf on Wee Burn Links.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The golf feature at Wee Burn to-day was a club medal play competition. The cards returned were: Class A—W. L. Baldwin, 105, 10—95; H. M. McCord, 110, 15—95; F. T. Towne, 117, 18—99; M. R. Pitt and Dr. J. H. White withdrew. Class B—L. Cisco Smith, 113, 25—88; H. L. Woodbury, 129, 25—104; D. T. Woodbury, 126, 18—108.

$50,000 TROT IS OFF.

T. L. Lawson Breaks Off the Boralma-Cresceus-Charley Herr Race at Readville.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Secretary Jewett of the Readville Driving Park Association this afternoon announced that owing to the lameness of Charley Herr the race between Cresceus, Boralma, and Charley Herr arranged to be held at Readville, Mass., on Sept. 19 had been declared off. The forfeits now in Mr. Jewett's hands will be paid. Mr. Lawson now offers a $20,000 purse, the proceeds to go to charity, for a race between Cresceus and The Abbott, to take place at Readville on Sept. 19. Mr. Jewett left for Boston at 7 o'clock this evening.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 7.—George H. Ketcham, owner of the champion trotter Cresceus, to-day received the folowing telegram from Secretary Jewett of the Readville Driving Park Association:

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7.

Lawson wires me under no condition will Boralma meet Cresceus at Readville. Will give $20,000 for race between Cresceus and The Abbott for Sept. 19. No entrance fee. Purse to be divided as you and Geers may decide.

C. JEWETT.

Mr. Ketcham replied as follows:

C. Jewett, Hartford, Conn.:

Cresceus will be in Readville on the 19th to fulfill his part of the original race. See no reason to change. Will Lawson now break up Boralma?

GEORGE H. KETCHAM.

Through the special efforts of Thomas W. Lawson, following the failure by Mr. Lawson to make a match, on his own terms, between his horse Boralma (2:07¼) and the then world's champion, The Abbot, (2:03¼,) owned by Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell of New York, a sweepstakes trot was arranged for David Cahill's Charley Herr, (2:07,) George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, (2:02¼,) the present world's champion trotter, and Lawson's Boralma, to be trotted at the Readville track on September 19. By the terms of the race it was a sweepstakes of $10,000 each, with $20,000 added by Mr. Lawson, making the total amount of the stakes $50,000.

Mr. Lawson expressly provided, when he arranged the race, that the gate receipts of the Readville track on that day should go to charity, several Boston institutions being named as the beneficiaries. Cresceus alone of the other horses in the race has verified the promise he gave last fall by trotting to a faster record. Charley Herr has not been himself this season, and Boralma had all he could do to cut a fraction of a second from his last year's record of 2:08. Under the circumstances Cresceus seemed to have the $50,000 stakes at his mercy, when Mr. Lawson decided that he would not race Boralma. The making of the race originally caused much comment, and Mr. Lawson was praised widely for his generosity. The benefit to charity now will not take place, but Mr. Ketcham is fully decided to claim the forfeit due, as he made the race in good faith.

LAST DAY OF RIFLE SHOOT.

District of Columbia Marksmen Led in Two Closing Events at Sea Girt.

The District of Columbia rifle shooters were well to the fore in the two principal contests decided on the State Camp ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., yesterday. The President's Match, for the military championship of the United States, was won, after an extremely close finish, by Lieut. H. H. Leizear of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, with a score of 137 points. The next best score was that of Dr. S. I. Scott of the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, who finished with 136. Sergt. John Corrie of the Twelfth Regiment, New York, was third, with 135. The next three who secured money prizes had scores just removed by one point each.

The team skirmish run was won by the team of six men from the Second Regiment, District of Columbia, with a total of 170 points, the representatives of the First Regiment, District of Columbia, being second, with 149 points. The Fourth New Jersey men came next, with 143, and the Fifth Marylanders were fourth, with 63 points. Their small score was due to their not being familiar with this system of shooting.

Following are the leading scores in the President's Match:

Lieut. H. H. Leizear, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 137; Dr. S. I. Scott, Second Regiment, District of Columbia, 136; Sergt. John Corrie, Twelfth Regiment, New York, 135; Sergt. G. H. Doyle, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, 134; Private B. Wetherald, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 133, and Lieut. H. M. Bell, First Regiment, District of Columbia, 132.

LEFT AND RIGHT HANDEDNESS.

Explained by the Anatomical Reason for the Same Quality in the Eyes.

From The London Optician.

It is a well known fact that the stronger activity of the nerves of the right half of the body (for not only the hand is concerned) must be ascribed to a preponderance of the left side of the brain, whose finer development, especially as the seat of the centre of speech, is a matter of common knowledge.

In a paper by Dr. Lüddeckens in the Allgemeines Journal der Uhrmacherkunst valuable information regarding the causes of the unequal working of the two hemispheres of the brain is furnished. A sketch touching on the history of evolution leads from the original symmetry of the organism to a subsequent asymmetrical arrangement of the heart and the large blood vessels, from which it follows quite naturally that the two halves of the head are not placed on an equal footing as regards the distribution of the blood, and consequently of the blood pressure; and that, on the contrary, there must be, under normal conditions, a stronger pressure on the arteries of the left side of the head.

This theory is borne out by well-known experiences of anatomists and pathologists and a series of interesting observations. Of especial interest is the effect of the higher blood pressures upon the left eye. Dr. Lüddeckens found in the latter, as compared with the right one, in a surprisingly large number of cases, a narrower pupil in consequence of a more filled-up condition of the vessels of the iris, and upon closer examination a shorter construction of the eyeball. This furnishes reason for the fact that in a large number of persons the left eye is the better one. Thus the finer development of the left half of the brain is explained very simply by the fact that it is better supplied with blood, and the question why it is the seat of the centre of speech and why most people are right-handed is solved in the most natural manner.

It is striking how true a reflection of the conditions described is afforded by the examination of left-handed persons. In many cases a redder color was noticeable on the right side of the face; the right eye was built shorter, its pupil narrower; in short, everything points to a better blood supply on the right side of the brain, which, in consequence, imparts to the left side of the body the preponderance over the right one, a condition styled left-handedness. In close connection thereto is the habit of most left-handed persons to sleep on the left side in the unconscious endeavor to relieve the right half of their brain, which is more charged with blood during the day. For right-handed persons the position on the right side is the normal one for the same reason.

Vegetable Butter.

From The London Telegraph.

Is the cow to be altogether eliminated from the dairy? The British Consul-General at Marseilles hears that "a new fatty substance, for consumption in the United Kingdom, to take the place of butter, is being put on the British market. It is called vegetaline, and is nothing else than the oil extracted from copra, (dried cocoanut,) refined, and with all smell and taste neutralized by a patented process. It becomes like sweet lard, and is intended to compete with margarine on the breakfast table as a substitute for butter." A Liverpool firm, we are told, will this year help in an effort to popularize the stuff.

Pullman Cars as Reading Rooms.

From The London Chronicle.

There are now no fewer than five book and paper stalls in Paddington Station. Growth in the number of travelers, in the number of readers among travelers, and in the number of newspapers published, accounts for this increase in the facilities for the distribution of reading matter. But the development is one which was not anticipated by the original promoters of railways, who, among the advantages they hoped to confer on the public, did not enumerate any in the department of literature. The old idea that people staid at home to read gives place to the newer notion that the railway carriage is the modern substitute for the library. "I have no time to read except when I travel," was the confession made by a politician of name only the other day.

WING SHOTS' STATE TOURNEY.

Gunners Meet Tuesday at Inter-State Park for Four Days' Shoot.

The prize list for the trap shooting tournament of the New York State Association for the protection of Fish and Game, to be held at Interstate Park, beginning next Tuesday, has been announced, with a total of seventy-five special premiums offered in addition to the money prizes offered by the New Utrecht Rod and Gun Club, under whose management the shoot will be held. The trap shooters will assemble before the tournament begins, in the casino on the shooting grounds, on Tuesday morning, when the annual meeting of the State Fish and Game Association will be held at 8 o'clock.

After the meeting the shooting will begin, with five State events and six open events. Of the State events of the first day's programme, four will be at fifteen targets each, and one at twenty targets, while the open events will be four at fifteen targets each, one at twenty targets, and one at one hundred targets. In the afternoon of the opening day, beginning at 2 o'clock, the New Utrecht Gun Club Handicap, at 100 targets, will be shot.

For Wednesday, the programme arranged has on it six State events and six open events, with the Brooklyn Handicap, at 100 targets, set for the afternoon. On Thursday there will be shot seven State and seven open events, with the Coney Island Handicap, at 100 live birds, as the chief competition in the afternoon. On Friday the shoot for the Dean Richmond Cup, for three-men teams, 20 birds each, will be shot, together with a number of target

Empress Frederick's Curls.

From The London Chronicle.

The late Empress Frederick was always remarkably free from feminine affectations. As Princess Royal she once sat for her portrait to Mr. Alfred Phillips. When the painter asked her hesitatingly whether she did not sometimes dress her hair a little differently, she responded instantly: "You mean my curls? I will ask my maid to fetch them," and in a few minutes the two long ringlets were brought to her, without which no young lady's coiffure in those days was considered to be complete. She fastened them on smilingly, and fell into the required pose without another word.

Theory Failed in Practice.

Relying upon the old saying about the shortest way to a man's heart, the Fond Wife, who wanted a new Worth gown, regaled her husband with costly viands for a month.

Then she made her request.

But the Heartless Wretch replied:

"Can't stand it now. The grocery and meat bill was too heavy this month."—Baltimore American.

Child Baptism in Early Days.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The following from the early court records of York County, Me., we give verbatim et literatim: "At a general court held at Saco Sept. 17, 1640, it is ordered by the court that the Worshipful Thomas Georges and Edward Godfrey, councillors for this province, shall order all the inhabitants from Piscataquis to Kenebache, which shall have any children unbaptised as soon as any minister is settled in any of their plantations, they bring their said children to baptism, and if any shall refuse to submit to the said order that the party so refusing shall be summoned to answer their contempt at the next general court to be holden in this province."

Georgia Statues for the Capitol.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

It seems that Georgia has never availed herself of the right to place statues of two of her distinguished citizens in Statuary Hall, Washington. We suggest that the matter be attended to at once, and that statues of Robert Toombs and Henry Grady be made and forwarded to the National capital. No State ever produced two more brilliant men, and they were Georgians from hat to heel.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

Piano Excellence

The Test of 41 Years.

The Sterling Store has outgrown itself. The Sterling Piano is responsible for it. Our trade has doubled, trebled, quadrupled. It has gone by leaps and bounds. Our present quarters are entirely inadequate to supply our New York, Brooklyn and Long Island trade, but our new building, now in process of construction, corner of Fulton Street and Hanover Place, will be an ideal Piano Store.

The Sterling Piano

has no superior. There are pianos that sell for more, but none are better and few as good. The superior quality of the piano and the absolute reliability of the store are accountable for our success.

Sterlings satisfy the most accomplished and critical musicians.

An Unexpected Offering.

We have 120 Pianos of last season's designs which must be sold quickly to make room for our new Fall stock, which is arriving daily. There's economy in buying now.

Handsome styles, all of them, and each and every piano possesses those distinctive characteristics which have made Sterling Pianos famous in every "land and clime" where music loving people dwell.

120 Pianos are only a drop in the bucket for us, hardly enough for two weeks of ordinary selling, but one week at present prices ought to take the most desirable.

FIRST CHOICE IS BEST—but second choice only means that some of the more attractive case designs are gone, QUALITY IS JUST THE SAME. Better be among the first to make your selection. We'll reserve the piano till you are ready.

$450 STERLING UPRIGHT GRANDS for **$350**

GOLFERS READY TO PLAY

Championship Will Go On Unless the President Dies.

RECORD SCORES LOOKED FOR

Best Match-Play Men Have Always Been Leaders at Medal Play in Previous Contests.

John Reid, James A. Stillman, and Robert Kerr, the officials of the United States Golf Association in this city, left yesterday afternoon for Atlantic City, where the National golf amateur championship will begin to-morrow to continue through the week. The intention of the officers had been to leave on Friday, but news of the attack upon the President's life caused a postponement. Before leaving, Secretary Kerr was asked if a postponement of the tournament was likely. He said that a meeting of the Executive Committee would probably be held to-day, but that he did **not anticipate any postponement unless the President's injuries should prove fatal.**

"Over a hundred of the competing golfers are at Atlantic City now," he said, "and it would be an injustice to them and serve no good purpose in any way to call off the event at this time. In case of President McKinley's death, however, I am sure the tournament would cease at once."

Walter Egan's remarkable 78 for the Atlantic City golf course in practice the other day, followed by a round yesterday in 76 strokes, has stimulated interest in the coming championship among local golfers, and talk of record-breaking scores has been rife during the last two days.

Conservative estimates place 160 as the proper low score figure for the qualifying round of thirty-six holes. That would be slightly under the Atlantic City bogey figures, and it would also be in accordance with the improvement noticeable within the last three years in the championship contests. While the different courses have varied slightly in distance, it has not been sufficient to make any material difference in strokes. If any exception could be taken on this point it might have been expected last year at Garden City, when the course was over 6,000 yards long as compared with the 5,900-yard course of Onwentsia in 1899. Yet the low qualifying figure last year was two strokes better than at Onwentsia. Walter J. Travis led a year ago with 166, while Charles B. Macdonald was the leader the previous year with 168. In 1898 at Morris County, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., led the field on the opening day with 175, the course being a trifle over 5,900 yards in circuit. In 1897, with a 5,800-yard course at the Chicago Golf Club, Macdonald was low man with 174, and with a much shorter course, in 1896, at Shinnecock, 5,423 yards, H. J. Whigham led with 163 strokes.

MEDAL PLAY FAVORED HERE.

The record of the American championships utterly disproves the theory advanced by many English golfers in opposition to the medal play qualifying round that it is detrimental to the chances of brilliant match play golfers, because they are weak at medal play. That the two systems of play are not always seen together is true, and match play is assuredly the best test of nervy and all-around golf ability, but the American plan, that a combination of medal and match play is more truly worthy of a championship player, seems to be an argument against which no serious objection can be made. The United States Association, in admitting thirty-two players from the original competitors, offers sufficient leeway for any creditable match play golfer to get in. The history of the last five championships, in which medal play has been the feature of the first day, has never shown a good player dropped out through failure to qualify. On the other hand, it has demonstrated with remarkable clearness the fact that the best medal play golfers were also the best match play men.

The qualifying round at medal play was first adopted in 1896 at Shinnecock, when sixteen became eligible for the championship. Last year the four semi-finalists were Travis, who led the field on the opening day with 166; Douglas, who was fifth with 176; Harriman, who was ninth with 179, and Lockwood, who was tenth with 180. Travis beat Douglas for the championship by two holes, the closest finish of a National championship on record in this country.

While only thirteen men of the qualifying thirty-two are entered again this year, every one is a grand golfer, and six of them were among the first seven last year, being Travis, Douglas, James A. Stillman, E. M. Byers, A. L. Norris, and Charles H. Seeley. The only absentee is Robert C. Watson, Jr., who stood next to Travis at medal play with 169 strokes. In reviewing the history of golf championships for the last five years, and then studying the names in this season's entries, there is no possible reason to suppose that former precedents will be upset this year, and the four men who are worthy of the medal places will undoubtedly be found well up to the front in the medal play scores on Monday. Douglas is a strong favorite to win. Travis has his supporters, while half a dozen others are bare possibilities, but every golfer is willing to admit that if any one but Douglas or Travis should win it would be a big surprise.

WOMEN PLAY IN OCTOBER.

Dates for the National Championship at Baltusrol Oct. 8.

Secretary Louis Keller of the Baltusrol Golf Club, at Short Hills, N. J., announced yesterday that the dates for the women's annual National golf championship had been fixed to begin Tuesday, Oct. 8, and to continue through Saturday, Oct. 12. The women's golf tournament was awarded to the Baltusrol Club at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association last February, and the time set for the first two weeks of October, at the convenience of the Baltusrol Committee. The exact date now being announced, intending competitors will be enabled to make their arrangements accordingly. Entries will close the week previous with Robert B. Kerr, Secretary of the National Association, at 26 Broad Street.

The Baltusrol committee has issued its first circular regarding methods of transportation and hotel accommodations in the vicinity. The rooms in the main clubhouse and the two annexes will be reserved, so far as possible, for contestants, and accommodations can also be obtained at the Hotel Beechwood, Summit, two miles from the club links. The club is situated a trifle over a mile from the Short Hills station on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, and there are frequent trains from the Christopher and Barclay Street ferries. The courtesies of the links will be granted to competitors for the week preceding the championship. The club links have been materially improved during the Summer, and the committee has left nothing undone to insure a strong and satisfactory test of women's golf.

Women Play Clock Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 7.—At the Innis Arden Golf Club to-day there was a putting competition at clock golf. Miss Hazel Stillwell made the lowest score, being 21 for once around the clock. The other scores were as follows: Miss M. J. Thomas, 22; Miss C. H. Thomas, 23; Mrs. W. S. Silcocks, 24; Miss E. Dale, 24; Mrs. F. W. Tuttle, 25; Mrs. C. S. Smith, 25; Miss Lamb, 25; Miss A. Strong, 26; Miss E. Ferriss, 26; Mrs. D. Daniels, 25; Miss Demorest, 26; Mrs. J. K. Hoyt, 26; Miss P. Forker, 26; Miss Holt, 27; Miss K. Lamb, 27; Miss Sears, 28; Miss L. B. Wallace, 28; Miss R. Wallace, 29; Mrs. J. H. Cooke, 30.

Plainfield Golfers in Handicaps.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7.—None of the leaders in the race for the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club managed to score any points in the weekly competition for the trophy this afternoon. Arthur H. Serrell, who divided third honors, moved into a higher place, which may make him a factor before the season ends. First and second honors were shared by Joseph O. McKelvey and Herbert S. Rogers. The scores were as follows:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
Joseph O. McKelvey	110	25	85
Herbert S. Rogers	113	28	85
Arthur H. Serrell	103	16	87
William R. Faber	110	23	87
H. D. Hibbard	99	10	89
Samuel Townsend	115	21	94
William R. Richards	114	18	96
Charles L. Nichols	124	26	98

Miss Lida Van Herwerden was the only lady to contest for the Mellick Cup at the Hillside Golf Club grounds to-day. She made a net score of 103. In the contest for the Golf Committee Cup at the Hillside grounds this afternoon Dudley H. Barrows carried off the honors, with ties between Walter Peterson and F. A. Clark. The summaries:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
D. H. Barrows	95	15	80
Walter Peterson	97	13	84
F. A. Clark	100	16	84
J. A. Machado	103	18	85
Darrows	103	18	85
T. Rushmore	100	15	85
R. T. Newkirk	114	27	87
J. W. Sandford	101	13	88
M. J. Dumont	92	4	88
W. J. Murray	102	13	89
H. C. Munger	108	12	96

Crescent Athletic Club Golfers.

Two competitions were played yesterday by the golfers of the Crescent Athletic Club on their links, near Bay Ridge. The four men who qualified in the Labor Day contest for the cup given by J. V. Wilson met in their first match-play round. C. A. Sykes beat W. B. Hill by 1 up and Thomas Hovenden beat G. S. O'Flyn by 3 up and 2 to play. The regular medal play handicap was won by C. E. McMahon. The scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cap.	Net.
C. E. McMahon	87	11	76
C. C. Mason	87	10	77
H. G. McKeever	87	10	77
E. B. Knowlton	93	14	79
C. B. Van Brunt	91	10	81
C. A. Sykes	96	15	81
C. M. Bull	97	12	85

Class Handicaps at Ardsley.

Three competitions were held yesterday by the Ardsley Club's golfers on their links near Dobbs Ferry. F. L. Eldridge won in the Class A match, Dr. W. E. Lambert in Class B, and Miss J. L. Williamson won the women's putting match. The results were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
F. L. Eldridge	92	11	81
A. E. Barron	91	8	83
Harry Holbrook	90	4	86
H. L. Edgar	105	15	90
Thomas Barron	105	14	91
H. St. J. Eldridge	107	14	93
L. M. Geer	108	8	100

CLASS B.

W. E. Lambert	104	22	82
S. R. Bertram	111	22	89

In the women's putting match the players were: Miss J. L. Williamson, 43; Miss E. Williamson, 45; Mrs. W. U. Parsons, 47; Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, 48; Mrs. H. G. Sanford, 50; Miss A. Hewitt, 50; Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, 55.

Golf for President's Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—The qualifying round for the President's Cup was the feature to-day at the Hillandale Golf Club. The first four qualified to continue at match play. They were George Phelps, Norman Phelps, C. S. Dean, and Paul Bonner. The scores of the leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
George Phelps	99	8	81
Norman Phelps	107	18	89
C. S. Dean	109	10	89
Paul Bonner	101	10	91
T. Christy	100	8	92
Dr. T. Schavoir	102	10	92
Norman Leeds	121	18	103

Tennis at Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 7.—W. A. Larned, the National lawn tennis champion, played his first important match since he won the championship at Newport last month, on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station this afternoon. Larned and Holcombe Ward, the Harvard player, met and defeated R. D. and George Wrenn in a close and interesting match. The scores were, 9—7, 6—4, and 6—4. In a singles match, J. P. Paret of New York City beat R. C. Watson, Jr., of Orange, 5—7, 6—3, and 6—0.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won from St. Louis—Taylor Pitches a Good Game.

Timely batting gave the New Yorks a victory over the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Powell, the pitcher, who has proved an enigma to the New Yorks, being pounded hard. Taylor, on the contrary, pitched a good game. Despite the errors made, the New Yorks played a fair fielding game, and their team work was good, for the first time in a couple of weeks. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf.	1	2	4	0	0	Burket, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
McBride, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Heidrick, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
V'Haltren, cf	2	1	0	0	0	Donovan, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	2	5	5	1	Wallace, ss.	1	2	2	3	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	2	1	3	1	1	Schriver, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0
Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	10	0	0	Padden, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0
Bowerman, c	0	2	8	1	0	Ryan, c.	0	0	2	4	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Nichols, c.	0	0	1	0	0
						Powell, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	5	13	27	11	3	Total.	2	6	27	10	0

New York	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	—	5
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2

Earned runs—New York, 4; St. Louis, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Powell, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Powell, 4. Stolen bases—Davis, Murphy, Van Haltren, Donovan, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—McBride. Three-base hit—Ganzel. Two-base hits—Bowerman, 2; Davis, Murphy, Wallace, Padden, Powell. Wild pitches—Powell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Time—One hour and fifty minutes.

BROOKLYN WON TWO GAMES.

Brooklyn won two games from Chicago yesterday at Washington Park. Remarkably well played was the first. With one exception the men of both nines played perfect baseball in the field. Hits, however, were few and far between. Donovan was in excellent form; Hughes pitched good enough to win. The former was hit safely but twice, and as these hits came at inopportune moments, Chicago failed to score. Strike-outs were also plentiful in the game, each man making a creditable record in this respect. Donovan struck out eight men, retiring the side in the second inning on strikes. Brooklyn's runs were secured in the first and fifth innings.

In striking contrast to the first game was the heavy hitting of the second game. Taylor pitched for Chicago, while Newton looked after the interests of Brooklyn. Neither did their work well. Taylor was hit successfully sixteen times. Newton fared but little better, Chicago pounding the ball for fourteen hits. Every man playing but two secured at least one hit. Newton, however, kept the hits by Chicago sufficiently scattered to prevent them scoring in all innings but one. Taylor was fairly successful with regard to this until the seventh and eight innings, when Brooklyn won much as she pleased by scoring six runs. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	2	2	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Dolan, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Raymer, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Dahlen, ss.	0	1	2	0	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Kahoe, c.	0	0	6	1	0	McGuire, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Donovan, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	0	2	24	10	1	Total.	3	9	27	5	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—	3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hit—Keeler. Stolen base—McGuire. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—By Donovan, 3; by Hughes, 1. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Struck out—By Donovan, 8; by Hughes, 5. Time of game—One hour and 28 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Nash.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	1	0
Green, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	3	0	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	2	0	1	1	Dolan, cf.	1	2	3	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Kelley, 1b.	1	1	7	3	0
Raymer, ss.	1	2	0	6	1	McCr'ry, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0	Daly, 2b.	1	3	3	2	0
Hickey, 3b.	0	2	3	2	1	Dahlen, ss.	2	3	4	2	0
Kling, c.	0	1	7	0	1	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0
Taylor, p.	0	2	0	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	1	5	2	0
						Newton, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	2	14	24	13	4	Total.	8	16	27	14	1

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	—	8

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dolan, Daly. Three-base hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dolan, Kelley. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 10. Double plays—Keeler and Kelley; Dahlen, Daly and Kelley; Newton, Farrell and McCreery; Hickey, Childs and Doyle. First base on balls—By Newton, 1; by Taylor, 2. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Struck out—By Newton, 4; by Taylor, 3. Umpire—Mr. Nash. Time of game—One hour and 61 minutes.

At Boston.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	0	4	6	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Demon, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Cooley, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	1	0	0	1	0	Magoon, ss.	1	1	4	1	1
Lowe, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1
Long, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Bey, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kittridge, c.	0	0	12	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	4	7	27	5	2	Total.	1	2	24	13	2

Boston	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	—	4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	1

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Harley, Magoon. Home run—Demont. Sacrifice hit—Beckley. Stolen base—Lowe. Double plays—Magoon, Fox and Beckley; Steinfeldt, Fox and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Hahn, 3. Struck out—By Dineen, 8; by Hahn, 2. Passed ball—Pietz. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Fox, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Harley, lf.	1	2	4	0	0
Demont, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0
Cooley, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hamil'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Magoon, ss.	0	1	4	3	0
Lowe, 3b.	0	1	4	2	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Long, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	Bey, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Moran, c.	1	1	9	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Pittenger, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Stimmel, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	4	27	14	0	Total.	1	*2	26	10	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	1

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Two-base hit—Harley. Home run—Moran. Stolen bases—Long, Magoon. First base on balls—Off Pittenger, 1; off Stimmel, 4. Struck out—By Pittenger, 7; by Stimmel, 3. Wild pitch—Pittenger. Time of game—1 hour and 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

At Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Clark, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	Barry, 2b.	1	2	2	1	1
Beaum'nt, cf	1	2	0	0	0	Flick, rf.	1	1	4	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	0	5	4	0	Delahanty, lf	1	2	5	0	0
Brans'f'ld, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	2	5	0	1
Leach, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Hallman, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	1	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	1	2	3
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Orth, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total.	1	4	24	13	0	Total.	4	10	27	10	2

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Philadelphia	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—Clarke, Barry, Jennings, Orth. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Flick. Stolen bases—Davis, Cross. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Double play—Leach, Bransfield, and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1. Struck out—By Phillippi, 1; by Orth, 3. Wild pitch—Phillippi, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	71	42	.628	Boston	57	60	.487
Philadelphia	69	47	.595	Cincinnati	44	66	.400
Brooklyn	68	50	.576	Chicago	48	73	.397
St. Louis	62	56	.525	New York	44	69	.389

American League Games.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.
At Cleveland—Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 4.
At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 2.
At Milwaukee—Washington, 20; Milwaukee, 8.

Eastern League Games.

At Hartford—Worcester, 7; Hartford, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Brockton, 3.
Providence, 4; Brockton, 3, (second game.)
At Rochester—Rochester, 10; Buffalo, 6.
Rochester, 9; Buffalo, 8, (second game.)

New York State League.

At Utica—Utica, 7; Schenectady, 1.
At Waverly—Albany, 7; Waverly, 0.
At Rome—Rome, 14; Ilion, 8. Rome, 4, Ilion, 3, (second game.)

AMATEUR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

Knickerbocker A. C. Defeated the Englewood Field Club Nine for the Championship.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club baseball team beat the Englewood Field Club yesterday afternoon at Bayonne, in the race for the amateur championship by a score of 5 to 2. While the score shows the batting was even, the Knickerbockers not only hit harder, but their hits were more timely.

The game was won in the fifth inning. Davis made a scratch infield hit, and stole second. Bernard hit, and also stole. Mahoney had a gift, and the bases were full. Wood drove one through the pitcher's hands out into the field, and three runs crossed the plate.

The Englewoods had a batting streak in the third, but could only tally two runs. They started off in the ninth to do or die, but a brilliant double play by Daly, Bernhard, and Mahoney spoiled their chances. The score:

ENGLEWOOD.	R	1B	PO	A	E	KNICKERBOCKER.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tan'hill, rf.	0	0	2	1	0	Bernard, 2b.	1	2	1	4	0
B. Vorhis, c.	0	0	2	0	0	Terry, 3b.	1	0	2	0	1
Duryea, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Mahoney, 1b.	0	0	12	0	2
Tierney, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Wood, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Cuming, 1b.	1	3	13	0	1	Daly, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
A. Vorhis, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Hopper, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Coe, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	Disosway, p.	0	1	0	3	0
R. Vorhis, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Davis, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hu'ph'y, ss.	0	2	2	3	1	O'Kane, rf.	1	1	3	0	1
*Robinson	0	1	0	0	0						
Total.	2	9	24	9	3	Total.	5	9	27	11	4

*Batted for Tannahill in the ninth inning.

Knickerbocker A. C.	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	—	5
Englewood F. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	2

Two-base hit—Wood. Three-base hit—Wood. Double plays—Daly, Bernhard, and Mahoney; Tanahill, Humphrey, and Coe. First base on balls—Off Vorhis, 1. Struck out—By Disosway, 6; by Vorhis, 1. Time of game—1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hatfield.

Baseball Officials Elected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—The National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, made up of the Presidents of the minor leagues from California to New England, has elected the following officers:

President—Patrick T. Powers, New York; Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Farrell, New York; Board of Arbitration—T. J. Hickey, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Lucas, Portland, Ore.; William Meyer, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.; M. H. Sexton, Rock Island, Ill.; T. H. Murnane, Boston.

A new National agreement was adopted. There will be four classes of leagues, and the protection fees will be one-half what they have been heretofore. The leagues employ 1,500 players. The next meeting will be held in New York City, Oct. 24.

DAUNTLESS OARSMEN CONTEST

Thirty-eighth Annual Regatta of the Club Held on the Harlem River.

The thirty-eighth annual regatta of the Dauntless Rowing Club, which was held over a half mile course on the Harlem River with a finish off the clubhouse, at the foot of west One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, was witnessed by a large number of members and friends of the club, who filled the balconies of the clubhouse to overflowing. The finishes in the various events were very close, resulting in dead heats in two instances. The first dead heat was rowed over, but the second was between the passenger barges, and as it was almost dark by that time it was decided to present prizes to the passengers in both boats as the easiest way of deciding the tie. Summary:

Single Gigs, Novice.—Won by K. B. Johnson, D. Clary second, Dr. J. E. Ulrich third. Time—1:30.

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by J. P. Instone, (scratch;) W. H. Yates, (scratch,) second; D. Clary, (10 seconds,) third. Time—1:35.

Pair-Oared Gigs.—Won by No. 4 Crew—Bow, F. C. Schaefer; stroke, C. A. Hopfensack; coxswain, L. F. Dillingham. No. 2 Crew—Bow, C. P. Rogers; stroke, W. H. Pumphrey; coxswain, W. Reiser, second. No. 1 Crew—Bow, C. Behning; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton, third. Time—1:42.

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by E. Rosenheimer, (10 seconds;) J. P. Instone, (scratch,) second; C. A. Hopfensack, (5 seconds,) third. Time—1:42½.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by No 3 crew—Bow, E. Rosenheimer; 2, H. W. Walter; 3, L. A. Goldstone; stroke, F. W. Schaefer; caxswain, K. B. Johnson. No. 1 crew—Bow, J. J. Mitchell; 2, C. P. Rogers; 3, A. I. Nilson; stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, Dr. E. Muller—second. No. 2 crew—Bow, E. Reinhold; 2, G. Behning; 3, J. J. Shea; stroke, W. Adee; coxswain, J. J Edgerton—third. Time—1:39½.

Double Gigs.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow, D. Clary; stroke, L. F. Dillingham. No. 1 crew—Bow, E Desverrinne; stroke, C. A. Hopfensack, second Time—1:59.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by No. 3 crew—Bow E. Rosenheimer; 2, Dr. J. E. Ulrich; 3, C. A Hopfensack; 4, K. B. Johnson; 5, Capt. J. W Trainer; 6, D. M. Daley; 7, L. A. Goldstone stroke, E. H. Anderson; coxswain, W. Reiser No. 1 crew—Bow, A. I. Nilson; 2, J. Brasch 3, E. Reinhold; 4, D. Kaim; 5, A. B. Mamlok 6, W. H. Pumphrey; 7, W. Reid; stroke, J. P. Instone; coxswain, J. C. Edgerton, second. No. 2 crew—Bow, F. C. Osmers; 2, Dr. E. Muller; 3, J. J. Shea; 4, H. W. Walter; 5, C. P. Rogers; 6, L. F. Dillingham; 7, F. C. Schaefer; stroke, W. Adee; coxswain, A. F. Camacho, third. Time—1:31.

Eight-Oared Barges with Passengers.—Dead heat between No. 1 Crew—bow, W. Reiser; 2, K. B. Johnson; 3, D. Clary; 4, F. P. Englehard; 5, E. Desverrinnes; 6, D. Kaim; 7, E. H. Anderson; stroke, A. I. Nilson; coxswain, L. F. Dillingham—and No. 2 Crew—bow, E. Reinhold; 2, D. M. Daley; 3, A. F. Camacho; 4, W. F. Eberhardt; 5, Dr. J. E. Ulrich; 6, A. B. Mamlok; 7, J. P. Instone; stroke, J. J. Shea; coxswain, Capt. J. W. Trainer. Time—1:43.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.
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"Chimney Expert."
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This advertisement appears Sundays only.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

HBatterman
Ready for Fall.

We begin Monday the display of Fall goods thoroughly prepared to please every one with an abundance of values. Carefully selected styles all bought at prices that ensure ready sale.

Fall Dress Fabrics.

Whipcords, Zibelines, Granites, Poplins, Henriettas, Broadcloths and Venetians; all new effects.
SALE OF DRESS SUITINGS—Invisible stripes and checks, 45 inches wide—value 69 cents a yard, 49c

Array of Lace Novelties.

We will exhibit to-morrow many new creations in Laces. Escurial all-overs and galloons; filet effect all-overs and galloons; galloons in medallion effect in Oriental and Pt. Venice. Also, square mesh nets in black, cream and ecru.

200 Fine Taffeta Waists, 2.95

Latest style, assorted colors and black, made with cluster of tucks front and back, new sleeve effect, sizes 32 to 44; no such value was ever offered anywhere; you will need to get here early Monday if you wish a rare bargain, 2.95

Men's & Boys' Percale Shirts.

Fall

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
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487 B'way, Silk Ex. Bldg. 56 Worth & 39 Thomas St.
67 Hudson St., Merc. Ex. 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Telephone, 3402 John.

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MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST. "A GLIMPSE AT WALL STREET AND ITS MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
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All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
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We solicit the patronage of those wishing to buy or sell stocks, either for cash or on margin.
Daily Advisory Letter sent upon application; also our Special Booklet, which is now ready.

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For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
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A PROVERB OF WALL STREET.
The advice of a reputable banker and the daily use of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL are invaluable to one who invests money in Wall Street.
DOW, JONES & CO., 44 Broad St., N. Y.

E. & C. RANDOLPH HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TEMPORARILY FROM NO. 7 NASSAU STREET TO THE BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING, NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
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ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ready for immediate engagement, young and active man as bookkeeper or correspondent; Wall St. experience; excellent references. H., Box 121 Times Office.

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Equitable Life Assurance Stock.
R. WILMARTH APPLETON,
7 Pine St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Common Sense

should be exercised in the present unexpected crisis. The work of the iniquitous assassin has created temporary havoc in what was a budding market, full of promise. It simply postpones, for the time, the inevitable floodtide of Prosperity. The volatile American people will not allow themselves to long remain Panic stricken. Second sober thought will cause them to refrain from sacrificing their holdings.

The banks are in harmony to relieve solvent concerns; Clearing House certificates will be issued, if necessary, to relieve the situation. Wall Street's leading financiers, in meeting assembled, have unanimously decided to stand by the market in this, its dark hour. To sell stocks, in moments of Panic is suicidal. Our advice to those who are long of stocks is to promptly place adequate margin on them, for their certain protection and hold them; any more if your funds warrant properly margining the new purchases also. Stocks will rise again.

We will carry customers' stocks, if adequately margined, at an interest charge not exceeding 6%, no matter what prices are recorded for money.

HAIGHT & FREESE,
53 Broadway, New York.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, August 26, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

BRITONS LIKE OUR BOOTS.

But British Bootmakers Face American Competition Without Fear.

From The London Mail.

During the past year the imports of American boots into this country have increased in value by £100,000. The President of the Northampton Boot Manufacturers' Association, Mr. William Hickson, denies, however, that British manufacturers "fear for one moment what the ultimate verdict will be."

"At present," he says, "the majority of the boots imported are in the hands of the dealers. The extraordinary ability of the American in working a boom, and in securing a bold advertisement for his wares, has induced the public on this occasion to try the experiment of wearing American boots; but it is too soon to say that the public have given them the stamp of their approval.

"British manufacturers are keenly alive to the competition they have to face, and they have had for many years past the latest and best machinery from America and the Continent, as well as new machines made in England. The boot trade has had many alarms of foreign competition, one day French, the next Austrian or Swiss, and now American; but they have beaten down all opposition, and are facing the competition to-day without fear."

A traveler for American boots, writing in Hide and Leather, alleges that "American trade has been greatly injured by the imitations made in Northampton," while a trade journal affirms: "The latest samples from Northampton combine all the chaste beauty of American shapes with the sterling excellence of British goods."

On the other hand, a Leicester correspondent says "the outlook in the Midland leather trade has never been blacker." He points to two factories, one of which, turning out but one kind of boot, is flourishing, while another producing fifty-three different varieties is not. From this he deduces that a man can keep one set of machinery up to date, but cannot afford to do so with fifty to replace.

He therefore suggests that "specialize" should be as much the watchword of modern industry as "organize," especially in the boot trade.

More Currency Transferred.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $250,000 in currency to Chicago for crop-moving purposes.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The course of last week's security market up to the close of business Friday evening was of uneventful character, mainly influenced by stock jobbery attempts to create apprehension over the money situation. At the opening of business yesterday Wall Street was confronted with one of those exceptional events which come without warning and powerfully affect human emotion to the temporary exclusion of reason. Older members of the Stock Exchange, remembering the parallel event of the assassination of President Garfield and its effect marketwise, were prepared for a repetition of the market action then experienced. That repetition came—in almost identical fashion—showing how similar events produce similar consequences. But the situation now is so radically different from the situation in 1881 that it is highly improbable that the parallel can be pursued.

Should the worst happen, should the Nation have to suffer the loss of an invaluable life—a calamity against which the prayers of a united people arise—the fabric of prosperity will still be found intact, for conditions are superior to individuality, however great that individuality may be. To those conditions no more eloquent testimony could be given than the inspiring speech of the President, delivered last Thursday at the Buffalo Exposition. His review of the agricultural and industrial situation, based upon impregnable statistics and imbued with the highest spirit of Americanism, portrayed vividly the expanding power and commanding position of the United States. His views on reciprocity with foreign nations, forcibly expressed, opened a vista of international trade unthinkable a generation ago. Carping, small-minded pessimism met in the President's speech the clearest, tersest, most convincing refutation to be found in any recent important public utterance. That the speaker should the very next day suffer atrocious attack, though adding nothing to the weight of his words, invests them with singular dramatic power. It is not perhaps surprising that the security market should have declined, for the unexpected is often demoralizing; but calm consideration compels the conclusion that nothing has happened to permanently impair values; for foreign commerce, domestic trade, railroad earnings, and National well-being are based upon foundations so solid and assured that no personal tragedy can divert the current of events. That this view prevails in high financial quarters is certain from the published interviews with eminent financiers and from the support furnished to yesterday's market, averting anything approaching panic. Had values been unduly inflated, not supported by valid facts, panic would in all probability have been the natural result; as it was, while declines were extensive, while many speculative holdings were hastily flung upon the market through emotional apprehension, there was no sign of any lack of confidence in the investment community, no reason to apprehend any irrational scare. Under the speculative fluctuations which disturbed the surface was discernible the calm of common sense. Wall Street was shocked but sane.

No discussion was heard, such as was current in 1881, that the attempt to assassinate a President of the United States was a threat against our institutions. Wall Street opinion was unanimous that should even the attempt prove successful, there could be no disturbance of Governmental relations to the world of finance that the policy so wisely and ably pursued by William McKinley would in any event continue to be followed—hence, that no reason exists in that direction for excited solicitude. On the whole, it is certain that no speculative market ever withstood a similar shock with more fortitude; evinced clearly was the sound position of American securities and the strength of their present owners.

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The bank statement of yesterday was construed unfavorably by traders and helped to weaken the market. The main point dwelt upon was the reduction of the surplus reserve to below $7,000,000. This result was brought about despite a reduction of $10,000,000 in the loans, which was offset by a loss of $10,000,000 in cash. Despite these figures there is no fear in banking circles of any money market disturbance, though money lenders hope for and would welcome higher interest rates. The financial position is so sound and strong, the creation of wealth continues on such a prodigious scale, exports are in such volume, that activity in the money market, or even higher interest rates, could mean but one thing—that the country would be finding profitable use for its surplus funds. High interest rates, caused by distrust, the hoarding of funds, fear of interference with the money standard, or kindred causes, tend justly to lower security values; but higher interest when brought about by active and wealth-producing use of money is a favorable symptom—particularly when the rate still remains at a level so moderate that the yield from sound dividend-paying stocks is greater than the interest that can be procured on loans. That is the present condition. "Higher rates" so far have meant about 4 per cent. for call loan money, whereas an examination of current Stock Exchange quotations will reveal many good securities whose net yield is considerably above 4 per cent. So long as this relative condition exists and so long as money is plentiful for all legitimate and speculative uses, there is no occasion to apprehend that the money market will prove a disturbing factor. Specially bearing on this is the certainty that a very slight further increase in the interest rate in the New York market would be followed by a decline in sterling exchange, which is now almost at the gold import point. Whenever the balance undoubtedly due to this country from foreign nations can be more profitably employed here than abroad that balance, or such portion of it as is desirable, will inevitably come here in the shape of gold; for money, like everything else, seeks the most remunerative market. Bear speculators are indulging in predictions of scarcity of money and excessive loaning rates, but this view is not supported by conservative banking opinion or by any reputable financial authorities. It is simply an expression of bear hope.

Much interest attaches this week to the Government crop report on corn, which will be published Tuesday afternoon. Conservative private statistical bureaus agree that the condition has materially improved since Aug. 1, and the Government report, which will give the conditions Sept. 1, is expected to confirm these estimates. There is, indeed, no longer any talk of extreme damage, such as was current a month ago, and which is now clearly seen to have been willful exaggeration. The wheat crop is harvested and a magnificent yield has been obtained, for which foreign demand continues active and growing. The price of both cereals continues to maintain a profitable level, and the entire agricultural outlook for the harvest year of 1901-1902 could scarcely be bettered from the monetary yield point of view.

While the steel strike has ceased to be a matter of Wall Street discussion, its approaching collapse is accounted a favorable influence, and it is very notable that whenever the security market becomes weak the steel securities suffer least of any equally active issues.

SATURDAY.

Stocks demoralized.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 7	900,783
To date this year	205,168,823
Corresponding date last year	77,094,286

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 7	$1,821,500
To date this year	$731,125,900
Corresponding date last year	$337,533,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stock Advanced.

Int. Silver pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	6	Louis. & Nash.	3½
Am. C. & F.	2½	Manhattan	4½
Am. C. & F. pf.	3	Met. Street Ry.	5½
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Mexican Central	3½
Am. Ice	1	Mexican National	1¼
Am. Ice pf.	2	Minn. & St. L.	3½
Am. Locomotive	2¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Locom. pf.	2½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2½
Am. Smelting	2½	Mo., K. & T.	1¼
Am. Smelt. pf.	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3⅜
Am. Snuff pf.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4½
Am. Sugar	5¾	Missouri Pacific	5¼
Am. Tobacco	3⅜	National Biscuit	1
Anaconda Copper	2½	National Lead	1
At., T. & S. F.	5¼	National Salt	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	7⅜
Balt. & Ohio	6⅜	N. Y. Central	3⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	3⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	6⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Canada Southern	2¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	6
Canadian Pacific	2⅞	N. Y., Ont. & W.	3
Cent. of N. J.	3	Norf. & West.	4½
Ches. & Ohio	3½	North. Amer.	6½
Chi. & Alton	2⅜	North. Pac. pf.	2⅜
Chi. & Alton pf.	2¾	Pacific Mail	4⅞
Chi. & Eri. Ill.	6½	Penn. R. R.	4½
Chi. Great West.	2⅜	People's Gas	3⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	2⅜	Peoria & East.	5
Chi., I. & L. pf.	3½	Pressed S. Car.	2
Chi., M. & St. P.	3½	Pressed S. Car. pf.	8
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	8	Pullman Co.	10
Chi. & N. W.	8	Reading	3½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	5½	Reading 1st pf.	3½
Chi. Term. Trans.	3	Reading 2d pf.	4⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	4½	Rep. Steel	1
C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Rep. Steel pf.	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	5¼	Rubber Goods	2
Col. South.	1⅜	St. Law. & Adir.	2½
Col. So. 1st pf.	3	St. L. & S. F.	3½
Col. So. 2d pf.	3¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	3	St. L. S. W.	3
Con. Tobacco pf.	4	Sloss-Sheffield	1¼
Del. & Hudson	4½	Southern Pacific	4⅝
Del., L. & W.	8	Southern Railway	2½
Den. & R. G.	3½	Southern Ry. pf.	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	4½	Tenn. C. & I.	3
Dist. of Am. pf.	13½	Texas & Pacific	4⅞
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Tel., St. L. & W. pf.	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Erie	3⅜	Union Pacific	4⅞
Erie 1st pf.	4	Union Pacific pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	4	U. S. Leather	1
Evans., Mt. H.	4	U. S. Leather pf.	3⅝
General Electric	12	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Glucose Sugar	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Gt. North. pf.	6⅜	U. S. Steel	3⅝
Hocking Valley	4¼	U. S. Steel pf.	3⅜
Hocking Valley pf.	⅞	Wabash	2⅜
Illinois Central	3	Wabash pf.	3⅝
Int. Paper	3	West. Union Tel.	2½
Int. Paper pf.	3½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	5½
Int. Power	1⅞	Wis. Central	2⅞
Int. Pump	2	Wis. Central pf.	2½
Iowa Central	4		
Iowa Central pf.	4		
Lake Erie & W.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	2	St. L. & I. M. 4s	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	2	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
C., B. & Q. joint bds.	2½	Southern Ry. 5s	1
C. F. & I. gen. 5s	3	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Wabash deb., B	3½
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	2½	Wabash 2d	1
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1	Wis. Cent. 1st	1½

There were no advances.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement, issued yesterday somewhat earlier than usual, showed a further loss in surplus reserves, the decrease being $5,004,050. Other changes were: Loans, decrease $10,040,800; specie, decrease $6,636,300; legal tenders, decrease $3,455,200; deposits, decrease $20,429,800. In view of the known movements of money the figures were generally about what had been expected, except in the ease of the loans, where so large a decrease was a surprise. Bear traders used the statement as one of several pretexts on which to sell the stock market.

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The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$885,145,800	$818,808,000	$747,646,200
Deposits	947,692,100	906,281,400	834,439,100
Circulation	30,668,400	29,106,400	14,667,000
Specie	170,135,100	179,291,900	161,083,200
Legal tenders	73,703,800	73,334,700	49,985,500
Total res.	$243,838,900	$252,626,600	$211,068,700
Res. req'd	236,923,025	226,570,350	207,609,775
Surp. res.	$6,915,875	$26,056,250	$2,458,925

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Decrease.
Loans	$895,186,600	$885,145,800	$10,040,800
Deposits	968,121,900	947,692,100	20,429,800
Circulation	30,097,400	30,668,400	*571,000
Legal tenders	77,159,000	73,703,800	3,455,200
Specie	176,791,400	170,135,100	6,656,300
Reserve	253,950,400	243,838,900	10,111,500
Res. required	242,030,475	236,923,625	5,107,450
Surplus	11,919,925	6,915,875	5,004,050

*Increase.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,683,675
Jan. 26	30,799,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,833,225	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,525
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,675	19,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,073,375	23,303,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,974,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,850
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,935,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,229,025	16,555,225	34,831,500
May 25	21,288,975	16,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,732,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,350	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,300	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,048,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,061,900	12,306,600
July 27	23,125,575	27,535,975	16,611,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,575	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,795,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,350
Aug. 24	18,145,100	23,388,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,925

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$6,915,875
1900	26,056,250
1899	2,458,925
1898	7,076,775
1897	24,114,150
1896	8,228,550
1895	$34,846,775
1894	61,9 4,275
1893	2,966,325
1892	4,781,975
1891	9,156,400
1890	*1,401,125

*Deficit.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 3 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $202,905,945; balances, $10,058,988; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $23,177.

Money on call in London nominally 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2½ per cent. for short and 2¼@2⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was practically unchanged. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.85½; cables, $4.86.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20¼ less 1-16@5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94¾ and 95 1-16@95 3-16; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—45c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver quiet at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½ to 1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums were quoted to-day as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131.40; Madrid, 40; Lisbon, 38.50; Rome, 4.02½.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Although business on the Boerse here to-day was somewhat checked owing to the London Stock Exchange being closed, the tone was firm. Transvaals were depressed. Internationals were maintained, the attempt to assassinate President McKinley having no influence on them. Banks were supported. Mines were weak, in consequence of unfavorable reports from the mining districts, but rallied toward the finish. Canadian Pacifics and Northern Pacifics fluctuated much, but at the close were hardening.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 42⅝ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened irregular and dull, owing to the attempt on the life of President McKinley. Subsequently, however, it became better, on the belief that no complication would arise from the outrage, assisted by the reports that Mr. McKinley was progressing favorably. Thomson-Houston was the leading feature of the day's transactions, and closed strong. Metropolitans weakened on realizations. Kafirs were steady.

Three per cent. rentes, 101f 85c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 21c for checks. Spanish fours, 71.90.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Money rates are largely nominal, and hence unchanged. Call money is quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent., time loans at 4½ to 5 or over, and commercial paper at 4½ to 5¼ per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 25 cents discount for cash. Exchanges $21,453,257, balances $1,510,636. In the stock market the pressure to sell was not great, nor were the declines sensational. Mass went off 5 points, to 29; Michigan 2, to 15½; Copper Range 5, to 75; Osceola, 5½, to 110. Excellent support came out on the decline, and prices quickly rallied during the first hour. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,170	Atchison	76	72¾	73
63	Atchison pf.	96	93⅝	94
1¼	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
155	Boston Elevated	170	169	169
10	Boston & Maine	191	191	191
210	Mexican Central	24	24	24
40	New York Central	151¾	151⅝	151⅝
15	Rutland pf.	104	103	103
40	St. Paul	162	162	162
1,485	Union Pacific	97½	94½	95¼
6	West End pf.	113	113	113
27	West End	96¼	96¼	96¼
228	Union Pacific pf.	89	88	89

TELEPHONES.

816	Am. Tel. & Tel.	163	160	160½
155	Erie	40½	39½	39½

ELECTRICS.

	General	260	260	260
260	Massachusetts	38½	37⅝	38⅛
30	Mass. pf.	93½	93½	93½
200	Westinghouse	73¼	73¼	73¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Smelting	44½	44½	44⅛
2,135	Am. Sugar	131	128	130
125	Am. Sugar pf.	124½	124	124½
210	Am. Woolen pf.	79½	79¼	79¾
15	Pullman	205	205	205
50	U. S. Leather	12½	12½	12⅝
360	Union Shoe Mach.	42	40	42
145	Union Shoe Mach. pf.	27	27	27
4,234	U. S. Steel	43	41½	42
32½	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	91⅜	91⅝

MINING.

1,190	Adventure	29	27½	28
325	Allouez	4⅝	4	4
8,864	Amalgamated	114	111	113⅜
250	Arcadian	13	12	12
355	Anaconda	45½	43½	43⅝
415	Atlantic	37	35	35½
520	Baltic	52	50½	51½
3	Bingham	40	40	40
10	Cal. & Hecla	726	725	725
1,250	Centennial	28½	25	25
200	Cons. Mercur	2	2½	2½
600	Copper Range	77	75	75
800	Dominion Coal	40¾	40	40½
200	Dominion Coal pf.	115	115	115
810	Franklin	20	17½	17½
1,600	Isle Royale	38	35¼	35¼
65	Mayflower	2½	2	2½
5,385	Mass.	32	29	30⅜
3,601	Michigan	17	15	15⅛
2,735	Mohawk	50	47½	48
400	Old Colony	5	4½	4½
1,350	Old Dominion	32½	30½	31
1,904	Osceola	115	106	106
548	Parrot	52	50	50
710	Phoenix	7¼	7	7
1,290	Rhode Island	6	5	5
50	Santa Fé	6½	6½	6½
44	Tamarack	350	345	350
100	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,655	Trinity	35½	34	35
1,680	United States	19	17¼	17½
100	United States Oil	12¾	12½	12½
290	Utah	28½	28	28½
2,540	Victoria	9½	8½	8¾
254	Wolverine	67	64	65
150	W

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 7, 1901.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111¼	111½	47,050	Amalgamated Copper	113	114	110½	111¼	—6
28	28¼	2,900	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29	29¼	28	28	—2½
83⅜	84¼	500	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85⅜	85⅜	84	84	—3
30¾	31½	900	American Cotton Oil	32	32	30½	30⅝	—2
30⅞	31	700	American Ice Co	30⅝	30⅞	30½	30⅞	—1
66	68	200	Am. Ice Co. pf	69	69⅞	68	68	—2
24	25	900	American Locomotive	25½	25⅞	24¼	24¼	—2½
85½	86	100	Am. Locomotive pf	85½	85½	82½	85½	—2½
7¼	7⅝	100	American Malting Co	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1
44⅞	45	10,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45	46¼	44	45	—3¼
96¾	97	700	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	97	97	96	96¾	—2½
86	86½	100	American Snuff pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	—1½
128¼	128½	12,400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130	131¾	128	128¼	—5¾
131	132	100	Am. Tobacco ctfs	132	132	132	132	—5¾
145	...	300	American Tobacco pf	145	145	145	145	.....
44	44½	2,750	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	45	45	43¼	44	—2½
72⅞	73	54,100	At., T. & S. F.	75	76½	72½	73	—5½
94⅝	94¾	12,000	At., T. & S. F. pf	95	96¼	94	94⅜	—3¼
97½	98	6,345	Baltimore & Ohio	100½	102½	97	97½	—6¾
92	93½	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92½	92½	92	92	—1½
65½	66	14,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	70	65⅞	65⅝	—2½
66	67	200	Canada Southern	68	68	67	67	—3¼
109½	109¾	7,150	Canadian Pacific	110	113¾	109¼	109¾	—2⅞
160	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	162	162	162	162	—3
43¼	43½	4,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	43½	45½	42¼	43½	—3½
37	37¼	2,400	Chicago & Alton	37	38	36¾	37½	—2¾
76½	77	200	Chi. & Alton pf	77	77	77	76½	—2½
124	129	500	Chicago & East. Ill	125	125	125	125	—6½
22¼	22½	5,900	Chicago Great West	22½	23¼	22	22½	—2⅝
38¼	38½	2,550	Chi., Ind. & Louis	38	39	38	38	—3¼
71	71½	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	71	71	71	71	—3¼
156¾	157	41,275	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160	161⅝	156	157	—8½
183½	186	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	185	185½	185	185	—5
191	192	700	Chicago & Northw	194¾	194¾	192	192	—8
139¾	139	3,350	Chi., R. I. & Pac	140	141	138	138¾	—5½
20	20½	1,300	Chicago Term. Trans	20½	20½	20	20	—3
38¼	39	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	38	39	38	38¼	—2½
89⅝	91	500	C., C., C. & St. L	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	—5½
94⅜	95¼	2,300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	94	95	93	94	—1⅝
13¼	13½	3,700	Colorado Southern	14	14	13¼	13¼	—1⅝
53	54	1,000	Col. Southern 1st pf	54	54	53½	53½	—3
23¼	24	2,100	Col. Southern 2d pf	24¾	24¾	23½	23½	—3¼
217½	217¾	7,400	Consolidated Gas	219¾	221	216½	217¾	—8
115	116	100	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	116	116	116	116	—1½
162¼	163	2,200	Delaware & Hudson	163	164	161½	163	—4½
217	222	300	Del., Lack. & West	221	221	217	217	—8
45	45½	500	Denver & Rio Grande	45	45½	44¼	45	—3¼
92	92¼	1,160	Denver & R. G. pf	93	93	91	92	—4⅝
7¾	8⅛	100	Dist. of America	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
27	28½	800	Dist. of Am. pf	28¾	28¾	27	27	—1¾
10¼	11	900	Dul., S. S. & A	10	11	10	10½	—1¾
18½	19	1,500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	19	19¼	18½	19	—2¼
40¼	40⅝	67,586	Erie	41	42	39½	40¼	—3¾
68⅝	68¾	15,400	Erie 1st pf	69¼	71⅜	67½	68¼	—4
54	55	5,300	Erie 2d pf	57	57½	54	55	—4
59	60	1,400	Evans. & T. H.	58	60	58	60	—3
253½	260	200	General Electric	253	254	253	254	—12
55½	56	860	Glucose Sugar Ref	55	56½	55	56½	—2½
180	182	1,400	Great Northern pf	184	184	180	180	—6¾
52	55	300	Hocking Valley	51½	51½	50	50	—4¼
74½	75½	100	Hocking Valley pf	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—⅞
143½	144	1,100	Illinois Central	144⅜	144⅜	143	143	—2
22⅜	23	1,700	International Paper	23½	23⅞	22½	22½	—3
78	78½	550	Internat. Paper pf	79⅜	79⅜	78	78	—3¼
95¾	96½	200	Internat. Pow. & P	97¼	97¼	96	96	—1⅞
38	40	500	International Silver pf	40	40	40	40	+ ¾
34	36	300	Iowa Central	36	36	36	35	—4
65	70	100	Iowa Central pf	70	70	70	70	—2
43½	44	500	International Pump	44	44	44	44	—3
61	63	300	Lake Erie & West	62¾	62¾	62	62	—3¾
100⅞	101¼	10,900	Louisville & Nashville	101	103⅝	100	101	—4½
114½	115	17,100	Manhattan Elevated	116	117	114¼	114½	—5½
163	163½	2,750	Met. Street Railway	164½	165	162½	162½	—5¼
23	24	300	Mexican Central	24	24	24	23	—3¼
12¾	12⅞	9,800	Mexican National ctfs.	12½	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	—3½
104½	105¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	104½	104½	104½	104½	—3½
24	25	100	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	24	24	24	24	—3½
72	73½	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	73	73	72	72	—1¾
26⅞	27	1,210	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28½	28¼	26¾	26⅞	—3⅝
52⅞	53	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	55	55¼	52¾	52⅝	—3⅝
100¾	100⅞	12,600	Missouri Pacific	101	103	100¼	100¾	—5¼
42¾	43	400	Nat. Biscuit Co	43	43½	43	43½	—1
19½	20	100	National Lead Co	20	20	20	20	—1
40	41	300	National Salt Co	40½	40½	40½	40½	—1½
76	77	100	Nat. Salt Co. pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	—3
139	143	300	New York Air Brake	146¾	146¾	142	142	—7¾
150½	151	4,800	New York Central	152	152	150	150½	—3⅞
37	37½	2,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	38	38	37	37⅜	—3⅜
110	115	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	110	110	110	110	—4
74	78	400	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	78½	78½	75	75	—6
32⅝	33	11,900	N. Y., Ont. & West	35	35	32¾	32⅞	—3
51¼	51⅞	16,300	Norfolk & Western	53	54	51	51½	—4¼
93	97	600	North American	95	95	90	90½	—9½
94	97	450	Northern Pacific pf	96	95½	95	95⅛	—2⅜
38¼	38⅝	1,700	Pacific Mail	39¾	40½	38¼	38¼	—4½
141¼	142	36,200	Pennsylvania R. R.	143½	144	141	141¼	—4¾
107⅞	108	6,600	People's Gas, Chicago	110¼	110¼	107¼	108	—3¼
27	29	900	Peoria & Eastern	29⅞	29⅞	27	27	—5
40	41	747	Pressed Steel Car	40	40	39	40	—2
80¼	82¾	650	Pressed Steel Car pf	82	82	79	79	—3
205	210	720	Pullman Company	205	205	205	205	—10
40¾	40½	22,300	Reading	41	41⅞	39½	40½	—3½
74	74½	4,700	Reading 1st pf	75	75¼	73⅞	74	—2½
50⅝	51	4,200	Reading 2d pf	53	53	49¾	50⅜	—2⅝
17⅛	17¾	4,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18⅛	17½	17⅝	—2⅜
71¼	72	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71	72	70	71¼	—2⅝
26⅜	28	400	Rubber Goods	28	28	27	27	—2
115¾	116	900	St. L. & Adirondack	117	117	114	115¾	—2½
42⅞	43¼	100	St. L. & San Fran	42	42	42	42	—3½
66	67½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	66	67	66	66½	—2½
29	29½	600	St. Louis Southw	31	31	29	29	—3
30	31	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	30½	30½	30	30	—1¾
53⅞	54¼	65,150	Southern Pacific	55	56¼	53¼	54	—3¼
30⅝	30⅞	50,400	Southern Railway	31	31¾	30½	30⅝	—2⅞
85¼	86	5,010	Southern Railway pf	86¾	87	85	85¼	—3¼
60¾	61	11,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	62¾	60¼	60¾	—5⅝
40¾	40¾	6,500	Texas Pacific	41	43	40½	40½	—4¾
121	123	300	Third Avenue	121	121	121	121	.....
33	35	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	33	33	33	33	—2¾
100½	101¼	1,300	Twin City R. T.	98	102	98	101	—2¼
95¼	95¾	91,600	Union Pacific	97½	97½	94¼	95¼	—4⅞
86¾	87	1,100	Union Pacific pf	87¾	88½	87	87½	—1½
95	98	20	United States Express	95	95	95	95	.....
41⅝	41¾	60,200	United States Steel	41	43	41	41⅝	—3⅝
91¼	91¾	33,900	U. S. Steel pf	92	92⅝	91¼	91½	—3⅝
12⅛	12½	7,500	United States Leather	13	13	12	12½	—1⅝
79½	80	3,900	U. S. Leather pf	81½	81½	79¾	79¾	—3⅜
18	18	600	United States Rubber	19½	19¼	18¼	18¼	—1¼
55	56	100	U. S. Rubber pf	55	55	55	55	—2
20½	21	3,000	Wabash	21⅝	21⅝	20½	20½	—2⅝
37	38	8,400	Wabash pf	38	39	37	37¼	—3¼
91¼	91½	2,700	Western Union Tel	92¼	92½	90¾	91¼	—2¼
47	50	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	49	49	46	46	—5½
20½	21	1,700	Wisconsin Central	20¼	21¼	20	20½	—2½
41	42	200	Wisconsin Central pf	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	—2½
Sales.....		900,783						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108½
3s, r., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, c., 1918	108⅜	109
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1907	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	137	138
4s, c., 1925	137	138
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108½
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108½
D. C. 3-65s	124½	...
Alb. & Sus.	220	...
Adams Exp.	180	190
Alle. & W.	120	...
Am. Ag. Ch.	27	30
A. A. C. pf.	85	90
Am. Bicycle.	3⅞	4½
Am. Bic. pf.	...	20
Am. Coal	180	200
A. C. O. pf.	90	91
Am. Exp.	190	198
Am. Lin.	23	25
A. L. Co. pf.	57	60
A. M. Co. pf.	27	29
Am. Snuff	41	48
A. T. & C.	17	18½
Am. W.	17	19
A. W. Co. pf.	74	78
Ann Arbor	21½	25
Ann A. pf.	50	56
B. A. L. pf.	108	...
B. Un. Gas.	200	217
B., C. R. & N.	120	133
C. C. & C.	40	...
C. G. W. pf.	84½	86¾
A.	...	...
C. G. W. pf.	47½	52
B.	...	...
C. G. W. d.	90	93
C. St. P. M.	...	...
& Om.	135	140
C. St. P. M.	...	...
& Om. pf.	175	185
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	113½	116
C., L. & W.	30	...
C., L. & W. pf.	70½	80
Cleve. & P.	188	...
C. F. & I. pf.	120	132
C. & H. C. & I.	17	18
Com. Cable.	170	185
Consol. Coal.	60	...
Cont. Tob.	65½	67½
D. M. & Ft. D.	35	38
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	150
Ev. & T. H. pf.	89	94
G., S. R. pf.	101	107
Homestake.	95	...
Ill. C. l.	102	...
Int. Silver	7	8
I. S. P. pf.	82½	86¾
Joliet & Chi.	175	...
Kan. & Mich.	31	36
Kan. C. So.	20	21
K. C. S. pf.	37⅛	41
Lacl. Gas.	85	95
Lacl. G. pf.	101	103
L. E. & W.	...	...
pf.	123	128
Lake Shore	251¼	255
Long Island.	73½	77
Man. Beach	8	12
Md. C. pf.	60	75
M. W. S. El.	...	...
Chi.	36	40
M. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	90	96
Mich. Cent.	105	...
M. & St. L.	...	...
pf.	115	118
Mob. & O.	83½	86
N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Nat. Bis. pf.	101	102½
Nat. L. pf.	87	90
N. Cent. C.	25	30
N. Y. & N.	213	216
N. & W. pf.	89½	90
Ont. Mining.	9½	10¼
Pac. Coast.	63	70
P. C. 1st pf.	92	98
P. C. 2d pf.	65	71
Pere Marq.	65	75
Pere M. pf.	75	81
P., C. C. & St. L.	70	73
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	103
P., Ft. W. & C.	188	...
P., F. W. & C. sp.	185	...
Quicksilver	2¾	3¼
Quicksil'r pf.	8½	10
Rens. & Sar.	205	215
R. W. & O.	137	...
St. J. & G. I.	11	13
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	65	69
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	86
St. L. S. W. pf.	59½	60
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	80
S. R. & T.	4¾	5
T. P. L. Tr.	34	38
Tol., St. L. & W.	20	22
T. C. R. T. pf.	149	...
Va.-C. Ch.	60	62
Va.-C. C. pf.	120	124
W.-P. Exp.	160	170
W. & L. E. 1st	18	18½
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	30

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 7, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$794,433,737	$522,367,685	+52.1
Boston	81,274,935	66,538,608	+21.6
Philadelphia	68,703,462	54,622,052	+25.8
Baltimore	15,583,968	13,210,143	+18.0
Chicago	126,475,836	99,277,672	+27.4
St. Louis	37,315,720	24,908,829	+49.8
New Orleans	6,332,901	6,169,321	+2.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,130,120,559	$787,394,510	+43.5
Other cities, 5 days	205,017,623	181,409,762	+13.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$968,804,272	$214,142,106	+37.8
All cities, 1 day	280,103,411	214,142,106	+30.8
Total, all cities, for week	$1,615,241,593	$1,182,946,378	+36.5

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $12,305,962. The imports of specie amounted to $149,545, and the exports of specie to $506,895.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 25 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares Anaconda Gold sold at .33, 500 Comstock at .06½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 100 Deadwood at .55, 300 Isabella at .50, 500 Mollie Gibson at .33, 300 Ophir at .75, 200 Ontario at 10, and 100 Portland at 2.75.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Thursday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Thursday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con	.03	.01
Andes	.02	.01
Belcher	.11	.11
Best & Belcher	.23	.20
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.17	.17
Challenge Con	.17	.16
Chollar	.04	.04
Confidence	.66	.69
Con. Cal. & Va	1.90	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.04	.02
Gould & Curry	.09	.08
Hale & Norcross	.17	.16
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.26	.20
Occidental Con	.01	.01
Ophir	.90	.76
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.06	.04
Savage	.05	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.27	.12
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.08	.08
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.10	.08
Utah Con	.05	.04
Yellow Jacket	.15	.12
Silver bars	58¼	58⅜
Mexican dollars	47@48½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15⅜	15⅝	15	15½
Alamo	13¾	14	13½	13⅝
Argentum	11¾	12⅜	11½	13
Anaconda	31	34	33	35
Battle Mountain	16	16¾	16	16⅜
Blue Bell	15½	16¾	15¾	16½
Butterfly	35	37	36	40
C. C. Cons.	8	8⅜	8	8¾
Coriolanus	10	10½	10	10½
C., C. & M.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8¼
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5½	6	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	60¾	61½	62	63
Elkton	174½	175½	175	176½
El Paso	55¼	55½	55½	55¾
Fanny Rawlings	16	20	15	20
Findlay	9½	10	9¼	10
Gold Dollar	20¼	20½	20¼	20¼
Golden Cycle	65	69½	65	66¼
Golden Fleece	35½	40	35½	37½
Gold Knob	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Gold Sovereign	4¼	4¾	4½	6
Gould	16⅜	17¾	16⅜	18
Hart	8	11	8	11
Ingham	15½	16	15¾	16
Isabella	52½	53	52	53
Jackpot	41	43	40	45
Keystone	9	10½	9	10½
Last Dollar	62	67½	61	62
Lexington	6¾	7	6¼	6¾
Little Puck	7¾	8	7½	8
Mint	19	20	19	20
Mollie Gibson	35	37	30	35
Molly Dwyer	6⅞	7	6¾	7
Mary Cashen	13	13¼	12½	13½
Moon Anchor	28	29½	28	29
National	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
Nugget	18½	19	18¾	19¼
New Haven	5½	5⅞	5½	5¾
Orphan	18	19	17¾	18
Pharmacist	8¼	8½	8½	9¼
Pinnacle	9	9½	9	9½
Pointer	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
Portland	208	365	300	304½
Rose Maud	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
Rose Nagel	6½	6½	6¼	6¾
Republic	4¾	5¼	4⅞	5
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Sedan	7	8	7	7¾
Vindicator	112	116	112	116
Work	14	14¾	14	15
Zoe	2⅞	3	2¾	3

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,599,000	$3,190,000	$1,822,000	$18,620,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,192,400	Bank of Manhattan Co.	21,912,000	7,706,000	2,018,000	28,488,000	.....
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,282,300	2,403,300	1,790,200	16,046,500	.....
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,177,000	1,972,000	1,014,000	14,033,000	.....
1,500,000	3,153,100	Bank of America	19,093,900	2,765,900	2,635,100	21,819,000	.....
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,760,000	827,000	379,000	4,672,000	48,400
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	117,299,000	29,327,400	6,561,400	133,134,800	4,139,100
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	24,301,000	5,055,200	2,404,200	24,781,000	.....
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	8,866,000	818,100	508,100	5,330,200	50,300
1,000,000	1,968,800	Gallatin National	9,196,900	1,013,500	363,500	7,413,700	992,100
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,094,800	240,300	57,500	1,082,200	50,000
400,000	126,500	Mechanics & Traders'	2,485,000	228,000	254,000	2,609,000	.....
200,000	178,300	Greenwich	972,200	101,500	170,000	885,500	.....
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	4,562,800	1,040,000	155,500	5,127,300	492,600
1,200,000	526,900	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,282,300	319,200	382,000	3,930,000	.....
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	29,612,000	3,530,000	1,857,000	23,167,000	4,483,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce	71,558,500	7,337,700	6,961,100	61,269,700	7,532,500
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,196,100	862,300	349,000	5,310,700	199,500
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	13,771,200	2,849,700	1,610,000	15,267,500	990,900
1,000,000	1,395,000	Pacific	2,722,500	218,000	385,100	3,086,900	.....
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,025,300	714,300	867,500	6,112,700	50,000
200,000	349,700	People's	2,212,200	187,500	506,400	2,792,500	.....
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of N. Am.	12,152,000	1,602,200	1,473,800	12,571,000	722,100
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	49,208,600	7,776,300	5,987,200	54,016,000	2,984,800
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,189,000	734,100	449,700	4,451,000	246,400
300,000	371,000	National Citizens'	5,182,000	570,000	196,000	3,423,500	380,100
500,000	280,900	Nassau	2,928,200	410,400	216,900	3,290,800	.....
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	6,143,800	834,500	637,000	6,187,700	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,988,000	855,800	228,000	4,493,300	49,200
1,400,000	1,763,800	Corn Exchange	22,106,000	4,075,000	2,068,000	25,991,000	.....
300,000	412,500	Oriental	2,130,000	147,100	225,100	1,986,300	.....
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,502,000	4,845,000	1,220,000	23,345,000	44,500
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	50,411,000	15,682,000	2,983,000	65,068,000	50,000
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,301,500	141,700	170,100	1,370,700	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	23,174,300	2,967,900	3,301,300	24,422,500	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	11,404,000	1,995,000	1,395,000	14,142,000	560,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,611,000	1,536,000	989,000	10,452,000	270,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,201,800	280,300	231,200	2,276,400	49,800
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	76,950,700	15,003,600	2,856,400	73,254,800	1,988,600
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,710,600	669,000	349,500	4,006,100	298,200
250,000	729,200	Bowery	3,101,000	350,000	367,000	3,173,000	.....
200,000	527,400	New York County Nat.	4,041,000	675,500	326,000	4,483,000	50,000
750,000	395,600	German-American	3,472,500	545,100	268,700	3,314,400	.....
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	42,024,300	10,781,200	2,014,700	50,552,400	800,000
100,000	1,362,300	Fifth Avenue	9,302,300	2,401,800	358,800	10,580,500	.....
200,000	582,500	German Exchange	2,309,800	248,500	775,800	3,020,700	.....
200,000	837,200	Germania	3,094,800	408,800	439,600	4,545,700	.....
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	13,085,500	1,132,800	2,315,300	15,015,300	244,100
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,836,700	1,430,700	268,700	6,734,600	49,000
200,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,143,800	377,300	155,300	2,176,800	198,500
300,000	1,076,800	Bank of the Metropolis	6,831,300	1,269,600	483,700	7,546,400	.....
200,000	446,100	West Side	2,574,000	427,000	247,000	2,999,000	.....
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	13,227,000	1,887,000	2,225,000	15,351,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	33,178,500	9,017,100	2,658,400	46,469,700	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,480,000	607,000	700,000	4,800,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	7,066,800	1,218,700	525,000	7,077,500	498,100
1,000,000	402,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,522,100	814,300

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interest in Mr. Schwab's Riverside Drive Purchase.

FEW OTHER IMPORTANT DEALS

Broadway and Great Jones Street Corner Reported Sold—Other Dealings —List of Auction Offerings.

Mr. Schwab's purchase on Riverside Drive continued to be the all-engrossing topic of conversation in realty circles last week, and many widely diverged opinions have been expressed regarding both the wisdom of the steel magnate's selection of a mansion site and its probable effect upon that section. The authoritative announcement, coming as it did after what had seemed to be equally authoritative denials that Mr. Schwab had any connection with the transaction, was naturally a great surprise.

Regarding the wisdom of the selection it seems to be pretty well established that the natural surroundings of a Riverside residence proved more tempting to Mr. Schwab than did the social environment to be secured on upper Fifth Avenue, and that getting an entire block of thirty-two lots overlooking the Hudson was altogether a more attractive proposition than the purchase of four or five lots on the more fashionable thoroughfare at the same cost. Although Mr. Schwab paid record prices for the Riverside section, it seems to be the general opinion that $380,000 was a reasonable figure for the block. Perhaps no better evidence is needed in support of this belief than the fact that exactly that sum was offered for the property very recently by one of the larger realty corporations—an offer which was rejected, it is said, only because some of its other terms were not regarded as sufficiently favorable by the Orphan Asylum Trustees. Furthermore, one of the officers of that corporation, since the announcement of Mr. Schwab's purchase, has said that he thinks the property is worth $1,000,000, and that within a very few years an apartment hotel on the site would prove to be a first-class investment operation with a land valuation of $1,500,000.

Brokers and operators, whose chosen field is in the Riverside neighborhood, were much elated by the first mention of Mr. Schwab's name. The purchase will undoubtedly have none but the best effect, but it is difficult to see how, under the conditions, this effect can be of any great extent or in any way sensational. It would be vain to anticipate for Riverside Drive anything like the Carnegie boom on Fifth Avenue—in the first place, because Riverside Drive is not, and cannot become, a Fifth Avenue, and, secondly, because there is no considerable amount of vacant property in the former section to induce speculation. What might happen, if the section were not already built up with dwellings of a high class, is perhaps shown in the negotiations for the Sutphin estate's corner, at Riverside Drive and Seventy-third Street. The figures in the latter transaction are said to be in advance of those paid by Mr. Schwab.

Other business of the week developed little that was noteworthy. The sale of the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street was of interest both because it is the second transaction within a few weeks on that section of Sixth Avenue between Twenty-third and Thirty-third Streets, and because it may be taken as the type of transaction which will occupy a prominent place in Fall business. The opinion is expressed in many quarters that the dealings of the next few months will have to do largely with properties centrally situated and situated on streets tributary to the centres of last Spring's activity—particularly Herald and Long Acre Squares.

The passing of title to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum's block, Madison and Park Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, means that that property is soon to be turned over to the builders. The considerations in the deeds, covering the resales in the block, amount to $1,050,500. Adding to this the $275,000 paid by John T. and James A. Farley for the Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street corner, and proportionate amounts for eight street lots still unsold, makes a total of $1,565,000, or an apparent profit of $365,000 for the purchasing syndicate.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Great Jones Street, a four-story building on a lot 29 by 130, is reported to have been sold to a builder. The parcel was purchased last Spring from the Prime estate by Seth S. Terry for $232,500. Prior to that transaction the property had been occupied for many years by the East River National Bank. Regarding the reported resale, nothing definite could be learned yesterday, Mr. Terry being out of the city.

The four-story dwelling 117 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100, has been sold by Martha Keeny to ex-Justice William N. Cohen, who owns No. 119, adjoining.

C. P. Howland is the buyer of 49 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently through Henry D. Winans & May.

Joseph Dillon has sold to a Mrs. McKee the four-story dwelling 118 West Forty-seventh Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

J. Behar has bought, through M. F. Kerby, the cottage on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 150 feet south of Tremont Avenue, 50 by 150.

Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, for Louis de Gumoens, the four-story dwelling, 128 West Eighty-second Street, 20 by 60 by 102, to party for own occupancy.

Plans for New Apartment Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday for the twelve-story apartment hotel to be erected by Henry Braker on a plot 60 by 100 at 42 West Thirty-fifth Street. The structure has been designed by Clarence True, and will cost about $400,000.

The Auction Room.

This week's schedule presents a somewhat increased number of legal sales, although few of them promise to command other than the plaintiff's attention. The eight-story apartment houses on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, will be sold on Wednesday to satisfy a claim of $486,000. On the following day, 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, just west of Park Avenue, will be put up as the result of partition proceedings. The seven-story apartment house 26 West Twenty-seventh Street is among Thursday's foreclosure offerings, and for Friday there is an adjourned sale of 131 William Street, a six-story building, just north of John Street.

There were recorded last week 177 mortgages, for $4,108,358; of which 40, for $647,100, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $1,651,538, were at more, and 50, for $1,799,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 168 mortgages, for $6,679,006; of which 46, for $5,485,042, were at 5 per cent.; 83, for $523,164, were at more, and 39, for $670,800, were at less. In the totals for the corresponding week last year it should be noted that $5,000,000 represents a single mortgage given by the Knickerbocker Telephone and Telegraph Company to secure an issue of bonds.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,671.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,981 Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 28 by 118.8 by 25 by 131.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,983 to 1,987 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 36 by 93 by 50 by 118.8, three four-story brick flats, with stores; 1,989 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 28.1 by 117.4 by 25 by 120.2, four-story frame flat, with store; all title and interest of Robert H. Arkenburgh on July 30, 1891.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,850.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,873.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100, two eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $486,353.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Knox, referee, 5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 97.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street. Due on judgment, $11,297.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,799.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Lewinson, referee, Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant. Due on judgment, $910.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,322.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.—By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 20 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,711.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, 103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, 36.10 by 100 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,500; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 90.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 27.11 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 28 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,841; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, H. W. Bookstaver, referee, 131 William Street, west side, 203.3 feet north of John Street, 26.6 by 97.6 by 24.4 by 96.10, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $35,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 60 by 94.9; Henry J. Braker of 100 William Street, owner; Clarence True of 2,291 Broadway, architect; cost, $400,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. A. Megargee, premises, owner; J. A. Hamilton of 82 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Heath Avenue, east side, 289.3 feet north of Boston Avenue, one two-story frame dwelling; Joseph and A. Zilli, premises, owners; Ahneman & Younkhure, King's Bridge, architects; cost, $100.

No. 327 West Fortieth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; T. Wentworth of 440 Eighth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbell of 318 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 1,855 Washington Avenue, to a one-story frame shed and stable; Leopold Oppenheimer of 1,787 Washington Avenue, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,901 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Toppings Street, west side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Barbara Widden, premises, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 175 feet north of Bronx Street, to a frame dwelling, with store; Elizabeth Hyland, Morris Heights, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50.

Bryant Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of Tremont Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame stable; Isaac Butler, Westchester, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $60.

Wright Place and King's Bridge Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward McFadden, King's Bridge, owner; Louis Beck, Yonkers, architect; cost, $990.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont Av, 100x100; Dilford W. Hartridge, referee, to Harry J. Bachrach (R S $1.50). 3,600

MONROE AV, n e corner of Belmont Av, 100x100; Henry J. Bachrach to Mary E. Barlow, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.25). 1

MOTT AV, e s, 207.5 ft n of 144th St, 26.10x130.14; Antonio Vernaglia to Jerry Albien, (R S 25 cents, mtg $24,300).

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 27.5x130; Antonio Vernaglia to Jerry Albien, (mtg $24,800). 1

UNION AV, w s, 113.7 ft n of Home St, 1.3x91.2x3.2x91.2; Jacob N. Nash to Hannah Elliott and another. $100

2D AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 42d St, 20x80.6; Bernhard Laguna to Rachel Laguna, all title, &c. (R S 25 cents). 1

12TH ST, 311, n s, 160.6 ft e of 2d Av, 20x103.3; Marx Frohmann to the Children's Aid Society of the City of New York, (R S $6.75). 16,000

44TH ST, 410, s s, 310 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.4; William T. Many to May Goodrich, (mtg $8,500, R S 75 cents). Nom.

99TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Crocker Gifford to City Property Investing Company, New York, (mtg $10,000, R S $2.25). 100

111TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.10; 111th St. s s, 155 ft e of Park Av, 33.4x100.10; Moses Piermont to George W. Weed, all liens. 1

125TH ST, 511 and 513 West; William H. Caswell to Harriet Caswell, (mtg $58,000, R S $9.75). 1

125TH ST, 511 and 513 West, 50x99.11; Amsterdam Company, n s, 24.10 ft e of 125th St, 25x100; William H. Caswell to Harriet A. Caswell, (R S $9.75). 1

Recorded Leases.

9TH ST, 639 East; Berry B. Simons and another to Max Isman and another, 5 years $3,550

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

CAHNMANN, Simson, and wife and another to Frieda Wilcke; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft n of 149th St, 5 years. $6,000

DAVIS, John J., to Robert H. Nealy; Robbins Av, n e corner of Lexington Av, prior mortgage $1,500, secures advances, due Nov. 12, 1903, 6 per cent. 1,000

EDWARD, William W., to Simon M. Barber; Morris Av, (Kirkside Av,) s e corner of 196th St, demand. 3,982

ELLIOTT, Hannah, formerly Armstrong, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Union Av, w s, 68.6 ft n of Home St, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 2,000

HEDGER, Robert F., to John W. Haaren; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 118th St; Morningside Av, n e corner of 115th St, secures advances on notes, &c., due Oct. 1, 1901. 125,000

KANTROWITZ, Borndt, to James A. Woolf and another; firm parcel in 23d Ward, being at point on west boundary line of land late of estate of William W. Fox, distant 168.6 ft n from n e corner of Lot 67, map of Woodstock, 3 months, 7 per cent. 2,200

LOCKWOOD, Lizzie D., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 52d St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 45,000

McFERRAN, James, and another to Caroline Schwarz; 112th St, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, due Aug. 30, 1904. 26,000

McFERRAN, James, and another to William H. Bush; 112th St, s s, 220 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 76th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, building loan, 1 year, 6 per cent. 40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, to Michael H. Eisman, assigns and mortgages. Nom.

HOGAN, Kate B., to James F. Hogan. Nom.

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 26,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV and 134th St, n e corner; Guy B. Walk & Co. against Davis Karp, owner and contractor. 350

110TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 103x119.6; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Columbia Court, Homer J. Beaudet, and John Doe, owners; Homer J. Beaudet, contractor. 215

114TH ST, 305 East; H. E. Stevens & Son against Jenette Manne, owner; Bena and Isaac Wolf, contractors. 215

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Rosa Ellender against Stefano Greco, owner; United Realty and Construction Company, contractor. 200

125TH ST, 530 to 536 West; Rosa Ellender against Stefano Greco, owner; P. S. Saitta, contractor. 536

134TH ST, 31 West; Joseph Standinger against N. S. Phillips, owner; P. Jacob, contractor. 20

149TH ST and 8th Av, s w corner, 125x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Davis Karp, owner and contractor. 338

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

BROADWAY and 166th St, s e corner, 75x— to 76th St, s s, — ft e of Broadway, adjoining above, 3 lots; Michael Coleman with John L. Miller. 40,000

111TH ST and Manhattan Av, n e corner, 145x100.11; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company with Daniel D. Lawson...125,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

VANDAM ST, 5; State Iron Works on Samuel Ginsberg to T. H. Lewthwaite. $91

Lis Pendens.

CHARLTON ST, s s, 69 ft w of Washington St, 63x80x65.9x80; Henry J. Coggeshall and another, receivers, against Edward Sandford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Van Aucken & Rice.

FORSYTH ST, w s, 51.8 ft s of Hester St, 50x99.9x50.1x100.7; Jacob Sonnschein against Hyman Israel, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Winters.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,985; Wilhelmine Fuhr against Timothy T. Cronin, individually and as executor, and another, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, M. R. Flagg.

LUDLOW ST, 19; Charles Brothers against Mary E. Jenkins, and another, (action to obtain judgment, &c.;) attorney, H. Vogel.

2D AV, w s, Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, Bronx, 97.4x105; Catherine E. Stewart against Catherine B. Crozier and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

11TH ST, 514 East; Elizabeth Kenny against Charles A. Klemmens and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Robinson.

25TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x98.9; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, against Henry Hencken and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

137TH ST, 739 East; Christina Arbuckle, trustee, against Ellen T. Dwyer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bergen & Dykman.

150TH ST, s s, 295 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Casimir de R. Moore against Sadie D. Howe and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Connor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CALEB B. KNEVALS.—A judgment for $59,143 was entered yesterday against Caleb B. Knevals, in favor of Louis E. Kuster as assignee of Foote & Knevals, for the amount now due in six notes made by Mr. Knevals to the order of the firm of Foote & Knevals in 1896. Mr. Knevals was served at 34 Nassau Street.

THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—The Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company of 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Decker. The deed was signed by Stewart C. Alger as President. The company was incorporated in November, 1891, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $35,000. Byron Alger was formerly Treasurer and President. He withdrew about a year ago and was succeeded by his cousin, Stewart C. Alger. Byron Alger went into business at another location, 513 West Twenty-first Street, and on June 15 filed a petition in bankruptcy. The annual report of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company, filed in January, showed assets $50,000 and liabilities $43,000. James A. Farley, attorney for the assignee, said that the assignment was due to dull business and inability to make collections. He could not give the liabilities or assets at present.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOSEPH GOLDMAN.—Joseph Goldman, salesman, of 47 East Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $1,200 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1890.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASTORIA STATUARY COMPANY—Peerless Statuary Company $134

BAIRD, Andrew D., Herman O. Armour, George Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, James S. Butler, J. Adriance Bush, Thomas C. Dunham, Joel B. Erhardt, Ellis B. Edwards, A. S. Kenney, William Lamb, George H. Lowerre, J. Jennings McComb, Levi P. Morton, George W. Quintard, Horace Russell, Daniel G. Rollins, George H. Sharp, Frank Sperry, Charles N. Taintor, Jenkins Van Shaick, John R. Voorhis, C. C. Waite, and Frank Waller—G. Palliser 1,511

BLANCO, Eulalie—P. Ballentine & Sons 795

DAVIS, Norton E.—William Ottman & Co. 233

DECKER, Charles—Harry Held. 90

FARLEY, Joseph A.—P. Ballard. 140

GLUCK, Adolf—E. P. Hatch. 218

HEIL, Louisa—Third National Bank of Buffalo 570

KESSLER, Margaret—J. Stahl and others. 108

KNEVALS, Caleb B.—L. E. Kuster, assignee, &c. 59,143

LEMOLE, George Camela Spenella—George Clichevald and others. 64

LOENING, Albert—W. S. Coleman. 609

LOWENHEIM, Julia—W. E. Tefft and others 168

MACARTHUR, John—F. Tompkins and others 823

MACARTHUR, John—W. E. Cushman and others 155

McENROE, E. Kinnaird—W. S. Easter. 156

NICHOLAS, John—W. Ghonnley. 356

ORNE, Benjamin—S. Richards. 540

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING and Introductory Company—H. J. S. Hall 156

STODDER, William F.—C. E. Haff. 157

STODDER, William F.—C. E. Haff. 159

STAGNER, Henry—G. P. Nicholson. 12

SMITH, George D.—G. G. Grennell. 875

THE STEVENS MANUFACTURING Company—Consolidated Gas Company of New York 96

VINCIGUERRA, Donato—N. Sciorsi. 74

WOOLFALL, F. Hartley—H. C. Demorest and others 559

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET

BEANS AND PEAS.—There is still an exceedingly dull trade for nearly all kinds of beans. Export orders are unusually light for this season of the year, and there is scarcely any jobbing trade. The best marks of marrow can now be bought generally at $2.95, but holders are willing to accept $2.75 for strictly choice pea, in barrels. Red kidney show slight weakness, and it is easier to buy at $2.55 than it was early in the week. Foreign beans are working out slowly in range of $2.25@$2.35, the outside figure for strictly fancy new Italian medium. Green and Scotch peas in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.95; medium, choice, $2.70; do, pea, bbls, $2.75; do, red kidney, choice, $2.55; do, white kidney, choice, $2.30@$2.35; do, black turtle soup, choice, $2; do, lima, California, $4.80; imported medium, $2.25@$2.35; green peas, bags, $1.30; do, Scotch, bags, $1.40@$1.42½.

BUTTER.—The receipts for the day were light, and with previous arrivals cleaned up quite closely the market shows increasing firmness on fancy lines of creamery. Sale of 26 tubs was reported on 'Change yesterday at 20½c, and that price was bid for more. Some lots that are passing as commercially fine are still selling at 20c, but where the quality is strictly fancy 20½c was obtained yesterday often enough to establish the quotation. The other grades are not showing any actual improvement as yet. Possibly the finest firsts are a little steadier, but no higher. There is quite an accumulation of stock from 16c to 18½c, and the market for these is very dull. Thing nearbuy not going to say extra, and that the high cost of the goods preventing their sale at any price less than 21c. Not much State dairy arriving, and very little of it wanted. Fresh factory have had a few sales at about former prices, one lot of 100 tubs yesterday at 14½c, and refusal given on the balance of the car at same price. Shipments for the week were only 298 packages. We quote: Creamery, extras, per lb, 20@20½c; do, firsts, 18@19½c; do, seconds, 16½@17½c; do, thirds, 15½@16c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 18@18½c; do, firsts, 17@17½c; do, seconds, 16@16½c; do, thirds, 14@15c; State dairy, tins, &c., 14@17½c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 18½@17c; do, firsts, 15@16c; do, lower grades, 14@14½c; Western factory, June packed, fancy, 15½c; do, fair to choice, 14½@15c; do, current packed, best, 14½c; do, fair to good, 13¾@14c; do, lower grades, 12½@13¼c; renovated butter, fancy, 17@17½c; do, common to choice, 14@16½c; packing stock, 12@14c.

CHEESE.—Large arrivals of cream continue dull, with some lots being carried over, and tone was weak and unsettled at the close. Small sizes have been only moderately active the past week and very quiet yesterday, though holders inclined to remain about steady in their views on fancy grades. A large surplus, however, will have to go into store. Really fine skims in moderate supply and working out fairly, but all other grades dull and irregular. Liverpool cable 46s 6d, colored and 43s for white. Exports for week, 3,368 boxes. We quote: State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 9¼@9¾c; do, small, white, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 9@9¼c; do, good to prime, 8¾@8¾c; do, common to fair, 7@8c; do, large, colored, fancy, 8c; do, choice, 8¾@8¾c; do, large, white, fancy, 8c; do, choice, 8¾@8¾c; do, good to prime, 8¼@8½c; do, common to fair, 7@8c; light skims, small, choice, 8c; do, large, choice, 7¾@7¾c; part skims, prime, 6½@6¾c; do, fair to good, 4½@6c; do, common, 3@4c; full skims, 1½@2½c.

EGGS.—Offerings of fresh gathered have been ample, and while strictly fancy qualities are held firmly, there is some pressure to sell the medium grades; some accumulation of such in first hands. Refrigerators are quiet, but held unchanged. We quote: Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, fancy, selected, 21@22c; do, average prime to choice, 18@19c; Western, candled, selected, 17@18c; do, uncandled, selected, 16@17c; do, uncandled and ungraded, 14@16c; do, Southwestern, 13@16c; dirties, 11@13½c; checks, 10@11c; refrigerator, 15@17½c.

FRUITS.—FRESH—Trade in apples has been rather quieter of late, but fancy stock is still in light supply and held with confidence. Bartlett pears are quite plenty and tone is a little less firm; ripe stock or otherwise defective lots urgently offered; late kinds of pears are in light supply, but meet little demand. Plums are not plenty, but there is not enough call for them at the moment. Peaches of strictly fancy quality are in moderate supply and sell promptly; occasional lots of Western Maryland, carriers, showing perfect condition, have been strained a little higher than quotations, but the figures given cover most sales; medium and lower grades rather dull. Grapes are moving slower at the close and tone is a shade easier. Watermelons dull and irregular. Fancy muskmelons steady; inferior qualities pressed for sale at very low prices. Apples, twenty-ounce, good to fancy, per double-head barrel, $2.75@$3.75; do, Alexander, $3@$4; do, Gravenstein, $2.75@$3.50; do, Duchess of Oldenburg, $3@$4; do, Fall Pippin, $2.75@$3.50; do, York Pippin, $2.75@$3.50; do, Maiden Blush, $2.75@$3.50; all sorts, handpicked, common to fair, $2@$2.50; wind-falls, $1@$1.75; pears, Bartlett, per barrel, $2.25@$4.50; do, up-river, per keg, $1.25@$1.75; Howell, per barrel, $2@$2.50; do, Beurre d'Anjou, per barrel, $2@$2.50; do, Swans's Orange, $2@$2.50; do, Flemish Beauty, $1.25@$1.50; do, Kieffer, Jersey, $1.75@$2; do, common kinds, $1@$1.75; prunes, per 8-pound basket, 35@45c; plums, Bradshaw, per 8-lb basket, 25@35c; do, Diamond, 25@35c; do, Gull, 20@30c; do, green gage, 25@30c; do, Washington gage, 18@20c; do, abundance, &c., per carrier, 50c@$1; do, per 8-lb basket, 10@18c; do, damsons, 20@25c; do, damson, Virginia, choice, per 20-lb basket, 50c; peaches, Western Maryland and West Virginia, per carrier, 50c@$1.25; do, per 20-lb basket, 30@40c; other Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, 50c@$1; do, Pennsylvania, per 20-lb basket, 25@50c; do, Maryland and Delaware, extra yellow, per basket, 75@80c; do, extra red, 80@85c; do, best straight lines, 65@70c; do, plain, 50@60c; do, inferior, 30@40c; do, Jersey, extra, per basket, 65@75c; do, average prime lines, 50@60c; do, inferior, 25@40c; up-river, per pony basket, 20@40c; do, Pine Island, fair to choice, per carrier, $1.25@$2; do, fair to prime, per basket, 50@65c; do, inferior, 30@40c; huckleberries, per quart, 8@12c; grapes, Delaware, upriver, per 8-lb carrier, 50@75c; do, Niagara, 50@75c; do, common white, 40@50c; do, Worden, 50@70c; do, Moore's early, 50@70c; do, black sorts, up-river, per small basket, 7@8c; large baskets, 14@15c; black grapes in trays, per 100 lbs, $2; watermelons, fancy, large, per carload, $150@$200; do, common to good, $60@$125; do, fancy large, per 100, $18@$22; do, medium, $12@$16; do, poor to fair, $5@$10; muskmelons, Western, Rocky Ford seed, best, per crate, $2.25@$2.75; do, poor to fair, $1@$2; do, Hackensack, per barrel, 50@75c; do, Monmouth County, nutmeg, 40@60c; do, Christina, 60@75c; do, South Jersey, per half-barrel box, 40@75c; do, Western Maryland gem, common to good, per crate, 75c@$1.25; do, Delaware, Maryland, and Eastern shore, per half-barrel basket, 40@75c; pineapples, Florida, red Spanish, 24s, per case, $3.75; do, 30s, $3.50; do, 36s, $2.75@$3.25; do, 42s, $2.50; do, smooth cayenne, $2@$3; do, Abbaka, $2@$3. DRIED.—Evaporated apples are meeting a moderate demand and the market rules quiet, though without material change. Small lots of new fruit arriving, but generally showing poor quality. Very little doing in sun-dried apples, or chops and waste. Small fruits scarce and high. California fruit quiet and unchanged. Apples, evaporated, fancy, 9¼c; do, choice, 8¾@9c; do, prime, 8¼@8¾c; do, common to good, 6@8c; do, sun-dried quarters, 4½@6c; do, chops, per 100 lbs, $1.50@$2.25; do, cores and skins, $1.50@$2.25; cherries, 13@14c; raspberries, evaporated, 24@25c; do, sun-dried, 22@23c; blackberries, 6¼@7c; huckleberries, 15c; apricots, California, Moorpark, 12@15c; royal, 9½@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@18c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, California, 3@7c.

HOPS.—Fully one half of the State crop has been picked this week. Reports vary as to the yield; in some localities the hops have been coming down light and it looks as if the crop will average a little less than in 1900. Not enough business doing as yet in the new crop to establish values. The recent purchases in the interior of seedlings have been at 12@12½c. Our market for 1900 hops is very dull and weak; outside quotations are quite extreme. We quote: State, 1900, choice, per lb, 13@14c; do, good to prime, 12@12½c; do, common to fair, 10½@11¼c; do, 1899, common to choice, 6@11c; Pacific Coast, 1900, choice, 13½@14c; do, good to prime, 12@13c; do, common to fair, 10½@11¼c; do, 1899, poor to choice, 6@11c; State and Pacific Coast, old olds, 1½@3c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Offerings liberal and tone easy, though strictly choice grades held at full late prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 85@87½c; do, No. 3 and No. 1, 60@82½c; do, clover and clover mixed, 50@65c; do, no grade, 50@60c; do, salt, 55@60c; straw, long rye, 65@80c.

POULTRY.—ALIVE.—No fresh receipts of carload lots yesterday. Spring chickens are very dull and weak, with full two or three carloads being carried over, mostly small and medium sized. Fowls and old roosters have cleaned up pretty closely and tone steady to firm. Very few turkeys coming, or wanted. Ducks have been plentiful and of irregular quality, though large lots of young birds have been worked off to farmers to fatten, and market has gradually cleaned up. Geese about steady. Live pigeons dull and weak. We quote: Spring chickens, per lb, 10@11c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 45@60c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20c. DRESSED.—Very few fresh receipts in or wanted. The market has cleaned up fairly well of fowls and fancy grades of chickens, but there is a large surplus of ordinary grades of chickens left over which are urging to clean up at low and irregular prices. Spring turkeys rarely desirable. Long Island Spring ducks have cleaned up fairly well and tone about steady. Eastern Spring geese very dull and weak. Some squabs plentiful and irregular. We quote: Spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, per lb, 18c; do, mixed sizes, 12@15c; do, Pennsylvania, prime, 13@14c; do, fair to good, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 12@12½c; do, scalded, 11½@12c; do, dry-picked or scalded, poor to fair, 10@11c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, average best, 11½c; do, scalded, 11½c; do, Southwestern, dry-picked, 11½c; do, Western and Southwestern, poor to good, 10@11c; old cocks, 6½@7c; ducks, Spring, Long Island and Boston, per lb, 13½c; do, Pennsylvania and Jersey, 12½@13c; do, Western, 7@9c; geese, Spring, Eastern, white, 13@14c; do, dark, 11@12c; squabs, prime, large, white, per dozen, $2.25; do, mixed, $1.50@$2; do, dark, $1.20@$1.50.

GAME.—Little if any important lots of game have arrived as yet, though the season has been opened since Sept. 1 on venison, snipe, plover, and wild ducks. Some old game has been brought out of the freezers.

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.—Irish potatoes are in liberal supply, but choice stock holds about steady. Sweet potatoes fairly firm, as last quoted. Choice onions continue in light supply, and selling promptly at well-sustained prices; most of the Orange County receipts are inferior, and of very uncertain value. Lima beans dragging heavily and offered lower. Green corn quiet, but fancy stock is not plenty. Tomatoes dull and weak. Cucumbers steady for fancy stock; inferior lots dull. Cucumber pickles closed rather slow, as usual toward the end of the week. Other vegetables show little change. We quote: Potatoes, Long Island, fair to prime, per barrel, $2.25@$2.50; do, Maine, prime to choice, $2.50@$2.62; do, State and Western, per 180 lb, $2.25@$2.50; do, Jersey, round kinds, $2@$2.25; do, long kinds, $1.87@$2; do, Jersey and Southern, common to fair, $1.62@$1.75; sweet potatoes, South Jersey, per double-head barrel, $2.75@$3; do, per half-barrel basket, $1.25@$1.50; do, Virginia, yellow, prime to fancy, $2.25@$2.50; do, common, $2@$2.12; corn, Hackensack, choice, per 100, 75c@$1; other Jersey, choice, 75@90c; do, poor to fair, 40@50c; cabbages, Long Island, Flat Dutch, per 100, $5@$6; celery, State, per dozen, 10@35c; cucumbers, Jersey, per barrel, 75c@$1.25; do, per box, 30@50c; do, Shelter Island, per barrel, $1.50; do, Rockland County, sugar barrel, $1.50@$2; do, Long Island, per barrel, $1@$1.50; cucumber pickles, Rockland County, per 1,000, $1.50@

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Country home, in centre of village, Long Island; good bathing, boating, and fishing; close to the bay, house 11 rooms; good Spring, running water, well-equipped barn; price low; terms easy. L. S. Clark, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Exchange. Exchange. Exchange.—Real estate; all kinds; everywhere; 200 exchanges. Beardall's List, 11 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

Choice single and double flats, exchange for Harlem residence or country property. Cornish, 119 West 125th St.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FOR SELECT FAMILIES.
8 Rooms and Bath
—All Light.—
$850 to $1,100 per year

329-331 WEST 83D ST.

Location the best; bay windows outlook on Drive and river; electric lights, elevators and all latest improvements. Owner on premises.

TUXEDO,

Northeast Cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.—Suites 5 and 6 all light, large rooms; bath; elevator apartments; all other improvements; absolutely high class; rents, $420 and $480 per year. Superintendent on premises.

57th St., 401 West., corner 9th Av.—Nine rooms, with bath, all light; private hall; new plumbing; janitor on premises.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

AIRY, LIGHT CORNER.
Exceptionally nice neighborhood; all modern improvements; seven rooms; tiled bath; main floor, profession or private, $55; top floor, $35. 101 East 78th St.

566 Lexington Av., 3d flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $30.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

102 West 93d St.—Marble halls, stairways, hallboys, improvements; one apartment, rent, $38. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

112th St., 137 West.—Single flat, 8 large, light rooms; latest improvements; lease to select families.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

Flats Wanted.

A nice furnished flat wanted in respectable locality on west side; rental $900. Treacy, 1,929 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEST SIDE DWELLINGS.

$720	144th St., 3-story.	$1,800	90th St., 4-story.
825	88d St., 2-story.	1,800	80th St., 4-story.
1,200	87th St., 3-story.	1,800	44th St., 4-story.
1,200	64th St., 4-story.	1,900	77th St., 4-story.
1,300	79th St., 3-story.	1,900	82d St., 4-story.
1,350	98th St., 4-story, Amer. Base.	2,000	82d St., 4-story.
		2,000	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	94th St., 4½-story, Amer. Base.	2,200	86th St., 4-story.
		2,200	76th St., 4-story.
1,500	87th St., 3-story.	2,400	71st St., 4-story.
1,600	89th St., 3-story.	2,400	83d St., 4-story.
1,600	78th St., 4-story.	2,600	71st St., 4-story.
1,700	82d St., 4-story.	2,750	75th St., 4-story.
1,800	82d St., 4-story.	2,800	87th St., 4-story.
1,800	87th St., 3-story.	3,500	85th St., 4-story.
1,800	West End Av., 4-story.	5,000	81st St., 4-story.

ALSO MANY OTHERS FROM $1,200 TO $5,000.

WILLIAM R. WARE,
451 COLUMBUS AV., 81ST ST.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

8th St.,	3 sty....	$1,400	
10th St.,	4 sty....	3,500	
13th St.,	3 sty....	1,200	
17th St.,	4 sty....	2,200	
21st St.,	4 sty....	2,700	
26th St.,	4 sty....	2,200	
37th St.,	4 sty....	5,000	
39th St.,	4 sty....	3,300	
44th St.,	3 sty....	1,700	
48th St.,	3 sty....	1,700	
55th St.,	3 sty....	1,250	
67th St.,	4 sty....	3,500	
80th St.,	4 sty....	1,800	
90th St.,	4 sty....	1,800	
98th St.,	4 sty....	1,350	
5th Av.,	3 sty....	3,500	
Stuyvesant,	3 sty....	1,100	

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 BROADWAY.

A.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT:

Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3 story		$420
40th St., near 8th Av.; 3 story		1,400
45th St., near 8th Av., 3 story		1,400
46th St., near Broadway; 4 story		1,500
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story		1,700
44th St., near 6th Av., 4 story		1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3 story		2,000
44th St., near Broadway; 3 story		2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4 story		2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4 story		4,000

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—Unfurnished Houses for rent:

Henderson Place, E. 86th St.; 3-story		$420
40th St., near 8th Av.; 3-story		1,400
45th St., near 8th Av.; 3-story		1,400
44th St., near Broadway; 3-story		1,700
46th St., near B'way; 3-story		1,400
44th St., near 6th Av.; 4-story		1,850
43d St., near 6th Av.; 3-story		2,000
44th St., near Broadway; 3-story		2,000
73d St., near West End Av.; 4-story		2,200
72d St., near Columbus Av.; 4-story		4,000

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

73RD ST., WEST,

Between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

73RD ST., WEST,

Between Central Park West and Columbus Ave., FOUR-STORY HOUSE,
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

72D ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV., WIDE BOULEVARD STREET.
Elegant Dwelling; immediate possession; rent, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor. 44th St.

HANDSOME NEW HOUSE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 630 W. 147TH ST. 10 rooms and bath; beautiful private location; fine view of Hudson River; unexceptional neighborhood; $75 monthly.

110 EAST 46TH ST.

Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900, will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

Desirable Unfurnished Houses

TO LET.
INNES & CENTER, 21 East 20th St.

46TH ST., BET. 8TH & 9TH AVES.

3-Story Dwelling, $1,000.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 BROADWAY.

66 E. 77TH ST.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.
Eight rooms, all light, perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

72D ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.—A large, four-story dwelling, now vacant.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

BRONX.—7 rooms, private corner house, $32.00; 6 rooms, single flat, $21.00, all up to date improvements; select neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 minutes from 183d St. "L" station and rapid transit road. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A 20-foot three-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling in the Sixties, near 3d Av.; $1,200. Zittel, 1,026 3d Av., near 61st St.

5th Av., No. 29.—Five-story, newly done over; open for inspection; rent, $3,100. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $15,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
218 E. 68th Street, Rent $1,100.
202 and 204 E. 69th St. Rent $1,000 each.
232 and 234 E. 69th St. Rent $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

77th St., 126 West.—Four-story brownstone twenty-foot, good order; rental, $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.

Special Lists mailed; state requirements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
115 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED.—In West 72d St., to a desirable family, a superior house with new furniture and fine library.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

43d St., West, Near Broadway.—Fully furnished dwelling, 17 rooms; every room taken; always paid good income; rent, $2,500.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

87th St., corner of Lexington Av.—An attractive 4-story corner house; two baths; furnished or unfurnished. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE WESTPORT,
48 WEST 73D ST.
Corner Apartment, eight rooms and bath; passenger and servants' elevators and every improvement; all night service. $1,200

BROADWAY AND 76TH ST.
(The Lyonhurst.)—Very attractive Apartments, seven all outside rooms and bath; hot water; hall attendance; open plumbing. ELECTRIC ELEVATOR. $55 TO $75

ALL LIGHT CORNER APARTMENTS.
200 WEST 88TH ST.
Attractive entrance; uniformed hall boy; seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; tiled bathroom; steam heat, hot water supplied. $45 TO $55

THE RENAISSANCE,
72 WEST 88TH ST.
Very light Apartments, seven very large rooms and bath; steam heat; very attractive entrance; hall boy. $45 TO $60
OPEN PLUMBING.

71 AND 73 WEST 104TH ST.
Single Flats, private hall, seven rooms and bath; open plumbing; hot water; steam heat; only one left. $40 TO $45

65, 67, AND 69 WEST 104TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water; gas ranges; private halls. $35 TO $40

108 WEST 83D ST.
SINGLE APARTMENT HOUSE; OPEN PLUMBING; hot water, steam heat; first and third Flats $40 TO $47.50

THE TOWNSEND,
206 WEST 121ST ST.
Seven very large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water. $40 TO $50

349 AMSTERDAM AV.
Very light Apartments, four and five rooms and bath. $20 TO $21

566 AMSTERDAM AV.
Attractive Apartments, six rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $27

572 AMSTERDAM AV.
Five and four rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat, hot water. $21 TO $22

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

WILLIAM R. WARE,
AGENT,
451 Columbus Av., 81st St.

Full particulars will be mailed if desired.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. (8717) 60 Cedar St.

The Cheapest Elevator Apartment on Broadway.

THE BROADWAY,

230 West 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway.

Seven Rooms and Bath, with all the latest improvements; Elevator Service day and night. $800 per annum.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st, for one, two, and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises.

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE CLINTON,

ST. NICHOLAS AVE., cor. 141st,
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath.
RENT, $30 AND UPWARD.
One handsome corner apartment; 9 ROOMS AND BATH; best on the Heights; SEEN SUNDAY AND EVENINGS.
Other apartments,
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; rents, $14.00 to $75.00.
Office open Sunday and evenings.

WEBB & COMPANY,
141ST ST., cor. St. Nicholas Ave

MOHONK & MINNEWASKA.

7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms;

STRICTLY FIREPROOF;

UP TO DATE APARTMENTS.

Superintendent on the premises
2 West 88th st.

THE STUYVESANT,

238-44 EAST 13TH ST.,
a short distance from Broadway;
five to ten room apartments, especially large and light; rents, $40 to $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

THE DUNSBRO,

120 East 31st Street.
Absolutely fire-proof 8-story building; 9 rooms, bath, and servants' toilet; electric elevator; parquet floors throughout; mail chutes; ready October 1st; rent, $1,500. CHAS. HIBSON, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

345 WEST 31ST ST.

Six rooms, all light, every modern improvement; steam heat, &c.; rent moderate.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19

Columbus Av., 584, Near 88th St.—Four handsome rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent only $18. Agent, Pocher & Co., 595 Lexington Av.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$30.—At No. 2,394 Broadway, near 87th St.; only flat in building; over store; 6 rooms and bath. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Attractive flats, overlooking square; 6 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $65-$55.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas and coal ranges; decorated; $11.50-$14.

Bargain.—Desirable couple, choicest location; five rooms, all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

IS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Household service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

THE ORMONDE-SEMINOLE,

Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.

A MODERN
HIGH-CLASS
APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and innovations have made the Ormonde-Seminole home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.

SELECT. EXCLUSIVE. AND CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 to $3,000.

THE ARBUTUS,

N. W. Corner West End Ave. and 91st St.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories, in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.

RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.
Superintendent on premises of each building.
JAMES BUTLER, Owner.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES.
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS,

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

THE RAYMOND,

42, 44, 46 East 28th St.

New Modern Apartment House.

Suites of 3 and 4 rooms and bath with hotel service. Can be had at most reasonable rates.

Restaurant on premises. Will furnish meals at a moderate charge.

APPLY TO (8737)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.
Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments, 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window, elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 25th St.,
Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

For plans and particulars apply to (8711)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. 60 Cedar St.

751 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 58TH ST.

First Floor Apartment to Rent.

Extra large rooms; will decorate to suit tenant. (8707)
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV. 60 CEDAR ST.

NEW APARTMENTS DOWNTOWN

THE HUNTINGTON,

234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.
A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location.
J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

THE REGENT,

438-40 WEST 57th Street,

Near 6th Av. "L" station and Broadway cars; 8 large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rents $40 and $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cr. 44th St.

"Blackburn,"

100, 102, and 104 West 61st St.; 7 and 8 rooms, bath; high-class apartments; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance; low rent. Robert Graham.

Wide single flats, 7 rooms and bath, Park Av., near 62d St.; rents, $540, $720.

158, 160 E. 79th St.—7 rooms and bath; recently overhauled; rents, $600, $660.

East 124 St.—New apartments, elevator, six rooms and bath; rent, $480 to $570.
The Wm. A. Anderson Co., 954 Lexington Av.

A.—To rent, $1,100, most desirable apartment for the money on west side; eight large, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; near Riverside Drive

WEBSTER'S CENTENNIAL.

Dartmouth College to Celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of His Graduation.

From The Boston Herald.

The hundredth anniversary of the graduation of Daniel Webster will be celebrated by Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 24 and 25. The exercises will be civic rather than academic, in honor of the services rendered to the Nation by Dartmouth's renowned son.

The celebration will begin on the afternoon of Sept. 24 with exercises principally of a historical nature. Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Ph. D., '71, will speak on "Mr. Webster's College Life," and Prof. John K. Lord, Ph. D., '68, will follow with an address on "The Development of the College Since the Dartmouth College Class.". Choral music will be given by a large chorus of students, under the direction of Prof. Charles F. Morse. There will also be various athletic events during the two days.

Tuesday evening there will be a torchlight parade, led by the college band and conducted by Col. Charles K. Darling, '85. Faculty, students, and alumni will participate. The campus will be illuminated by electric lights and there will be fireworks. A bonfire that will be visible for many miles will bring the spectacular events to a close.

On Wednesday morning exercises in the college church will be opened with an address by the President of the college. The centennial oration will then be delivered by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, '74, after which honorary degrees will be conferred.

In the afternoon the corner-stone of Webster Hall, the new administration and alumni memorial building, will be laid by Samuel Appleton, the only living grandson of Daniel Webster. An address will be delivered by the Hon. F. S. Black, '75, former Governor of New York. Later in the afternoon, in the old chapel at Dartmouth Hall, where Webster attended the recitations of his college course, there will be a gathering of all interested to hear reminiscences of Webster by the older alumni and invited guests.

Early in the evening a band concert will be given beneath the historic elms of the college town. At 7 o'clock the new dining hall will be put to public use for the first time at the centennial banquet. The Hon. Alfred Russell, LL. D., '80, of Detroit, will preside, and the speakers will include the President of the college, the Governor, Edwin W. Sanborn, '78, who will touch on "Aspects of Webster's Personal Life and Associations"; Prof. Francis Brown, LL. D., the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., the Chief Justice of the State, the Hon. Frank P. Goulding, '63; Senator Hoar, and, it is expected, Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court.

JENNY LIND'S YOUTH.

The Swedish Nightingale's Struggle from Obscurity to Fame.

Stockholm (Sweden) Letter to Chicago Record-Herald.

Jenny Lind was baptized as Johanna Lindborg. The nickname by which she became famous was given her in her childhood. Her mother lived in two different tenements in Stockholm, 43 Jakobsbergsgatan and 32 Mästersamuelsgatan, while she was an infant, and it is not definitely known in which she was born. Both claim the honor, but the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the former, which is on a short street in the manufacturing section of the city, and mostly occupied by artisans of various sorts. The other place is on a better street near the centre of the business section.

A Mr. Lindhahl, who holds a position in the Royal Library here, has an interesting collection of letters and documents relating to the early life of Jenny Lind. He has certified copies of the record of her birth and christening and the proceedings of the court, which, when she was fourteen years of age, decided that her parents were unfit persons to have charge of her, and appointed the director of the opera house as her guardian. He also has a number of autograph letters written when she was a child and afterward when she was a young woman in Paris studying with Mme. Garcia.

One of them, written at the age of eleven, is extremely interesting, for it reveals the poverty of her family and her thoughtfulness in saving expenses for her mother. She says that she must have a new pair of shoes, for the shoemaker has refused to repair her old ones any longer, and tells her mother that she can buy a pair at Drottningholm, where she is stopping—a little village that surrounds the King's palace—a little cheaper than she can get them at Stockholm. The letters from Paris, full of ardor and enthusiasm, tell of her experience there, the compliments that have been paid her, the encouragement she has received, and her confidence of success.

There are people still living in Stockholm who knew her intimately, although the greater part of her life was spent in London. Among others is Prof. Gunter, a former instructor in the Royal Conservatory of Music, who retired on a pension a few years ago, to whom she was at one time engaged to be married. She jilted him to marry Otto Goldsmith, her accompanist upon her American tour under the management of P. T. Barnum. Mr. Goldsmith is still living in London. Their son is a Captain in the British Army and their daughter is married to a prominent business man in London.

When she was ten years old she was apprenticed to the singing master of the Royal Opera in Stockholm with a number of other girls of her age who had fine voices, and at the age of eighteen made her début in the opera "Agata" in the Royal Opera House, which was torn down to make room for the new one that stands opposite the palace to-day. It is an institution of which the people of Stockholm are very proud.

ONLY FOR THE RICHEST.

Shooting Can Be Afforded Only by Millionaires and Monarchs in England.

From The London Express.

There is excellent grouse shooting in England from Derbyshire northward, and a little in Wales, but Scotland is the country of sport par excellence, and is said to extract half a million pounds annually from England by way of rent alone. Every sportsman knows that the payment of rent is only the beginning of expenses.

Distressful Ireland would afford excellent sport were it not for poachers who work uncontrolled all over the country.

The value of big estates for shooting purposes is astonishing. For three of his sporting estates the Earl of Dalhousie is said to receive over £8,000 a year in rent. In Sutherland the Duke of that name is reputed to take more than £30,000 a year for his various shootings if they are all let, the Duke of Westminster being one of his chief tenants.

Shooting in Scotland has never been cheap, but rents have risen apace in the last few years. Every man who makes a fortune wants a shooting estate north of the Tweed, and is prepared to pay almost any price for it, with the result that grouse cost more to the sportsmen than pheasants; and deer sometimes come out at a three-figure sum per head. And even now one is told that the top prices have not been reached, and that a booming in some new country or in West or South Africa will be followed by a further rise in the price of sporting estates.

The cost of a grouse moor is very heavy. Some of the Scotch shootings run well into four figures for rent alone. The ordinary expenses of living have to be added, and in considering them one must remember that food and supplies of every sort must come a long way by rail and road. Many good sporting estates are from ten to twenty miles from the nearest railway station, and a big house party is absolutely necessary if the members of the family who do not shoot are not to die of ennui.

At the same time small shootings can be picked up in the less fashionable counties, where decent accommodations can be secured at small cost in the local inn or at a farmhouse; and the man who goes down to shoot and has no other desires can have a few weeks' excellent sport. Last year a party of four men known to the writer rented a well-stocked shooting in the northwest of Scotland, and had nearly ten weeks of first-class sport, and the total cost of the holiday came out at £100 apiece.

If grouse moors are costly, they are cheap when compared with deer forests, which are the most expensive sporting luxury of Great Britain. In the first place, there are comparatively few forests—considerably less than 200, I believe, all told—and they lie more or less together. The best sport comes from Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty shires, and there are some fine island forests in the neighborhood of Jura, Mull, Harris, and Lewis.

Rents are enormous. For example, Messrs. Ludwig and Sigismund Neumann, the well-known South African mine owners and financiers, are said to pay a rent of £5,000 for the great deer forest of Invercauld, which belongs to Mr. Haldane Farquharson, and extends from Perthshire into Aberdeenshire. This year the forests seem to have let as well as the grouse moors, in spite of the absence of so many wealthy men in South Africa, commercial depression, and high taxes; while, if certain notable forests are unlet, it is generally because owners are shooting them. It is noticeable that few amateurs, however wealthy, do much with deer forests, and if they do rent one it is generally for the benefit of their friends. Funny stories come to London from time to time of deer shot by the stalker at the request of wealthy beginners, who could not hit a deer to save their bank balance; and these stories would be multiplied but for the discretion of men who are quick to realize that money-making in big cities is but por preparation for the difficulties of deer stalking.

Many of the forests include hundreds of acres of grouse moor and afford excellent fishing and cover shooting. They are splendidly preserved, and of course the bags are limited by arrangement. In spite of the thinning down that occurs annually, the supply of deer remains constant and the tendency is to increase the area of forest land and break up some of the big forests into two or even three shootings. The number of deer shot in Scotland annually is said to reach the respectable number of 5,000, and while the forest country remains as sparsely tenanted as it is to-day there is no reason why the supply should diminish.

Deer stalking has been discussed so often that it is late in the day to say anything about it. A man needs to be in the pink of condition to meet with any success, and to attempt the work without previous preparation is to court a breakdown. The strong-limbed, sound-winded, keen-eyed, level-headed men get the stags; the rest get more exercise than they care about and an excellent opportunity for the use of profane language.

Naturally enough Scots are the best deer stalkers in Great Britain, the number of Englishmen who shine at the sport being comparatively small. "They do the paying and we do the killing," said a young Scot to the writer a couple of years ago, taking from his pocket for inspection a four-figure check received for rent of his father's deer forest from an English manufacturer, who was notorious for his inability to kill his own hand-reared pheasants early in October.

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.

The Pathetic Romance of a Sailor Wrecked in Classical Seas.

From The London Spectator.

There is one feature of Cape Malea that rarely fails to attract the notice of the most careless voyager doubling it by day, a touch of human tragedy and pathos belonging in point of chronology to our own time, but in universal interest to all ages. At the extreme pitch of the cape a stupendous cliff rises sheer from the fretting waves for about a hundred feet. Then comes an irregular plateau of shelf, of perhaps two acres in area, the mountain rising again abruptly behind it to a height of about 2,000 feet. This plateau is apparently inaccessible, and yet, perched upon a huge boulder in its centre, a mass of rock detached from the mountain ages ago, is a house. It is rudely built of wooden fragments ingeniously fitted together, but its outlines convey at once the idea of its designer having been an Anglo-Saxon. It must be firmly built, too, for it is exposed to the full fury of winds rebounding from the mountain face, and the observer instinctively wonders why, if a house must be built on that shelf, so terribly exposed a position was selected. Then, if he be fortunate he will hear its story.

About twenty-five years ago there was a young sailor who by dint of hard work, integrity of character, and firmness of will, reached at the age of twenty-six the summit of his ambition—becoming master of what would then be called a good-sized steamship of some 900 tons register. Upon this accession to good fortune he married the girl of his choice, who had patiently waited for him since as boy and girl sweethearts they parted on his first going to sea. And with rare complacency his owners gave him the inestimable privilege of carrying his young bride to sea with him. How happy he was! How deep and all-embracing his pride as steaming down the grimy Thames he explained to the light of his eyes all the wonders that she was now witnessing for the first time, but which he had made familiar to her mind by his oft-repeated sea stories during the few bright days between voyages that he had been able to devote to courtship. The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being late Autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honeymoon that could possibly be imagined. Cadiz, Genoa, Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something else. Even a flying visit to old Rome from Naples had been possible, for the two officers, rejoicing in their happy young skipper's joy, saw to it that no unnecessary cares should trouble him, and bore willing testimony in order that he should get as much delight out of those halcyon days as possible that the entire crew were as docile as could be wished, devoted to their bright commander and his beautiful wife. Then at Venice came orders to proceed to Galatz and load wheat for home.

Great was the glee of the girl-wife. She would see Constantinople and the Danube. Life would hardly be long enough to recount all the wonders of this most wonderful of wedding trips. And they sailed, with hearts overbrimming with joy as the blue sky above them seemed welling over with sunlight. Wind and weather favored them; nothing occurred to cast a shadow over their happiness until, nearing Cape Malea at that fatal hour of the morning just before the dawn, when more collisions occur than at any other time, they were run into by a blundering Greek steamer coming the other way, and cut down amidships to the water's edge. To their peaceful sleep or quiet appreciation of the night's silvern splendors succeeded the overwhelming flood, the hiss and roar of escaping steam, the suffocating embrace of death. In that dread fight for life all perished but one, he so lately the happiest of men, the skipper. Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore under Cape Malea at the ebbing of the scanty tide, and his strong physique reasserting itself enabled him to climb those rugged battlements and reach the plateau. Here he was found gazing seaward by some goatherds, who, in search of their nimble-footed flocks, had wandered down the precipitous side o fthe mountain. They endeavored to persuade him to come with them back to the world, but in vain. He would live, gratefully accepting some of their poor provision; but from that watching place he would not go. And those rude peasants, understanding something of his depth of woe, sympathized with him so deeply that without payment, or hope of any, they helped him to build his hut, and kept him supplied with such poor morsels of food and drink as sufficed for his stunted needs. And there, with his gaze fixed during all his waking hours upon that inscrutable depth wherein all his bright hopes had suddenly been quenched, he lived until quite recent years, "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," a living monument of constancy and patient, uncomplaining grief. By his humble friends, whose language he never learned, he was regarded as a saint; and when one day they came upon him his lifeless body fallen forward upon its knees at the little unglazed window through which he was wont to look out upon the sea where his dear one lay, they felt confirmed in their opinion of the sanctity of the hermit of Cape Malea.

F. T. BULLEN.

"INDUSTRIAL OXYGEN."

The World's Trades Are to be Revolutionized by Pictet's Discovery.

From The London Mail.

It was recently announced that the new Swiss method of producing oxygen for industrial purposes had been taken up by a powerful English syndicate. The inventor, M. Raoul Pictet, who claims that his process enables him to obtain unlimited supplies of the gas from the atmosphere at nominal cost, has supplied our Geneva correspondent with additional particulars of his great discovery—a discovery which, it is asserted, will completely revolutionize the metal trades, and have a vast influence on chemistry, lighting, and hygiene.

The details given are for the most part in M. Pictet's own words, and the conclusions he arrives at are for experts to consider. There is no doubt as to the fact that the discovery has been widely taken up in England.

It took the inventor twenty-one years of experiments to find out that the usual method of extracting oxygen from the air by chemical means was impracticable for commercial purposes on account of the enormous cost of the chemical process.

Taking for a starting point the results obtained in 1877 by scientists, conclusively proving that the point of liquefaction of oxygen under atmospheric pressure is minus 183 degrees, while that of nitrogen under the same conditions is minus 195 degrees, he constructed an ingenious apparatus by means of which he was enabled to gradually extract the nitrogen, leaving the oxygen in the apparatus practically pure.

The apparatus is divided into ten equal parts separated from each other by a metallic plate, to which is attached a basin containing a certain amount of liquefied air. A spiral tube conducts the liquefied air to the basins. This exterior tube, called the exchanger, is continued, under the name of interior tube, within the apparatus, and winds round the metallic basin.

When a slight pressure is applied to the liquefied gas by means of the exchanger nitrogen of 90 per cent. purity is liberated. This action is continued in each of the ten divisions until in the bottom one only pure oxygen remains and is drawn off in a gasometer.

The cost of the operation is less than the tenth of a penny per cubic yard of oxygen.

M. Pictet claims that the results of the application of this system to metallurgical work will be extraordinary. He maintains that the enormous waste of coal in the working of metals will be done away with, and that immensely greater temperatures will be obtainable by the use of "industrial oxygen."

Soldering large masses of iron and steel will be an easy matter, and riveting will be done away with. The plates of vessels, the beams of bridges, railway lines, &c., may be constructed in future in one piece.

"Industrial oxygen" will reduce the hardest rocks such as quartz to a liquid state in a short time, and the mining industry will be revolutionized, and crushing superseded by melting.

The practice of chemistry will be immensely benefited, says M. Pictet. The cost of innumerable chemical products will be greatly reduced. One of the chief instances of this will be water gas, so much used in chemical industries, which will be obtainable at a cost of a tenth of a penny per cubic yard. The result of this for lighting purposes will be tremendous.

It is only a question of time, says the inventor, before every public building will be supplied with oxygen pipes, and "stuffiness" in theatres, schools, and other buildings will be unknown.

For hospitals, and especially in the operating room, oxygen, which on account of its prohibitive price could not be put into general use, will be employed more freely. Every town will have its oxygen manufactory in a few years, M. Pictet adds, and coal will be superseded by oxygen.

A large oxygen manufactory is being built at Manchester under the superintendence of Messrs. Galloway, in which it will be possible to produce 5,000 cubic yards of "industrial oxygen" per day.

They Found the Pail.

From The London Truth.

During one of the recent spells of hot weather, a well-known baronet came across three workmen engaged on a job on his estate. One of them remarked, as workmen not unfrequently do, on the dryness of the job. The heat had perhaps extended itself to the baronet's temper; at any rate, he turned away with the reply, "If you are thirsty, you know where the well is. You will find a pail there." Thinking over his remark a little later, it flashed across the baronet's mind that he had given orders for three bottles of champagne to be put into the pail and lowered into the well to cool for dinner. He hastened to the well and discovered—three empty bottles! What he said this time is not reported.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The MAINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will send its new, fast, ocean-going steamship

North Star,

4,000 Tons,

to the yacht races for the America's Cup, commencing September 21st. Passengers limited to 800.

FARE $5.00.

Luncheon will be served by the caterer of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Morris Park Racing Association.

Tickets for sale at Maine S. S. Co., No. 290 Broadway, Cor. Reade St.; Maine S. S. Co. General Office, Pier (New) No. 32 E. R., foot of Pike St.,

Tyson & Co.'s Agencies,
Thomas Cook & Son, up town, 261 Broadway.
Thomas Cook & Son, down town, 261 Broadway.
Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square,
McBride's Ticket Office, 71 Broadway.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager, will follow the yachts over the course, beginning Sept. 21, leaving pier foot of Canal St., North River. This vessel has steel hull, houses, and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

EVERY PASSENGER PROVIDED WITH A SEAT AND ROOM TO OCCUPY IT.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial Staff from The New York Herald Will Be on Board.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Staterooms, $3.00 and $5.00 each, according to location, now on sale at Tyson's hotel news-stands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State Street —Tel. 922 Broad.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., on Sundays—6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M. Trains leave at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. time. **FROM WHITEHALL ST.**, via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains Long Island R. R. Leave N. Y., Sundays, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 P. M. every forty minutes to 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA NEW YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH RY. Trains leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., Sundays, 7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12 50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:20, 6:50, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, (9:30 Hammel only,) and 10:20 P. M. Returning, last train leaves the Beach at 11:30 P. M.

YACHT RACES

TICKETS BY ALL THE BEST BOATS AT

THOS. COOK & SON.

Downtown, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren, N. Y.

Uptown, 1,185 Broadway, cor. 28th St., N. Y.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Steamers.. { GEN'L SLOCUM. GRAND REPUBLIC.

Leave West 129th St.: 8 A. M., 9 A. M. West 20th St.: 8:40, 10 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Battery Landing: 9:15, 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M. Rockaway: 11 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M. **50c. Round Trip.**

IDEAL OUTING TRIP

All Day Sunday on Long Island Sound.

On Sundays Str. Chester W. Chapin leaves Pier 25, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M., E. 21st St. 9:45 A. M., due New Haven 2:00 P. M. Returning, due New York 8:00 P. M. About one hour in New Haven. Music. Round trip, $1.00.

NORTH BEACH

Large double-decked boats leave East 99th St., Sundays, hourly to 1 P. M.; then half hourly. Week days, hourly, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Fare 10 cts.

SUNDAYS UP THE HUDSON 50c

CLOSING TRIP OF THE SEASON SEPT. 8

Str. CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M.; 129th St., N. R., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip to POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE. Returning, due New York about 6:00 P. M.

Deep sea fishing daily. Al Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

LEAVE FOOT 22D ST., NORTH RIVER, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River. } Half hour later.

LEAVE NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Ocean Route

TO

LONG BRANCH.

Season Will End on Monday, Sept. 9.

PALATIAL 4-DECK OCEAN STEAMER

"COLUMBIA"

Time Table for To-day:

Leave Foot 22d St., North River.	Leave Pier (New) No. 1, North River.	Leave Iron Pier, Long Branch.
9:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 75 CENTS. SINGLE TRIP TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and will accompany the Yachts all through the contests.

The Steamboats will leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and will be limited to one-half the number of their licensed carrying capacity for these events.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M.

FARE $1.00. MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets now on sale at Company's Office, Room 189, 32 Broadway, New York City.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER

PLYMOUTH

of the FALL RIVER LINE,

AND STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER

CITY OF LOWELL

of the NORWICH LINE

will attend the races commencing September 21st. Tickets, $5.00 either steamer; number limited.

A Band of Music will accompany each steamer.

Tickets and staterooms now ready at Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren St. (Fall River Line Office,) for Steamer PLYMOUTH and at Pier 36 N. R., foot of Spring St., for Steamer CITY OF LOWELL.

The PLYMOUTH and CITY OF LOWELL are splendid examples of marine architecture; they are provided with open promenade decks, spacious saloons, comfortable staterooms, and are admirably adapted for Outside Yacht Race Service. Catering by the Company.

Amusement and Education Combined.

THIS SEASON'S NOVELTY A BAND OF WILD SIOUX INDIANS. Attractions from all parts of the world. Grand concerts, magnificent foliage, rare plants Horticultural wonders, unequalled menagerie and museum. ALL FREE. Delightful sail on swift steamers. Glen Island clam bake. Dinners à la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.

Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M. 12 M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M. North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.50, 4.05 P. M. East 23d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M. 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 4.30 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only. 11 A. M. for East 23d Street and Cortlandt Street. 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS. Including Admission to all Attractions.

EVERY SUNDAY.

UP THE SOUND TO SEA CLIFF AND GLENWOOD.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning, leave Glenwood 4:00, Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M.; due in New York 7:00 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)

BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Pier 32, E. R., foot Canal St., 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.

Every Thursday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

A. Victoria,	Sept. 12, 10 AM	D'tschland,	Oct. 3, 9 AM
Columbia,	Sept. 19, 10 AM	A. Victoria,	Oct. 10, 10 AM
F. Bism'k,	Sep. 26, 7:30 AM	Columbia,	Oct. 17, 10 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

Every Saturday to

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Bulgaria,	Sept. 14, 6 AM	Patricia,	Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a,	Sep. 21, 10:30 AM	Waldersee,	Oct. 19, 9 AM
Pretoria,	Sept. 28, 5 AM	*Palatia,	Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia,	Oc. 5, 10:30 AM	Penn'a,	Nov. 2, 9:30 AM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.

Kaiserin M. Th.,	Sept. 10,	Kronprinz Wm.,	Oct. 1, 12 N
*Lahn	Sept. 17,	Kaiserin M. Th.,	Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr.,	Sept. 24	Kaiser Wm. Gr.,	Oct. 22

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

*To Southampton-Bremen only.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Barbarossa,	Sept. 12	Gr. Kurfuerst,	Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise,	Sept. 19	Barbarossa,	Oct. 17, noon
Fr. der Grosse,	Sept. 26	K. Luise,	Oct. 24, noon

Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Werra,	Sept. 10 AM	H'h'zollern,	Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller,	Sept. 21, 11 AM	Lahn,	Oct. 19, 11 AM
Trave,	Oct. 5, 11 AM	Aller,	Nov. 2, 11 AM

From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.

GELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.,	Sept. 11, 10 AM	St. Louis,	Sept. 25, 10 AM
St. Paul,	Sept. 18, 10 AM	Phila.,	Oct. 2, 10 AM
Haverf'd,	Sept. 21, noon	St. Paul,	Oct. 9, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
Kens'gton, Sept. 18, noon | Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"

Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa. REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK. Nord. America, Sept. 16 | Citta di Torino, Oct. 1 Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

TOYOKISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Doric	Sept. 2	Rio de Janeiro	Oct. 5
Nippon Maru	Sept. 27	Coptic	Oct. 15

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 22
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 3, Jan. 26, Apr. 13
Imperial Lim'd, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | ARANGI.....Oct. 18

For rates apply 332 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE	Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Sept. 21, 5 A. M.
MINNEHAHA	Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MESABA	Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA.

Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists, 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.

11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses..... **$42.50**

From NEW YORK Sept. 21, Oct. 5.

Programmes, berths, and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M. **STATENDAM**
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M. **POTSDAM**
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.

From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.
Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Anchoria..Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.

2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

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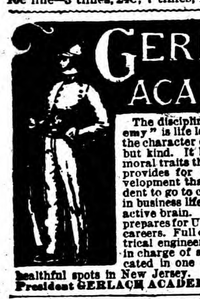

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10c line—8 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
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WATCHES AND DIAMONDS. Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods. EASY PAYMENTS. Will send representative if desired. AMERICAN WATCH & DIAMOND CO., 19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

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All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Credit.—Watches, diamonds, $1 down, $1 weekly; our guarantee; perfect satisfaction or money refunded; write or call. Globe Credit Watch Co., World Building, Room 144.

TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE,
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Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,578 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

For Sale.—Automobile, Winter 1900; first-class condition; seen at 150 East 58th St. Address E. W. H.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookman, 406 East 75th St.

450 single school desks in good condition, for sale cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any date; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Second floor suite, three rooms; also other rooms; superior table; American.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

11th St., 142 West.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior table; table boarders accommodated; references.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small cool rooms; table board; transients accommodated; Summer prices.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable large rooms; excellent table; gentlemen or married couple; references exchanged.

19th St., 12 West, near 5th Av.—Large rooms, comfortably furnished; every convenience; superior table; table boarders.

19th St., 323 West.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; quiet neighborhood; central location; moderate; reference.

19th St., 308 West.—Large room for gentlemen; newly furnished; hot and cold water; excellent board.

19th St., 122 East.—Extraordinary attractions; select surroundings; fine outlook; rooms with board; parlor dining; private bath; extra choice meals; examination solicited; reasonable; references.

20th St., 362 West, Chelsea Square.—Pleasant large and single rooms; desirable home; American family; reasonable.

21st St., 23 West, Near 5th Av.—Superior accomodations, with excellent table, for permanent parties; table guests.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients, table boarders, and Winter boarders accommodated.

22d St., 39 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; references.

23d St., 424 West.—New England lady has choice, newly furnished rooms; porcelain baths; superior home cuisine.

23d St., 231 West.—Large front parlor newly decorated; other rooms, large and small; excellent board.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

28th St., 67 West.—Large and handsomely furnished rooms, with private bath; also small rooms; excellent board; references.

29th St., 13 East.—Electric lights, steam heat, baths, telephone; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

29th St., 124 East.—Comfortable front hall room, with board, in private family, very moderate; references.

44th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Desirable rooms, with board; superior accommodations; parlor dining room; references.

47th St., 70 West.—Large and small rooms, newly furnished; convenient location; reference.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

82d St., 118 West.—Double and connecting rooms; Winter arrangements now made; table board.

84th St., 352 East.—Second floor, west; two respectable men to board.

88th St., 172 West.—Strictly private family desires limited number guests; first-class table; references exchanged.

94th St., 118 West.—Homelike, cheerful, small and large rooms, with, without board; all improvements; reasonable. Advertiser.

97th St., 63 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with board, for two; also small rooms; references.

112th St., 301 West.—Single room, with board, for gentleman in private family; references. Wynkoop.

126th St., 128 West.—Large, desirable, newly furnished room, running water; private family; excellent board; gentleman; couple.

126th St., 149 West.—Large rooms to rent, with board; en suite or singly; table boarders; references required.

126th St., 122 West.—Handsome large square room, with board; excellent location.

129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second-story, large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

130th St., 159 West.—Fine second floor front room; also third floor front; good board.

145th St., 418 West.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged; private house; cars convenient.

Board for Southerners in delightful suburban home, 30 minutes from city. Box 230, Pelham, N. Y.

Lexington Av., 1,063.—Young ladies to board; good home; terms, $3.50. Mrs. Dunne.

Owning handsome residence between 5th and 6th Avs., desirous of renting handsomely furnished second floor, with board. Further particulars address Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home. 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gentleman, wife, boy 14 months, nurse, desire (Oct. 1) for Winter two rooms, (furnished or unfurnished,) bath, and good plain board in strictly private family, near Park; $30 to $35 weekly. Howells, 243 Canal St.

Wanted.—Good room, with board, by single lady in reputable family. E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St., New York.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, with bath, all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

7th Av., 2,382, (139th.)—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; moderate; all conveniences; near cars.

11th St., 263 West.—Handsome large and hall rooms, $2 up; improvements; private house; gentlemen; fine parlors.

12th St., 232 East.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor; suitable for doctor; also other rooms; references.

14th St., 249 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; running water, ample closets, bath; gentleman; married couples; reference.

16th St., 114 West.—Front parlor and bedroom nicely furnished; small private family; suitable two gentlemen. Thompson.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

17th St., 6 West.—Newly furnished suite and single rooms; permanent parties; near 5th Av.

17th St., 303 West.—Large, light rooms, corner 8th Av.; private house; $2.25; gentlemen.

18th St., 141 East.—Large, pleasant, well-furnished rooms; bath, closets, running water; gentlemen or married couples.

18th St., 11 West.—Choice rooms, singly or en suite; first-class accommodations; reasonable rates; transients.

19th St., 16 West.—Desirable furnished rooms; large and small; reference.

26th St., 109 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $8; Madison Square; clean.

39th St., 204 East.—Large front room; private house; hot, cold water; every convenience; gentlemen only; references; $3.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water, closets; private house; gentlemen or couple; reasonable; reference.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

78th St., 210 West.—Furnished second-story front alcove room, with dressing room; private family; references.

89th St., 164 East.—Nice front room; also bedroom; bath, heat, conveniences; private family; reasonable. Buckley.

97th St., 67 West.—Large and small rooms; piano, conveniences; board optional; reference; gentlemen; private house.

97th St., 145 West.—Large square room; closets; hot and cold water; private family.

104th St., 226 West.—Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

116th St., 218 West.—Attractive rooms for those appreciating neatness, cleanliness, careful attendance; front and alcove; choice light side room; new furniture; unusually fine closets; hot, cold water; genial, refined American family

"VAUDEVILLE EVENING" FOR BAR HARBOR

Ballroom at the Marlboro Transformed Into a Theatre.

Promise of a Lively Season for the Next Three Weeks—Bridge Tournament at the Kebo.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 7.—Society is still very gay. September finds the fashionable set as busy with its pleasures as in mid-August. The past week has been as active as any that have gone before, and probably the most successful affair of the Summer took place Tuesday night. It was termed "a vaudeville evening," and was given by Mrs. Charles S. Whelen and Miss Violet Whelen. Society came and watched the cleverer ones among them doing stunts. There were Broadway ballad singers, song and dance artists, prestidigitateurs, chorus girls, and the Irish comedian with the plug hat. The ballroom at the Marlboro was cleverly transformed into a miniature Keith's. The ceiling was hung with oak leaves, the walls were banked with fir trees through which gleamed a myriad of lights. Posters, odd sketches, completed the decorations. The opening act was a harp solo by Miss Catherwood. The Misses Gurnee recited some time-honored selections, after which a Quaker quintet was presented and danced by Miss Griggs, Miss Edith Taylor, Capt. Sweetnam, Capt. Crosby, M. De Bildt of the Swedish Legation. Miss Whelen and Harold Tappin, dressed after the true Andalusian fashion, with boler robes and gaudy sacks, danced a Spanish fandango. Louis Van Gaertner performed marvelous tricks with the cards without any deception. A harp and mandolin duet was played by Miss Davis and Mrs. Catherwood. Mrs. Whelen, who is talented as a reader, gave selections from Browning, and Hans Breitmann's poems. Mr. Bert Georges made a great hit with his song of "The Gypsy Chief," which was followed by a "Florodora" sextet, danced and sung by Miss Whelen, M. S. Greenough, Miss Miller, Mr. Von Kaathoven, Miss Tappin, Charles Whelen. There were between four and five hundred people present, and after the entertainment there was an informal Bohemian evening, the feature of which was the very picturesque dancing on the table by some well-known society women.

The same evening the Hon. J. P. Bass gave a delightful musicale, at which Mme. Blauvelt sang. Later there was a dinner at which the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wilson Bissell, and Miss Barney.

The end of the season is not yet. Other resorts seem to languish and prepare to speed the parting guests. And the parting guest is coming straightway to Bar Harbor. It is to be a late season, whether the warships arrive or whether they remain collecting barnacles in Hampton Roads. They will be missed, because they were an excuse and an incentive and they looked picturesque and comfortable lying at rest in the shadow of the Porcupines. Meantime the hotels are announcing full bookings for the next three weeks. There are to be several house parties, and dates of entertainments are numerous. Besides, how much more pleasant a month in every way is September. The last week of August went out like a lion, with theatricals in aid of the village hospital, and rounded out the August gayeties with a snap. Peter Marié came upon the scene recently, and Thursday he was out with his usual incomparable putting contest at Mira Monte.

Other events of interest have marked the week. Mrs. Van Nest's musicale at Kebo Valley Club on Wednesday was the leading affair of its kind that has occurred here this Summer. The Malvern hop Wednesday night gave no indication that the season is letting up. The Kebo Valley Club Saturday night was literally crowded. The dancing room, although ingeniously enlarged, was nowise sufficient to contain the guests. Kebo has been deservedly popular this year. The dinner dances have been rather better than the average and the sporting programme has been capital.

Bar Harbor's most clearly defined need, a swimming pool, is really to be supplied. The vagaries and rumors and half-hearted interest shown by the people here have been brushed aside. A committee composed of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Chairman; W. L. Green, and E. B. Mears have made out a working plan which has all the merits and requirements necessary to the scheme. Thus far the public eye has accorded all mention of a pool, but insignificant support and different methods will be employed to push the work. Construction will have begun before the season is finished. Already $3,000 has been subscribed, which is an able beginning, and insures the project. Between $7,000 and $8,000 is needed for the entire financing. The committee have practically decided upon the property adjoining that of the Heights. It is about the proper distance from the town. The shore line at that point makes a natural cove, and an opportunity is afforded for a delightful little clubhouse with a splendid outlook. The beach is sandy, and with a gradual slope, and the water clear. In everything it is the most available site under the circumstances. There is no question as to the success of the plan. Undoubted evidence is afforded by success that has been made of the Grindstone and Northeast Harbor pools. Bar Harbor people who care for swimming here have been under the necessity of going to one or the other.

Mrs. Alexander Van Nest entertained a large number of guests at the Kebo Valley Club on Wednesday. The artists were Mrs. Adele Baldwin, contralto; Miss Leonora Jackson, the well-known violinist, and Mr. Rogers.

The bridge tournament at Kebo on Monday afternoon was a successful innovation. There were fifty-two players. Miss M. Patterson and E. J. Curley won the first prize with a score of 594. Miss L. Gurnee and N. B. Burr were second with 550. Two hundred and fifty dollars were realized. Those who played were Mrs. Longstreth and Mrs. Seely, Miss Van Rensselaer and Miss Willing, Mrs. Weidenfeld and Miss Bartlett, Mr. Mears and Miss E. Patterson, Mrs. Emery and Col. Alexander, Mrs. Pulitzer and Mr. Barney, Mrs. Condon and Mr. F. P. Sears, Miss Hinkle and Mr. Jordan, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. Ingalls, Miss L. Gurnee and Mr. N. B. Burr, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Shapley and Mrs. Hunt, Countess Laugier-Villars and Mrs. Haggin, Miss Draper and Mr. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Catherwood, Miss Gurnee and Miss Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wellman, Mr. E. J. Curley and Miss M. Patterson, Mrs. Barney and Mr. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Ireland and Miss Snelling, Miss Carpenter and Miss Mary, Mrs. Wadsworth and Dr. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Ketterlinus, Mrs. Lipplincott and Mrs. W. W. Gooch, Miss Jessica E. Davis. The committee in charge was Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Miss Draper, Miss Fox, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. D. E. C. Catherwood, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Miss Hinkle, Dr. Robert Amory, Mr. E. J. Curley, Mr. T. G. Condon, Mr. J. L. Ketterlinus, Mr. Waldron Bates, Mr. A. C. Barney.

E. J. Curley entertained one of the largest dinner parties of the season at the Malvern on Monday. The guests included Count and Countess Laugier-Villars, General Schofield, Admiral Upshur, Commodore Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. S. Montgomery Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Powell, Countess Festetics, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Winston, the Misses Gurnee, Miss Taylor, Miss Weld, Miss Handy, Miss Draper, Miss Keyser, Miss Scott, Miss Barney, Miss Patterson, Miss Lawrence, Miss Dennison, Miss Fox, Miss Dehon, Miss Hinkle, Miss Conover, Mr. Burr, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Marié, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Manley, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Scheffelin, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Bates, Mr. Curley, Mr. May, Mr. Sears, Jr., and Mr. Keyser.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barney entertained at Baney-Bryn Tuesday night. The guests were Mrs. Biddle Porter, Miss Handy, Miss Keyser, Miss Frances Hinkle, Miss Morris, Miss Miriam, Miss Goin, the Misses Barney, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Henderson, Capt. Sweetnam, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Morris, Mr. Von Kartoven, Mr. Bancroft Davis, Mr. Woodhole, and Mr. Barney.

The veterans played golf at Kebo on Wednesday. The tournament was a kind of bicentennial—for entries over fifty years of age who had never done nine holes under 50. The cup was offered by David James King. E. J. Curley won with a score of 110. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., was second. The other entries included W. E. Dodge, C. B. Whelen, D. J. King.

Hasket Derby and Arthur Derby won the cups offered by Mr. Barney for the tennis doubles at Kebo. R. Derby and West were the runners-up.

Lewis Niles Roberts brought to a close on Wednesday night his elaborate series of dinners. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Whelen, Mrs. H. N. Slater, Mrs. Hunt-Slater, Miss Richardson, Miss Dennison, Miss Pierce, Miss Morris, Mr. Brun, Mr. de Bildt, Robert Booreaem, Charles T. How, Capt. Sweetnam, and Dr. Bispham.

The Malvern was gay as usual Wednesday night. Those who entertained were Mrs. Conkling, Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and John Drummond.

Mrs. Harris, Miss Harris, and Miss March, who have been guests at the Louisburg this season, left Thursday for Saratoga, where they will spend a few weeks. Among the arrivals at that hotel Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Proctor, Langdon Parker Marvin, Albany; William White, Jr., Philadelphia; Mrs. Goadby, and Mr. and Mrs. Howell, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson of Philadelphia were the recipients of much attention during their brief stay at the Malvern. They were given dinners by Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Daniel Hutchinson, and Mrs. Charles Whelen. They have gone now to Northeast Harbor, where they will pass a fortnight with Mrs. Casper Wister of Philadelphia. Mrs. Stevenson is the President of two prominent women's clubs of the city, and the Civic, which has a more cosmopolitan membership.

Mrs. G. Huger Pratt gave a sailing party Monday afternoon on the Mascot.

Mrs. Frederick Joy gave a dinner at her cottage on Atlantic Avenue. She had as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ross Todd, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Miss Hone, Mr. Irving, Mr. Robbins, and Mr. Haddon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton Smith gave a dinner Tuesday evening at which the guests included Judge and Mrs. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Leaming, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Dr. and Mrs. Amory, and Capt. Bush.

The Rip was the winner in Wednesday's knockabout race. Five boats entered—the Rip, Cherub, Bobs, Iroquois, and Helen. They finished in the order given above. It was a perfect day, with a fresh southwest breeze, and excellent time was made.

Miss Dehon gave an enjoyable sailing party on the Mascot Tuesday. Among the guests were Admiral and Mrs. Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Cary Olcott Hutchinson, Countess Laugier-Villars, Mrs. Dimock, Johnston Livingston, and Mrs. Alfred E. Platt.

Mr. Theodor Bjorksten, assisted by Miss Martha Strickland, soprano; Miss Alice E. Burbage, pianist, and Mr. Bert Georges, basso, gave a farewell concert for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association at the new Casino Friday evening. The concert was under the patronage of the Trustees of the association—Morris K. Jesup, Alexander Maitland, J. S. Kennedy, George B. Dorr, William J. Schieffelin, L. B. Deasy, and B. E. Clark.

Some very interesting golf was seen Saturday at Kebo, the last of the series of weekly handicaps being played. There was a field of thirty-three entries and many excellent scores were made. George Robbins finally proved the winner with a net score of 83, his handicap being 10. For second place J. De K. Bowen, 24; C. S. Whelen, Jr., 18, and A. Armstrong, Jr., 10, were all tied. In the play-off Whelen won, with a net score of 76, Armstrong and Bowen each having 84.

In the ladies' putting contest Mrs. T. G. Condon captured the first honors with 45, while Miss Burnett, Miss Strickland, and Miss Theobold were tied at 47. For the play-off 20 holes were played, Miss Burnett winning in 20.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, who have been passing the Summer here at Point d'Arcadie, left Monday evening for their New York home.

Lillian Blauvelt and her husband, William F. Pendleton, who are spending a few days at Bar Harbor, were entertained at dinner Sunday night by the Hon. J. P. Bass. Those present were the Hon. John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. L. L. Paine, Miss Kate Vannah, and Mr. M. R. Harrigan.

Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a luncheon to lady friends Saturday at the Turrets. Her guests were Mrs. Longstreth, Mrs. Seely, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Leeds, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Wadsworth, Miss Cary, Miss Taylor, and Miss Osgood.

At the Malvern Saturday evening a dinner was given by the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Lewis Howell, who dined Mrs. Harader Lane Johnston, Miss Kennedy, Commander and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Dr. Weir Mitchell, Capt. Thomas Bush, and Peter Marié. Mr. Fleetman also entertained at the Malvern Saturday evening.

The usual knockabout race was held Saturday, but owing to the heavy fog proved rather less interesting than usual. William Lawrence Green seemed to solve the mystery of the course in the most successful manner, bringing in the Cherub first. The Rip, Bobs, and Helen finished in the order named.

The leading event of the week was the large dinner and cotillion given at the Kebo Valley Club by Mrs. Huger Pratt. This is Mrs. Pratt's first Summer at Bar Harbor, and she has become one of the most popular of the hostesses. The dinner was attended by the elder set, and the cotillion, which was given for Miss Sedley, included all the younger people here. The guests included Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister; Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister; Baron de Strale, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Vos, Mrs. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Fleitmann, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Charles Whelen, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. James Winslow, Miss Sedley, Miss Iselin, Theodor Bjorksten, Frederick May, Waldron Bates, Peter Marie, and Capt. Bush. Among those who danced the cotillion were the Misses Van Rensselaer, Miss Edwards, Miss Barney, Miss McCormick, Miss Tiffany, Miss Gurnee, Miss Whelen, Miss Griggs, Miss Dodge, Miss Grant, Miss Greenough, Miss Taylor, Miss Thomas, Miss Iselin, Miss Sedley, Miss Helen Barney, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Goadley, Capt. Crosby, Pierrepont Davis, Bancroft Davis, Mr. Tappin, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Falls, Mr. Derby, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Greenough, Dr. Horwitz, Mr. Percy Pyne, second; Mr. Roland, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Grant, Dr. Stokes, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Auchincloss, Mr. Gourlie, Dr. Clement Biddle, United States Navy; Mr. Day, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Sears, and Mr. Barney.

Percy Pyne of Princeton, the ex-intercollegiate golf champion, lowered the amateur and professional record at Kebo Monday, getting 35 for the nine holes and 77 for the eighteen.

The tennis tournament in the ladies' singles for the Sharswood Cup has been attracting great attention this week at Kebo. The entries include Miss Miller, Miss Burnett, Miss S. Lawrence, Miss Train, Miss Hinkle, Miss Nicholas, Miss Whelen, Miss Poor, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Miss Auchincloss, Miss Leffingwell, and Miss Barney.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears have been giving a very delightful series of musicales at the Briars.

NARRAGANSETT'S LATE SEASON.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 7.—While the hotel season has practically come to an end at the Pier, the cottage season promises to continue through the month here, and most of the small hotels will keep open house until October. The weather the past week has been ideal with balmy afternoons and cool, pleasant mornings. As a rule, Narragansett is breeze swept from the southwest, making driving a delight and a healthful recreation. A favorite drive is down the Ocean Boulevard, from the Pier to Point Judith, a distance of about eight miles, with magnificent view of sea and country combined. And then to the westward one may drive through Wakefield and Peacedale, two charming rustic towns. To the north the Boston Neck Road leads to Saunderstown and by the old country seat of Gilbert Stuart, the portrait painter.

Chinese Minister Wu Ting-fang was the guest of honor at a dinner and dance given his Excellency at the Mathewson Saturday night, and in the cotillion Mr. Wu was a merry figure, taking Miss Marguerite Jackson of New York for his partner. His attire consisted of a flowing Celestial robe, and in his right hand Mr. Wu carried a fan as he danced. The Mandarin appeared to enjoy the various figures of the dance immensely and entered into the fun with zest and abandon.

On Sunday Minister Wu was the guest at a luncheon given in his honor at the Imperial by Mrs. Benjamin Herwitz of Baltimore. The guests present included Mme. Bakatiff, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Shepherd of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, Mr. E. Gross Horwitz, Judge Thompson of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Willard P. Ward of New York.

The Point Judith Country Club is the objective point for many these fine September days, and those who drive there play croquet, golf, and partake of light refreshments on the club piazza for entertainment. On Sunday night Mr. William L. Riggs of Baltimore gave a dinner at the club, and among those present were Mrs. T. Meredith Jenkins of Baltimore and Miss Sallie Hodge of Washington.

Much interest has centred here in the trial races of the two big yachts Columbia and Constitution during the week. On Wednesday the two racers sailed over very near the Pier, the Columbia, as usual, being slightly in the lead, and the two yachts presented a beautiful sight, with the wind blowing ten knots an hour, as they bowled by Narragansett with their white canvas spread out before the breeze. Wednesday the steam yacht Alda, of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, arrived in port and anchored off the Casino.

W. Teplow, Consul General for Russia, is a prominent late arrival at the Pier.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT LENOX A SUCCESS

Will Probably Become an Autumn Fixture of This Resort.

Floral Parade on Thursday Will End with a Tea and a Dance—Close of Entries for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Sept. 7.—The tennis tournament, which has been in progress all the week on the courts of the Lenox Club, has been a very pleasant affair, and much enjoyed by a good gallery of spectators each day, although not so many outside players were present as was hoped. The weather was extremely favorable, and some very good tennis was put up. The prizes were very attractive and consisted of articles in silver, including a handsome tobacco jar, cigarette cases, and other similar articles. The principal Lenox players were Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. Francis Jaques, Mr. Joseph W. Burden, Jr., and Mr. J. C. Greenleaf. Mr. R. P. Bennett, Mr. Robert Le Roy, and Mr. Wendell Blagden of New York were among the out-of-town players. The affair was so pleasant that it will without doubt be held again next season and become one of the Autumn fixtures.

Many of the cottagers will attend the opening day of the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Pittsfield and take part in some of the events of the day. A special class has been provided for tandems and four-in-hands, and there will be hurdle races and gymkhana games. The young people who have taken part in the paper chases will enter many of these sports. Among those who have entered for the tandem and four-in-hand classes are Mr. Giraud Foster, Miss Kate Cary, Miss C. R. Barnes, and Mr. Charles Astor Bristed. A large contingent of the cottagers will drive up from Lenox, and a number of coaching parties will be formed for the occasion.

There is much pleasure expressed that the floral parade, which years ago was one of the principal features of the Lenox season, is to be revived. A meeting was held recently to talk over the matter, and it was decided to have the parade on Thursday of next week. It will take place in the afternoon, the line of march being from Cliffwood Street to the Curtis Hotel, countermarching, and then going to Edgecomb, the estate of Miss Furniss, where tea will be served on the lawn. The Lenox Band will furnish music for the tea and later for dancing on the green. The Virginia reel will be the principal dance. All the cottagers are planning to enter decorated vehicles for the parade, and it is likely everything from a four-in-hand to a village cart will be represented. The wild flowers are now just in their prime, as are the hydrangeas, which are largely used in decorating. It is expected that it will be a brilliant and successful event.

Golf playing has been active in Lenox throughout the week, in spite of the interest in the tennis tournament. On Monday there was playing in the morning for two cups given by Mr. John E. Alexandre. Mr. Williams Adams won the one given for the best net score, he having a score of 95, 15, 80, while Mr. Samuel Frothingham was the winner of the one for the best gross score, which was 85. In the afternoon there was much sport over a novel match, in which the players were allowed only one club throughout the game. Mr. Richard T. Dana captained one side and Mr. Samuel Frothingham the other. Mr. Dana played throughout with a mashie and Mr. Frothingham used only a brassie, being successful in winning the match with his team after 20 holes had been played. The handicap match last Saturday was won by T. W. McKelvey, who is visiting the Greenleafs at Windyside.

There was much grief in Lenox over the death of Mr. S. Howland Robbins, who has been identified with Lenox for a number of years, being especially interested in golfing and similar sports. The flag upon the Lenox Club was placed at half-mast out of respect to him, and a number of the cottagers attended the funeral services. His sister, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, was with him in New York for several days previous to his death. Mr. Robbins will be greatly missed here in many ways.

The entries for the third annual horse show will close on Monday, Sept. 9. The Executive Committee consists of Giraud Foster, Dr. H. P. Jaques, Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. F. Alexandre, and Mr. William D. Sloane. The classes are about the same as last year, the women's driving classes and the hurdle races will be the most interesting events. The four-in-hand and tandem classes last year were enlarged very materially by the entries made by the late George F. Gilman of Bridgeport, whose horses were driven by Mrs. Helen Hall. The absence of these horses will make these classes notably smaller unless a special effort is made by the cottagers to make an extra good showing.

Mr. William C. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney returned to October Mountain this week after attending the races at Sheepshead Bay.

Miss Kate Cary returned to Lenox this week after being the guest of her brother, Mr. Hamilton Cary, in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have as guests Mrs. J. Richsteers of Harrison, N. Y., and Mr. Austin Lowe Jenkins of Baltimore.

Miss E. M. Nuttley of Pittsburg and Miss H. J. Raymond of Salem are guests of Mrs. Max Fleischman at Brookhurst.

Miss Isabel McKenna, daughter of Chief Justice McKenna, and Mr. Grosvenor Atterbury of New York are members of the house party at Coldbrooke, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. Richard Delafield of New York is the guest of Mr. Giraud Foster.

Miss Hegeman of Shinnecock Hills, N. Y., who has been spending some time at Allen Winden, returned home this week.

Miss Katherine Hall returned to Lenox this week, after being the guest of Miss Lucille Stevens in Manchaster, Mass.

There have been a large number of driving parties through Lenox this week, the weather having been exceptionally delightful. Among them have been several from New York and vicinity. A party of New York women consisted of Mrs. Benjamin Barrington, Miss S. Barrington, Miss J. Barrington, Miss Prouty, Miss Lee, and Miss Abbott. In another New York party were Dr. William Strafford, F. G. Teffts, W. L. Brown, and George T. Brown, who are spending the Summer at Great Barrington and make many driving tours about the county. From Brooklyn were Mr. and Mrs. Starkwell, Miss Lucy Starkwell, and Miss Irene Starkwell, also Mr. and Mrs. Jay Jones and Jay Jones, Jr. In a Bronxville party were Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Lombard, Miss Emily Lombard, Miss Flora Lombard, Miss Emily M. W. Rollins, and A. D. Button. Mr. Arthur H. Keiser, F. B. Nairne, Miss Bessie D. Nairne, and Miss Retta D. Nairne of Brooklyn formed another coaching party. Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Holmes, and party of four, also of Brooklyn, registered at Curtis's on a driving trip. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Daniels, Miss Sarah Daniels, and Miss Helen Daniels of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Van Nostrand and Miss Van Nostrand of New York were also driving through the county this week, as also were Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Perrine of Brooklyn.

Among the regular hotel arrivals this week were these from New York: K. C. Olin, Mr. and Mrs. Phoenix Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Curtiss, Miss Curtiss, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Haynes, Miss M. Brackman, Miss L. A. Brackman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schenck, Miss Alain Schenck, Mr. Frederick Schenck, Arthur J. Bendit, S. H. Heltz, Ralph Merill, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows, Robert Le Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Miss Mayer, Charles G. Mayer, B. L. Sackett, Mrs. C. T. Winthrop, Elliott Johnson, Bert H. Dowell, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge, New Haven; R. W. Burnett, Bridgeport, Mrs. W. C. De Pauw, Miss Florence De Pauw, Miss Katherine De Pauw, New Albany, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. R. Floyd Chine, Miss Zay, Chicago; the Misses Sheane, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schermerhorn, Newport; John Austin, Harry C. Austin, Newark, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. George B. McFadden and the Misses McFadden of Philadelphia were in Lenox this week on their touring automobile. They have been making a trip through the White Mountains.

Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements. | Brooklyn Advertisements.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

A Vast Home Outfitting Sale.

Blankets, Comfortables, Bedspreads, Sheets, Household Linens, Carpets, Rugs, Upholstery, China, Housefurnishing, Silverware.

Most Comprehensive Gathering Ever Attempted.

Had it not been that we have diligently worked on this event for months, in fact, almost a year, it would be next to impossible to present at one time such a vast gathering of the real practical everythings for housekeeping, to say nothing of the

Price Advantages Which Have Never Been Equalled.

This sale has a real, timely, human interest for everyone within the influence of this store. The scope of every department has been greatly enlarged; there isn't a comfort, a want, a whim even, of our customers that hasn't been studied with the always recognized efficacy of high quality and low price winning your favor. We must ask you to read between the lines for treasures untold of—one department alone could fill the page. The quest for trade, especially during the dull season, is an incentive to manufacturers to sell under cost, as well as to devise ways to economize in cost of production. As a result, we are offering you goods in many of these lines that cannot be manufactured to-day for the money you pay us for them. A sale that's a record of business advancement, "a timekeeper of progress."

Blankets.

Second Floor.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—10-4 white cotton blankets, double fleeced face.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—11-4 white cotton blankets, extra quality.

AT $2.75 INSTEAD OF $3.50—11-4 white wool blankets on fine cotton warp.

AT $3.98 INSTEAD OF $4.98—11-4 fine white wool blankets, extraordinary value and very heavy weight; wide silk binding.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.00—The celebrated Rose blanket, manufactured expressly to our order, of selected California wool on spool cotton warp; the filling every thread wool; the best value ever offered; wide silk binding; full size.

AT $5.50 INSTEAD OF $7.00—12-4 white California wool blankets, superior lofty finish.

AT $6.00 INSTEAD OF $8.00—12-4 white California wool, extraordinary value, handsomely bound and finished.

AT $10.00 INSTEAD OF $12.50—Extra fine and heavy California lambs' wool blankets, made from superior quality long staple wool, handsomely bound and finished.

Counterpanes.

AT 79c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—White crochet quilts, full double bed size, hemmed ready for use.

AT $1.25 INSTEAD OF $1.59—Fringed white crochet quilts, full size, Marseilles pattern for metal beds.

AT $1.59 INSTEAD OF $2.00—White satin finished Marseilles quilts, embroidered effect, entirely new weave.

Comfortables.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Silkoline comfortables, figured on one side, plain on the other, filled with new white cotton, full size.

AT $3.75 INSTEAD OF $4.50—Satine covered down comfortable, free from odor, corded edge and silk stitched.

The Towels.

Section B.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 15c.—Linen huck towels, hemmed ends, 20x38.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 17c.—Bleached Turkish bath towels, size 21x50.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 23c.—Heavy bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed ends, 24x52.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Very heavy bleached Turkish bath towels, hemmed ends, size 25x46.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 39c.—Extra heavy all linen hemstitched huck towels, 23x42.

AT 10 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 12 1-2c.—All linen crash toweling, 17 inches wide.

AT 12 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 16c.—All linen homespun Russia toweling, extra heavy, 17 inches wide.

AT 10 1-2c. INSTEAD OF 12 1-2c.—All linen glass toweling, 20 inches wide.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 25c.—All linen bleached tray cloths, size 20x30.

The Linens.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 65c.—Silver-bleached all linen Barnsley damask, 64 inches wide.

AT 50c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Full-bleached all Linen Irish Damask, heavy weight, one pattern only, 64 inches wide.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Silver-bleached heavy all linen Austrian damask, 66 inches wide.

AT 69c. INSTEAD OF 85c.—Silver bleached all linen Austrian damask, 72 inches wide.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Irish grass bleached all linen satin finished damask, 72 inches wide.

AT 89c. INSTEAD OF $1.10—Irish bleached all linen extra heavy damask, 2 yards wide.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.25—Irish grass-bleached heavy double satin-finished damask, 72 inches wide.

AT $1.89 INSTEAD OF $2.39—2x2 yards all linen-bleached damask table cloths.

AT $1.89 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen hemstitched silver-bleached damask cloths, 2 yards long.

AT $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen bleached damask table cloths; 2x2½ yards.

AT $2.19 INSTEAD OF $3.00—Hemstitched all linen silver-bleached damask cloths, 2½ yards long.

AT $2.39 INSTEAD OF $3.00—All linen bleached damask table cloths, size 2x3 yards.

AT $2.50 INSTEAD OF $3.00—All linen bleached damask table cloths, size 2x2½.

AT $1.22 INSTEAD OF $1.49—All linen heavy bleached napkins, 18 inches.

AT $1.49 INSTEAD OF $1.85—All linen heavy bleached Irish napkins, 20 inches.

At $1.98 INSTEAD OF $2.50—All linen heavy bleached Scotch napkins, 22 inch size.

AT $2.59 INSTEAD OF $3.29—All linen heavy bleached Irish napkins size 25 inches.

AT $3.00 INSTEAD OF $3.75—All linen Irish grass bleached napkins, size 25 inches.

Sheets.

Made from the muslin of the Great Atlantic Mills, a kind that every good housekeeper knows.

Size 1½ by 2½ yards, 32c.
" 1¾ " 2½ " 37c.
" 2 " 2½ " 42c.
" 2¼ " 2½ " 45c.
" 2½ " 2½ " 49c.

Pillow Cases.

A special lot of bleached pillow cases made from remnants of Wamsutta, New Bedford, Pequot and New York Mills,

45x36, 12½c. each, worth 15c. and 18c.
42 by 36 bleached Atlantic muslin, 10c.
45 " 36 " " " 11c.
45 " 38½ " " " 12½c.

Matchless Offer of Oriental Rugs.

Price Influences That Court Fortune.

Treasures of art from Turkey, Persia and India—the very highest types of rug weaving, marvels of color and design, and the prices are

At ¼ to ½ Below the Regular.

In short, this is one of the most remarkable offers in the history of our business. One of the most important opportunities of this great home outfitting sale.

Silk Anatolians at	$65.00 to $175.00
Fine Kirmans,	95.00
Senna,	57.50 to 115.00
Feraghan,	21.50 to 65.00
Neosoul & Karabagh,	12.50 to 21.50
Hall runners,	24.00 to 36.00

India carpet, 10.3x15.5, at $72.50, value $155.00.

Turkish carpet, 11.4x13.8, at $68.00 value $137.50.

Persian carpet, 9.11x15.1, at $117.50, value $235.

Turkish carpet, 9.5x12.5, at $65.00, value $110.00.

Turkish carpet, 10.4x13.0, at $76.00, value $125.00.

Persian carpet, 10.3x13.6 at $87.50, value $170.00.

India carpet, 5.9x8.8, at $35.00, value $55.00.

In connection with rug sale we offer large lot beautiful antique and modern Karamaina portieres; also Turkish Kelims and Baghdads at just as low prices.

Karamaina portieres, $14.00 and $17.50, value $28.00 and $35.00.

Kelims, $9.75, value $19.50.

Baghdad, 5 stripes, $3.25, value $6.00.

Baghdad, 2 piece, $5.50, value $9.75.

Also Oriental draperies suitable for dens, Turkish corners and cosey corners, Blue Ghagras, $2.75, value $4.75.

Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $4.95, value $10.00.

Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $5.98, value $12.00.

Silk-embroidered Phulkaries at $7.50, value $15.00.

India Dhurries, 98c., value $1.75.

India Dhurries, $1.25, value $200.

India Dhurries, $198, value $400.$

Silk-embroidered table covers, 2.75, value $4.00; $3.75, value $6.90; $5.50, value $10.00.

The Practical Silverware.

PRICES HALF AND UNDER—Entirely new patterns of Rogers Bros. knives, forks and spoons—at prices to please the new or old housekeeper.

Sugar spoons, 19c. instead of 59c.
Butter knives, 25c. instead of 59c.
Gravy ladles, 45c. instead of 89c.
Meat forks, 45c. instead of 75c.
Berry spoons, 69c. instead of $1.00.
Oyster ladles, 89c. instead of $1.59.
Soup ladles, $1.10 instead of $2.00.
Tea spoons, set of six, 69c. instead of $1.05.
Coffee spoons, set of six, 69c. instead of $1.30.
Oyster forks set of six, 89c. instead of $1.65.
Soup spoons, set of six, $1.19 instead of $2.15.
Dessert forks, set of six, $1.19 instead of $2.15.
Dinner forks, set of six, $1.29 instead of $2.39.
Table spoons, set of six, $1.29 instead of $2.39.

The Curtains, Portieres, Tapestries.

There are goods in this sale at less than the cost of making—one of the very best opportunities for housefurnishing ever given.

125 lengths of silk damasks, tapestry, silk armures, brocatelles, silk gobeline tapestry, reps, &c., from 1½ to 4¾ yards in length, suitable for table covers, single portieres, furniture covering, &c., at great deal less than ½ prices even:

now 25c., 50c., 98c. and $1.50 a yard, were 60c., 1.25, 2.50 and 3.75 a yard.

110 pairs portieres, 1 and 2 pairs each, to close out at about ½ prices:

$2.95 pair, were $4.25 to $5.50 pair.
$3.98 " " $5.75 to $6.75 "
$4.95 " " $9.50 to $11.50 "

Lace curtains at less than cost to make—All of our 2 and 3 pair lots of Irish point, Renaissance, Marie Antoinette, Brussele and Nottingham curtains, including th sample curtain, which is slightly soiled are marked at greatly reduced prices to close them out quickly; this is a great opportunity to buy lace curtains at less than cost to make.

125 shirt waist boxes in 4 different sizes, nicely made up in attractive coverings, at cost to make:

Lot 1—$1.25.
" 2—$1.59.
" 3—$1.78.
" 4—$1.98.

Great Opening of New Carpets.

$75,000 Worth Under Wholesale Prices.

We might write a chapter on these new carpets—the best collection we have ever shown—but it wouldn't tell you what the real seeing will. The offers are so exceptional that we would be failing in our duty did we not urge you to at least examine them. The colorings, the designs and the qualities are Loeserique:

44c. YARD for 60c extra super ingrain carpets.

53c. A YARD for choice extra super ingrain carpets, the best quality from the famous Hartford mills.

39c. YARD for 60c. all-wool face tapestry Brussels.

49c. YARD FOR 65c. AND 75c. all-wool face tapestry Brussels.

55c. AND 64c. YARD FOR 85c. AND 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels.

69c. AND 79c. for $1

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

STANDING in almost the centre of Helen Gould's white dressing table in her boudoir and seeming oddly out of place among the silver-topped toilet pieces, a young lady friend of hers saw one of those little iron penny savings banks, such as the children of the less wealthy commonly have.

"Why do you disfigure your dresser in this fashion?" asked the friend. Miss Gould looked at her questioner with a mild expression of reproach. "That," said she, "is for my babies. It's just one of those ordinary little Fresh-Air Fund boxes. I have pennies sometimes to save, and why shouldn't my babies profit by them?"

"You dear thing!" said the girl, who, as soon as she got home, impetuously had a five-dollar bill changed into pennies, which she forwarded to Miss Gould with the following note:

"Dear Miss Gould: Here are 500 pennies. Pray fill the box and spare your dresser."

She hasn't yet been reproved for her impertinence. Possibly Miss Gould was able to find some reason for excusing and forgiving it.

◆ ◆ ◆

Wu Ting Fang, who was a guest at a recent wedding in Washington, was approached after the ceremony by the best man and jocularly asked to go over to the young couple and pronounce a Chinese parental blessing. The obliging Wu immediately complied. Placing his hands on the blushing bride and shaking groom, he said:

"May every new year bless you with a man child offspring until they shall number twenty-five in all. May these twenty-five man-children offspring present you with twenty-five times twenty-five grandchildren, and may these grandchildren—"

It is said that the little bride grew hysterical about this time, and the best man made another request to Wu—this time to desist.

◆ ◆ ◆

William C. Whitney occasionally finds time to tell a story. His latest is about a young frequenter of the race track in whom he took some little interest. After working steadily for some months, this chap took his savings to Saratoga and at the outset of the race meeting started in to get all the bookmakers' money. Luck was against him, and after two or three days of plunging with indifferent success he found his capital sadly reduced. Then he took a turn at roulette and lost about all he had left.

"On the following morning," says Mr. Whitney, "I found the chap sitting in one of the spring houses, where one may drink all the water he chooses for 5 cents. At noon when I stepped in he was still there. There he sat at the same table when, with a party of friends I stepped in to get a mineral water night cap, in the late evening. Jokingly I asked him if he'd been there all day.

"'Yes, Sir, I have,' was his reply. 'And concluded this is the only game I can beat up here.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice Jerome sat in his room, adjoining the Court of Special Sessions, the other afternoon. Between cigarette puffs he was parrying the questions of a half dozen very inquisitive reporters, when the telephone bell began ringing vigorously.

In the absence of his clerk and secretary the Justice thought it not beneath his dignity to play telephone boy, and this is the one-sided conversation that convulsed the newspaper men with laughter:

"This is Justice Jerome. What do you want?" A short pause.

"No, it is not the clerk; it is the Justice himself. What do you want. Spit it out.

"Humph! Not the Justice, you say? Well, I was when I got out of bed this morning and looked in the glass. I guess I haven't changed my identity since then. You want the Justice, you say? Well, you have him—now fire away.

"Oh, you say, you know the Justice well and that this isn't his voice? Well, who the d—— am I, then? Some fresh office boy, eh? Well, I can't waste any more time on you." And up went the receiver with a bang.

"I suppose I ought to have that fellow, whoever he is, arrested for contempt in calling the Court a liar and a fresh office boy," said the Judge, with mock dignity, as he resumed his interrupted conversation with the reporters.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Bird S. Coler is a wonder to all us old Brooklynites," said a man who was born on Brooklyn Heights and knows all the borough's families' root and branch. "We haven't yet gotten over our astonishment at his rise. He has violated every tradition of a man of prominence. He wasn't born poor; yet he hadn't a rich father. He was never bad or obstreperous as a boy; nor yet was he preternaturally good. He was just a commonplace youngster who was hardly noticed in his class. He just passed his examinations along with a dozen others, and I don't believe a boy of his time remembers anything striking about his schooldays. Should he become a figure in National politics it will be almost impossible for the historian-biographer to collect stories of his boyhood. Should he succeed, however, they will surely be different from all others when they are written, for Brooklyn folk can't remember another boy of this town grown famous about whose boyhood there was so little to tell."

◆ ◆ ◆

Judge William Yost of Greenville, Ky., who is a candidate for the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is one of the biggest men in the State, physically at least, for he stands 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings, and has a pair of shoulders like those of a professional prizefighter. The Judge is a great joker, and when in this city recently a bootblack called out "Shine, Sir!" the Judge looked at him vacantly, pretending to be deaf and dumb. After several minutes of sign language he understood. He leaned against a building, and the boy went to work. Another bootblack appeared, and the one at work said:

"Youse needn't stop; dis is all mine."

"Sh-h! He'll hear yer," whispered the other.

"I'm gettin' five a shoe for dese scows," was the other's reply in a loud voice. The second boy looked so astonished at his friend's boldness that the latter laughed and said:

"Say, yer chump, he's deaf and dumb. See?"

The other boy, who had been looking with all his eyes at the giant, blurted out in a loud tone of admiration: "Say, he's a big, ugly lookin' divil, ain't he?"

This was too much for the Judge, and he broke into a laugh. The boys looked for an instant at him, and then fled down the street, leaving the Judge with but one shoe polished to look for another bootblack to make equally presentable the other "scow."

◆ ◆ ◆

Richard Mansfield recently sent the following letter to an aspiring young playwright who had submitted to the actor a closely-written manuscript play of an unusual length:

My Dear Young Man:

I am quite sure that any one who could accomplish so extraordinary a piece of penmanship as the inclosed must have a letter in his pocket somewhere addressed to posterity. I advise you to deliver it at once.

In reply he received the following:

"Posterity." (Richard Mansfield.)

Following your esteemed advice, I again send to posterity my manuscript.

Mansfield was so amused that he is said to be quite laboriously at work reading the once rejected manuscript.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mrs. George Keppel, the present central figure at Newport, is a tall, rather strongly built woman in the thirties. She has a rather dull, white complexion, fine large, dark eyes and beautiful dark hair, although not a pronounced brunette. Her walk is a very graceful one, her carriage is dignified, and her voice is the softly modulated one of the cultured English woman of to-day. She is of course always beautifully gowned, and it is said first came into notice in English society as one of the best-dressed of women. She does not compare, however, as a beauty with either Mrs. Langtry, the Countess of Warwick, or the Princess Henry of Pless. Mrs. Keppel takes her Newport hospitalities very passively, and those who have tried to draw her out as to her opinion of America and the Americans, and especially of Newport and the Newporters, have signally failed. She gives one the impression of being a close observer and student of people and conditions, but possessing singular reserve and discretion. She and her husband, who has now lived in America nearly two years, are much sought after in Newport, for it is generally believed there that to stand well with them, especially with Mrs. Keppel, means an entree to and a good position in English society if such should be desired in the near future.

◆ ◆ ◆

Late letters from Homburg would seem to indicate that King Edward, who has been enjoying his annual Summer siesta there, has returned to a devotion of his earlier days. He has been walking much of late with Miss Maggie Cranford Pole, who has also been a frequent guest at his own little dinners and dinners given by others where the King has been present. Mrs. George Batten, the "April Grandmother," as she is prettily called, for the reason that she is the youngest grandmother in English society, and who is one of the prettiest and most charming of women, has also been favored with the King's society of late. A Mrs. Gilbert King, an American, who has been entertaining considerably at Homburg during the past month, has not been generally identified here. She was Miss Nonnie Barry of this city, and married Theodore Gilbert King of Providence, R. I., who inherited a large fortune from his father, a wealthy cotton broker, about 1880. The couple have been living abroad for nearly twenty years.

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice James A. Blanchard of the Supreme Court was recently made the victim of his own kindness. The Justice had an unusually large panel of jurors before him, and he was very liberal in excusing those who did not want to serve. He at once won golden opinions from such as made their excuses. Many of them did not know his name and when they passed out of the court room they said to the attendant:

"Who is that nice Justice?"

"That's Justice Truax," was the answer.

"Why didn't you tell the excused jurors the correct name of the Justice presiding?" the court officer was asked.

"You see," said he, "Justice Blanchard is only an appointee, and he will probably be up for election this fall. He doesn't belong to my political party, and I couldn't afford to give him the credit of being such an accommodating Justice. Justice Truax is just as good. He belongs to my party, and as his term does not expire until 1910, I could not be accused of lying to influence votes in his favor."

◆ ◆ ◆

"If Maude Adams was ever seen more in the character of her own simple, girl-like self than the day she last arrived in Hoboken from her trip abroad, I never heard of the occasion," said a fellow-traveler. "She was met at the pier by her mother, who brought her some fresh fruit from the country place where Miss Adams was to spend the remainder of her vacation. On the pier she stood in an obscure corner, leaning against a derrick. In one hand she held an apple and in the other a pear, and, girl-like, first she took a bite of the apple and then a bite of the pear, and at times a half bite of each, so as to get the flavors of both fruits together. There she stood, all unconscious of being the centre of attraction, while between mouthfuls she watched with great, wondering eyes the operations that those confounded Customs Inspectors were performing on her trunks and valises."

◆ ◆ ◆

Capt. Charley Barr, the skipper of the champion yacht Columbia, is the exception to the old sailorman's rule that "nothing but blue eyes ever makes a sailor." Capt. Barr, who is dark unto swarthiness, has a pair of keen black eyes, that have landed the Columbia to windward of her rivals about every time she tried to get that advantageous position. Recently, when asked how he managed to land his boat to windward with such surprising regularity, Capt. Barr said:

"That's an easy trick. My jockeying begins long before the other boat is in sight. I get out first. I know from where the other fellow is going to come, and I know approximately the starting line—what more does any man want? I get to windward of where my opponent must appear, and after that, no matter to where I sail, that last dive for the line is in my mind, and I simply keep to windward. And any man that cannot keep to windward with the Columbia needs to learn his business all over again."

◆ ◆ ◆

In these days of cup defender races and trial races there is probably not a more delighted man in all New York than E. D. Morgan, the manager of the champion Columbia. Never in the history of the cup has the champion ever made a similar splendid showing against the new candidate for honors, and the success of the wonderful Columbia is in no small manner due to the work of Mr. Morgan. Withal, no more generous victor ever stood beside the Captain of a cup yacht. Whenever the Columbia crossed the line a winner, glasses could always discern Mr. Morgan standing, tall and erect, beside his skipper, and as the screeching of whistles announced the victory the manager invariably faced the judges' boat, saluted by raising his cap, and then turned to attend to business. Never did the Columbia hang about the finish as if to gloat over a victory. She would cross the line amid a bedlam of whistles, round the stakeboat, and down or up went a sail set for the run home, which was made without a head on the yacht being turned backward, and at the same businesslike speed that marked the Columbia when in a "race for keeps," or, indeed, whenever seen under sail.

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton is most regardful for the feelings of others. No better example of this trait of the popular yachtsman could be found than the day when the Shamrock II. went out on her first spin. After the trial, the press boat Unique was about to make for the side of the Erin, when it was seen that a launch was putting off from that handsome steam yacht. Glasses revealed the fact that Sir Thomas himself was in the launch. The little vessel headed for the press tug and presently Sir Thomas stepped over the rail of the tug.

"I thought it was easier for one to move than to move about a party of twenty," said Sir Thomas, shaking hands with old acquaintances he had made when here on his last "mug hunt." Then, turning to the "bunch" of reporters, he added: "Now fire away, gentlemen, and may your work never be harder."

Incidentally, it may be remarked that there is hardly a yachting reporter in New York who would be very sorry if Sir Thomas took that cup back with him—a rare compliment to the successor of Lord Dunraven.

◆ ◆ ◆

A man to fortune and to fame unknown seldom makes any claim that his physiognomy should be known in a public restaurant. When a man "in the public eye" whose likeness has been posted for several years in "three-sheet" style all over the country comes into a public place and is not known he is likely to say: "Such is fame."

An incident illustrating this occurred in a restaurant near Coney Island much frequented by race track people and lovers of good dinners.

"No, sah, youse can't have this table, sah. This table is reserved for Mr. Sofa and a party of eight."

The man addressed was Mr. Sousa, "the march king." He had come over from Manhattan Beach with his party.

"Why, I engaged this table," said Sousa, with a smile and a "don't-you-know-me?" look. The waiter did not. Then the proprietor was called. He said that a Mr. Sofa had engaged the table and that Mr. Sofa was entitled to it and not Mr. Sousa.

"Of course, you can have the table," he finally said, "but if Mr. Sofa comes with his party you will have to wait."

Sousa smiled and ushered his party into the dining room. But how the telephone had happened to tangle Sousa's name into Sofa has not yet been explained.

◆ ◆ ◆

Passengers on the Northern Pacific coast train arriving in St. Paul the other day were much interested in the manoeuvres of a gallant gentleman of portly build, heavily laden with baggage, and heading for the waiting room of the station. The baggage belonged to two New York ladies returning from a tour of the Yellowstone National Park.

About twenty-five miles north of St. Paul the gentleman had boarded the train to find the car crowded and the ladies complaining that the men of the West were rude. The gentleman stood in the aisle. Two of the acquaintances of the portly gentleman who heard the remark gave up their seats to the aggrieved tourists. When the train arrived at St. Paul the ladies gathered about them their several pieces of baggage, altogether too many for their combined efforts to manage. The portly man offered his services. Taking two large grips in each hand he worked his way through the crowd to the waiting room, while many of his acquaintances looked on in amusement. After depositing the luggage in one of the seats their courier was about to bow himself away, when one of the ladies asked to whom it was that they were indebted for such a kind service.

"Samuel R. Van Sant, the Governor of this State, Madam," replied the portly man. "I am pleased to be given the opportunity to redeem the Western man in your estimation. You see, out here our men are so busy earning their living that in the general hustle they occasionally step on their neighbor's toes."

The Governor was almost out of the building before the ladies had recovered breath. Then the older one said:

"Gracious! Mary, but we would be a long time in New York before we would have our luggage carried by the Governor of the State."

◆ ◆ ◆

Alexander W. Drake, art editor of The Century, a great collector of Russian brass utensils and tinted glass bottles, has another even more remarkable collection that has in great measure escaped notice. It has but comparatively few pieces, but these are extraordinary in nearly every case. They are ship models, some of them nearly six feet long, and as many feet high, complete in every detail, showing with great exactness many a school of naval architecture and maritime accomplishment. Apropos of Mr. Drake's ubiquity in brass collecting, smaller collectors have about ceased to haunt the old brass shops of the east side. Whenever they discovered in some far distant, dirty corner a stunning example and asked the squalid little Russian proprietor to sell, his invariable reply is: "Dat ees not to sell. I am polishing heem for Misser Drake."

◆ ◆ ◆

Proctor, the sculptor, tells of an encounter with a truly Dickensian female during a sojourn in London. She was the true "Mrs. Raddle" of Lant Street; but since Mr. Proctor was in the habit of more or less paying his rent she was Bob Sawyer's "Mrs. Raddle" in good humor.

Mr. Proctor is a late sleeper. It had been his habit to secure the services of some "trusty" to keep up a racket in the morning till he was compelled to get out of bed in order to secure peace. The sculptor got himself into "Charing——" and it fell to "Mrs. Raddle" to see that he awoke in the morning. She found [illegible]

ence, that after she had awakened him, Mr. Proctor was in the habit of turning over and going to sleep again; so she changed her method. One morning Proctor heard her call, in addition to her usual fusillade upon the door:

"Show a leg, Sir, show a leg."

He was compelled to get up and meet the peremptory demand. He planted his foot just without the door; there was a feminine, staccato shriek and a hurrying of footsteps down the hall. The door was closed and Mr. Proctor went about his toilet.

After a time this female appeared at the door with the breakfast service. She stood with the tray in her hands and made a peculiar, squat courtesy before him, and dropping her eyes, remarked, deprecatively:

"Ho! Mr. Proctor! If honly yer'd a 'ad on a stockin', ye knauw!"

This formula never varied while the sculptor occupied the "Chambers."

◆ ◆ ◆

Heinrich Conreid, manager of the Irving Place Theatre, who recently crossed the Atlantic for the eighty-first time, was graduated as a full-fledged poker player on the last trip of the Friederich der Grosse.

"Day for day I had sat by the hour watching the play of several New Yorkers, all of whom were plunging heavily in the course of the 'Little American Game,'" said Mr. Conreid. "I hesitate to mention the names of the players, as all are well known; one or two are conspicuous as church members, and one of them has a wife prominent in an anti-gambling society. I had watched the game for some time when I decided to try it. It was no small price to pay for knowledge, but I stuck until I thought it time to quit. Next day I showed up again, but, 'Conreid, your money is no good here; you are too easy,' said one of the players. I told them I wanted to learn the game and was willing to pay for it, but would thank them for a little information, as they were all such experts. I got the pointers, and when we quit that evening I was far ahead of my losings of the day before.

"'Now, didn't we tell you correctly?' asked one of my teachers.

"'Yes, I guess you did,' I replied, 'but I didn't use any of the advice you gave me. Last night the steward advised me to 'play the man' and not the cards. That worked so well that I had no time to try your suggestions.' I think I can now consider myself a full-fledged poker player, and on my next trip abroad, unless I am mistaken, I'll make fur fly in the smoking room."

◆ ◆ ◆

When Mrs. Carrie Nation walked down the Bowery at Coney Island and was confronted with a sign, "The Demon of Drink," she thought her long quest was ended and reached for her hatchet. Great was her disappointment on learning that the aforesaid "demon" was a colored man who gulped down four gallons of water without stopping and then converted himself into a sort of human geyser.

◆ ◆ ◆

It was while "Jack Haverly's fortunes were on the wane and the once great manager was feeling the change in the tide of his affair that Eugene Field wrote the poem beginning "Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly, I winder where you are." Haverly was in New York at the time. Before a copy of the poem reached him by mail, a friend rushed into his office and exclaimed: "Jack, Gene Field has written a poem about you. It's great. Read it," and he handed the verses to the manager. Haverly read it slowly and carefully.

"What do you think of it?" asked the friend.

Haverly replied solemnly: "Thank God it is over."

"What's over?" anxiously inquired the friend.

"Why," replied Haverly, "I have worried all my life as to what I should like to have inscribed on my tombstone. Field has not written merely a poem. He has written my epitaph."

◆ ◆ ◆

John F. McIntyre, for many years an Assistant District Attorney and who in that capacity tried nearly 600 murder cases, was walking along Nassau Street the other day when a burly Irishwoman stepped up to him and endeavored to grasp his hand.

"The top o' ther mornin' to ye, Mr. McIntyre," she purred in her rich brogue.

"Pardon me, but you have the best of me, Madam," rejoined the lawyer

"Come, now, Mr. McIntyre, dear, come now, didn't ye send me old man to jail for life for manslaughter, an' good fer ye. 'Twas a foine job."

◆ ◆ ◆

Jefferson De Angelis has intervals when he thinks he is really smart. The other afternoon he walked up to a Manhattan Beach policeman and asked:

"What is the difference between a policeman and a dumb man?"

"I give it up."

"Why, one is never seen and the other is never heard."

Later he met William Faversham and a party of actors and managers and asked them:

"Say, what is the best asylum for tragedians?"

Of course they all gave it up.

"Why, a retired Hamlet, of course."

"Joe Miller!" shouted the party in chorus, and the crestfallen comedian retired from business for the day.

◆ ◆ ◆

B. P. Sharp of Brooklyn, who runs a hotel at Sharon Springs during the Summer, asked one of his country friends to call on him at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, one morning recently. The farmer did not put in an appearance until late in the afternoon and Mr. Sharp asked how he came to be so late:

"Well, you see," said the countryman, "I thought if I waited at the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge I would be sure to see you in the crowd as you came across."

"And how long did you wait?" asked Mr. Sharp.

"Most four hours," sadly replied the granger.

◆ ◆ ◆

Both Weber and Fields of the comical comedy team have made it a rule never to rehearse with the rest of the company lest some of their jokes should become public before the first performance. When it is necessary to rehearse with others of the principals in scenes in which they appear, the dialogue is whispered. Edgar Smith, the librettist, was watching one of the final rehearsals the other day and tiptoed up near the stage where the comedians with Sam Bernard were going solemnly through lines that have since been laughed heartily over. The auditorium was dark, but the comedians saw the figure groping in the darkness and immediately ceased their stage conversation. Mr. Weber called to Julian Mitchell, the stage manager, and asked him to find out who was in the theatre.

"It's Smith," he called, after discovering the librettist.

The author of the dialogue which the comedians were rehearsing laughed heartily.

"What do you think I'm trying to do?" he asked. "Steal some of my own lines?"

◆ ◆ ◆

"Filipinos are excessively fond of music, and want it on all possible occasions," said Major Frank Keck. "As they are not acquainted with the words or sentiments associated with some American airs, the selections made on occasion are ludicrously funny. One day I saw a funeral procession coming from a cathedral heading for the cemetery, and with the inevitable brass band leading the mourners. And the band was playing 'There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night!'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Anna Held occupied a box during the first night of the Rogers Brothers' recent production. During the watermelon scene she leaned forward and applauded so enthusiastically that a friend in the box inquired whether she considered the show as good as all that.

"Ah-h," said Anna, rolling her eyes heavenward, "eet ees r-r-ravenous!"

Doubtless the actress meant to say "ravishing," but who knows? This was a watermelon scene.

◆ ◆ ◆

Harry Ralston, who is identified with Col. Dady of Brooklyn, like all men who play politics seriously, is apt to be deliberate, and this story he tells will bear out the assertion. "The other day while I was standing on an "L" station platform, I noticed on a clear space beside a bulletin board, and written in a bold hand, this line: 'Why is a goat nearly?' Just then a train arrived, and I stepped aboard wondering what kind of a mind the person who had written it possessed. Just the same, I couldn't get the sentence out of my head, and it actually bothered me so much that I was on the verge of writing to some newspaper inquiring for knowledge on the subject. Fortunately I happened back to the same station. The line was still there, but in the meantime some one, who surely has a brilliant mind, had made an addition, so that it now read:

"'Why is a goat nearly?'

"'Because he is all but.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

While in the Catskills this Summer Ben Falk, the photographer, and his wife stepped into a rural "studio" to have their pictures taken. The artist posed them as awkardly and stiffly as such "artists" usually do, and stepped aside to get a plate. As he turned to make the picture he was discomfited to find the pose of the sitters changed completely, Mr. Falk explaining that he thought the new pose more effective. Then he told who he was, and the gawky "artist" drawled out:

"When you shifted I kinder suspicioned you was runnin' a photograph gallery som'eres."

◆ ◆ ◆

Superintendent William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Park, the pale-faced little man with the pointed black beard often seen by visitors to the new menagerie in Bronx Park, distinguished himself as a naturalist before he was twenty years old by shooting the first specimen of a true crocodile known to be captured in Florida waters. Asked which of all the animals under his charge he liked most, he said:

"Those that come nearest to man. I could sit by the hour talking to poor Hassan with his swollen jaw, and positively sympathizing with him in his sufferings. Any one who associated much with these orang-outangs and so learned their ways and all they tried to tell you would do the same. Next to these manlike animals I think I prefer the bears and antelope. Animals can tell you a heap of things. The trouble is, not that they are too stupid to talk, but that we are too stupid to understand."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Newport season just closing has been less prolific than usual this year of bright sayings or clever mots. Even in that "vacuous and restless-minded society," as Eliot Gregory calls it, which makes Newport a Summer habitat, there is always a residuum of mentally alert men and women, who are apt to perpetrate during the season a certain number of bright sayings at the expense of the foibles of their fellows. Two new palaces on Bellevue Avenue, one of which was completed and thrown open at a great ball ten days ago, and the other, which is still unfinished, stand in close proximity. Their respective owners have made large fortunes in the last few years through the appreciation in value of the stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, of which they are large holders. So the two structures have received the nicknames respectively of "Atchison preferred" and "Atchison common."

◆ ◆ ◆

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller occasionally likes to have a bet on a good horse. A young friend who had been losing met him the other day and said:

"Commissioner, I want a sure tip. I must have some money, so tell me how I can make it."

In a mysterious way the Commissioner drew his friend aside and whispered: "Do you really want an absolutely sure way to make money? It's the only 'lead-pipe cinch' I know of."

"Yes," whispered the friend.

"Then go and get a job in the United States Mint."

◆ ◆ ◆

Not very long ago Lillian Russell, actress, received in her dressing room back of the stage an enormous bouquet of red roses. Concealed among the flowers was a note in which the writer said: "If you will take dinner with me to-morrow please wear one of the flowers in your hat on leaving the theatre."

It happened that Miss Russell's admirer was a pet aversion of hers, so she contrived a scheme that resulted in his utter discomfiture. Each chorus girl in the company received a rose and some instructions, and when the admirer posted himself opposite the stage door later in the evening he saw pass in review before him twenty or more heavily veiled women, every one of them with a red blossom in her hat.

◆ ◆ ◆

Not long ago James Wakely was asked to lend himself to an illustrated interview for a sensational New York daily, and to give an account of "one day in a gambler's life."

"I don't care myself," said Wakely, "but that a man is a gambler doesn't prevent him from having a family, and while you may not think it—a gambler's family has feelings just the same as if he made a living by hoeing potatoes, so I can't do it."

◆ ◆ ◆

The late Augustin Daly had in his employment a man who always addressed him a note, periodically, asking for an advance of money. This note was invariably answered by a most abusive letter, in almost insulting terms, and threatening instant discharge if the offense was ever repeated—and inclosing a check for the money.

At regular intervals of about three months the man invariably made the same request, with the same results, always, however, getting a check inclosed. And thus it continued until Mr. Daly's death.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Assistant Secretary Hackett," said a woman from his native town, "has at last found a fitting opportunity to nourish his ambitious nature. His activity in the Sampson-Schley controversy is easily understood by those who know him. The son of 'Tiptoe' Hackett, is a shrewd man. He was a shrewd boy, not popular, but quite capable of inspiring in his young fellow-townsmen a feeling of respect, grudgingly acknowledged, but unequivocal.

"How like his aunt, 'Pigeon' Hackett, he is, too, in his persistence. She loved a naval officer, and he married her, finally, after she had followed him about the earth till she was a gray-haired woman. She was a type of the family—ambition, persistent, unremitting quest for advancement moved them all."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most novel reasons for nominating a man for Mayor of the Greater New York on the Tammany ticket was given by an East Side politician yesterday. He said:

"I'm for Judge Giegerich for Mayor. Go up Avenue A in 'Pat' Keenan's district any pleasant afternoon and you will see the learned Justice of the Supreme Court wheeling a baby carriage with a pretty child in it. He is a happy father. The people all know him along the route and it is a continual case of 'How are you, Judge?' I tell you the people of the East Side respect Justice Giegerich, and a man who can win the respect of those people can win votes."

◆ ◆ ◆

"Tom" Foley, who is contesting the leadership of the Second Assembly District with "Pat" Divver, has a string of pensioners, not worthy or deserving men, but men who have foisted themselves upon his good nature and by sordid perseverance compelled him to feel himself under obligations to satisfy their wants.

These men, five in number, post themselves at various corners along Centre Street, between Franklin Street and Park Row, every evening just as Mr. Foley is going home from his saloon opposite the Criminal Court Building, and await him with open palm. To each of these men for three years past Mr. Foley has given a silver quarter—any other denomination of coin would be spurned, so strong has the habit grown of receiving the silver bit—and it is likely that he will have to continue to do so for many years to come.

◆ ◆ ◆

Maurice B. Blumenthal, who for many years has had the task of whipping the Tammany spellbinders into line for the Fall campaign, is now ears under in a task of great magnitude, namely, preparing lucid and iridescent periods of eloquence with which his cart-tail orators are expected to meet all the anti-Tiger issues.

The other day a friend met Mr. Blumenthal on Broadway and saluted. The young weaver of rainbows and forger of campaign thunderbolts loosened up in a dazed sort of way as if suddenly roused from a nightmare. Then, to the amazement of his friend, he gesticulated wildly and delivered himself of the following:

"I tell you this rabid reform is the bane of democratic principles and threatens the very foundation of our social system. It will arraign every man against his neighbor, breed the meanest of suspicions, and lead the young to think that there is no purity or virtue in mankind. Now, use that as your opening, then suddenly divert to the prosperity of the city under Tammany rule; follow that up with a dig at the trusts, (but don't mention ice) speak sneeringly of a kid-glove régime in which millionaires' sons will occupy all the public posts that should go to feed the families of poorer and worthier men, and wind up with a coruscating blaze of promises."

Suddenly Mr. Blumenthal awoke to the consciousness of his friend's presence and the laugh was on him.

◆ ◆ ◆

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, is a great stickler for official etiquette, and particularly so with reference to correspondence on public matters. He abhors the abbreviations in common use in addressing public officials. Others do not share in this feeling. So most of the official communications come to him addressed "Prest. Bd. of Pub. Imps." One such document puts the usually good-tempered President in a bad humor for the rest of the day.

◆ ◆ ◆

That fad of going with head uncovered, which has prevailed among the younger people of both sexes during the past three Summers along the Atlantic seaboard, waned somewhat this Summer. There are only two of the original band of young men who started the fad at Newport, Hollis Hunnewell and James B. Stokes, who still follow it, and their deeply tanned faces make them conspicuous. Stokes, whose hair is thin, has long rejoiced in the sobriquet of "Mahogany" Stokes, and presents a most anomalous sight on rainy nights when he walks around in his dress suit, hatless, but carrying an umbrella.

Society and the Newspapers.

THE question of just how much newspaper notice, whether of "puffing" or the reverse, benefits the social aspirations of, say, some new beauty ambitious to win a place in fashionable society, and through it to accomplish a brilliant or wealthy marriage, is still an open one. A good deal depends upon the way in which the notice is secured and how it reads.

Until recently no new girl, no matter how beautiful or clever, whose family or people were not known in or to fashionable New York society, could secure a really good entrée to that society without the approval of a certain old and conservative element to which, of all things, newspaper notoriety is abhorrent.

Under the changed conditions of New York social life, however, which has given the regulation of society to a certain set of restless-minded and very wealthy young matrons and their friends, it has become possible for young women hitherto unknown to gain an entrée and to acquire position through initial newspaper notice.

This is due to the fact that curiosity and the desire for novelty are the prevailing influences in New York's smartest social life. Two recent instances that prove the statement come to mind in this connection.

The application of the term "the new beauty" to a young, clever and handsome woman at Narragansett Pier in the Summer of 1896, by the correspondent of a New York newspaper, resulted in the taking up of the term by the daily and weekly press generally. This aroused curiosity in the personality and appearance of the young woman, and there followed, in turn, the introduction to her of a certain young Newport society man, his championing of her at Newport the next season, and soon afterward her appearance at Mrs. Astor's ball. Her position gained, she was soon a great belle, and three years ago made a brilliant match by marrying a young Englishman of old family and large wealth. She is now presiding over an old and famous English country place.

About the same time a pretty New Orleans girl, who had been one of the minor queens of the Carnival during the preceding Winter, came North to spend the Summer at a well-known resort. A newspaper correspondent sent a notice to his paper of her beauty and called her "the New Orleans Carnival Queen." This aroused curiosity and when she visited the Horse Show the next Autumn she was the observed of all. More newspaper notice awakened wider curiosity. Introductions followed, and three years ago she married a popular and wealthy young New York bachelor, and is now one of the leading young matrons of the very smart set.

The beauty and cleverness of the first of these women and the sweetness of manner and pretty face of the second, might in time have won them recognition, but their rapid entrée to and success in New York's fashionable society was in each instance unquestionably due to the newspaper notice they received.

One Way to Catch Visitors.

A man whose duties require that most of his working hours shall be spent in the City Hall says that a friend has just presented to him a fine edition of Balzac's novels. There are some forty volumes. "But," said the man to whom the gift was made, "my friend said he would give me only one volume at a time, and that only when I called to see him at his house. He said I never would call upon him, and this was the only way he could induce me to do it."

1901

The "Art of Chance" in the Appellate Court Room

WHEN the interior decorations of the courtroom of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Madison Square and Twenty-fifth Street, are finished and all in place, New York City will possess what is undoubtedly the most beautiful hall of justice in the world. Some of our best decorative minds have displayed the wealth of their imaginations. The finished panels of "The Justice of the Law," "The Power of the Law," and "Wisdom," with accompanying allegorical figures, are a delight to the eye and an inspiration to the senses. Their creators will be remembered for them.

But while the Madison Square hall of justice owes something to the logical and argumentative art of Walker and Blashfield, a humbler artist has made himself felt in the decoration of the room. He is only a police officer, an attendant attached to the court, and he bears the plebeian name of Brown. He is not a creator—only a discoverer and exponent of the Art of the Accidental—but his art amuses, delights, edifies, and educates long after the eye of the visitor has wandered from the art of design painted there on the cold canvas of the panels. Mr. Brown hasn't contented himself with mere themes symbolizing some progress of justice or broadening of the world's increasing purpose. His subjects have a larger range. They run from a ballet dancer to a Judge, from a butterfly to Richard Croker, and from an elephant to a portrait of a Dutch lady. But with this characterization of the art of Brown it were well to come to a statement of what it actually is.

Such space of the courtroom walls as is not occupied by pictures and the oaken furniture of justice is covered with panels or slabs of Siena marble of a peculiar brown-gray and mottled appearance. Through it run what are apparently veins of iron. These red lines have curious twistings and turnings. In setting the panels side by side some effort was made to produce the effect of symmetry by matching and joining the lines or veins of iron. Thus, if one panel of marble has the lines of a semi-ellipse upon it, one with lines symmetrically opposed has been placed next to it. This is the basis and raison d'être of the art of Brown. He exploits it in something after this fashion.

The visitor has been shown the decorative beauties of the courtroom and building by the well-informed Brown. He is a trifle weary of Justice flanked by Peace, Plenty assisting the Needy, and Labor and Mercy hailing Justice, but he is still politely enthusiastic as becomes the good American who knows his Europe.

"You are interested in art?" asks Brown, innocently.

"Oh, much," returns the visitor. "Art alone realizes the innate sense of expectation."

Brown doesn't understand this, not being up on introspective psychology, but he plows bravely ahead.

"Then I'll show you some art," he volunteers.

Quickly and eagerly he leads the visitor to the northeastern corner of the room, where there is a portrait of Justice Van Brunt.

"Very good," says the visitor without enthusiasm.

"That isn't it," says Brown, a trifle disgusted. "Look!"

His hand points to the blank marble of the wall just east of the portrait. The visitor looks.

"I see nothing," he exclaims, looking fearfully into Brown's face. But Brown is used to this.

"You see those matched lines in the marble? You see those mottled expanses? You see the different tints of the one color running into each other? Well, look at them now and tell me what you see."

The visitor looks again. Then, interested, he looks long.

"By Jove," he exclaims, "that's a horse and a rider. He is dressed in cowboy fashion. By all the gods, he's a rough rider. It's Roosevelt."

All languor is now gone from his face. Closely he examines the lines. Their outward curving and their shape make them a pair of legs. Other lines, with a shading of tints beneath, make a horse under the rider. A mottled expanse above in the marble, with two circles, shows the upper part of the body and the eyeglasses.

"Look just below the horse's body," commands Brown.

Beneath the visitor sees a kangaroo ready to leap. It is all accidental, and due to the combination of the matched lines and the mottled and particolored surface of the marble, but it is very real. Guide and visitor pass to the next pair of matched marble panels. Above a bearded Turk, sitting on a horse in Oriental fashion, crouches a cartoonist's Tammany tiger, ready to spring.

Next on the eastern wall are the painted decorative panels which Brown passes by as being inferior to his art.

"The highest art is that of the accidental," he says, dogmatically.

"It would seem so," answers the visitor. Directly to the south of the last of the three panels Brown halts again. The visitor catches a glimpse of this last. A female figure typifying Law stands there with a naked sword. A legend underneath tells him that it is drawn in behalf of appeal. Nothing seems opposed to the sword.

"Where's Law's antagonist?" demands the visitor.

Brown points to the marble wall to the south of the panel. "There," he answers.

The visitor looks, and as usual at first sees nothing. His imagination, together with his eye, must become accustomed to the novel work as each accidental picture is reached. For a moment he stares. Then a mist swims in his eye and the picture resolves itself. Mounted upon an elephant and charging directly upon the opposing sword of law the visitor sees a bearded, turbaned Asiatic. Closely behind the elephant and gayly skipping to the charge upon Law comes a swarm of women dressed in the scanty skirts of the ballet. Leading the way for the elephant, with head half turned to bark at him, is a large dog between whose massive jaws is set a magnum of champagne.

"Perfect, perfect," exclaims the visitor, "the only detail lacking is the brand of the champagne."

"Here's something that's more befitting a court room," Brown suggests, pointing to the panel next in the line to the south.

Here the visitor sees instantly, so perfect is the chance picture, a typical English Judge. The Judge stands in an attitude suggesting that he has arisen hurriedly from his bench. His long gown flies open in front. The long white hair of his wig is plainly visible and he has a drooping mustache and imperial, snowy white. Pince-nez set tightly upon his nose adds to his dignity.

"The only thing that mars the illusion," says Brown, "is that curious breastplate there."

Across the chest of the Judge an enormous breastplate with curious heraldic devices is set.

"There's a coat of arms there," says the visitor.

"Look more closely," answers his guide.

"Portrait of a Dutch lady," exclaims the visitor, "there's the full flat face, the high dressed hair, the long neck, and the low-cut gown."

"There's still another portrait there that a twist of your eye and an effort of your imagination will enable you to make out of the same lines."

This is a trifle difficult for the visitor, but he is being schooled in a new art, and has made rapid progress.

"George Washington, father of his country," he says at last.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," amends Brown.

On the eastern wall there is now but one more pair of matched marble panels, that at the extreme southeastern corner of the room.

"This panel and collection of the art of chance," Brown says at this point, "is highly composite in character, there being no less than five different and complete pictures made from the same lines and vari-colored surfaces. You will need some help in making it out. Look first high up about a third of the distance from the ceiling. What do you see?"

"I see," says the visitor, "a man on top of a church spire, his knees clasping the ball of the pole in which the steeple ends."

"Right. Now look on the lower part of the pole. Follow the line of the legs of the man on the steeple down to the feet, and then look just below there. The lines that make the feet of the steeple man make the head of a new figure."

"Yes, yes; I see," says the visitor. "It is the figure of a big man, a giant, swinging a heavy hammer above his head. He—"

Brown is disgusted.

"I see you're not up on Norwegian mythology," he observes. "True, it is the figure of a giant with a hammer, but we who know are content to call it the Norse god Thor, the hammer god."

The visitor meekly accepted the explanation. Brown now takes complete control of him.

"Close your eyes tight," he commands, "blink them hard so as to confuse the lines of the god Thor. Now open them and look hard at what was once a god—see what it has become?"

"A donkey," ejaculates the visitor.

For the gigantic lines of the hammer god have become those of a donkey, a donkey which has playfully kicked both rear legs into the air. Still obedient to the direction of Brown the visitor raises his eyes to the small marble panel, just beneath the ceiling line. Here is an exquisite accidental plaque of horses' heads running for a distance of some twenty-five feet, any one of which seems to the visitor worthy of Rosa Bonheur. There is an apparent gradation in the positions of the heads. The first is dipped into a drinking trough, the second is just raised from it with the water dripping off, the succeeding ones bring each of the heads a little higher until the last is entirely erect.

Brown and his visitor now attack the southern wall, passing down the room toward the western entrance. On this stretch of marble the pictures are not crowded so [illegible] together, as a number of stained glass memorial windows in honor of some of the late Justices of the Supreme Court are set in the wall here. The first are two windows on which are the names Fish and O'Conor. Between them on a projection is set the usual marble slab. This has a perfect representation of a complete suit of mail with closed visor. On the next projection is a premier danseuse in complete costume. Next a woman in full evening dress. Guide and visitor pass rapidly over these, merely noting their presence. Thus far they have seen very little of the southern wall.

"We are now about to enter upon the more elaborate pieces of our gallery of chance," says Brown, the fine flush of discovery warming his cheek. He indicates an unusually large panel or rather pair of panels.

"This is one of the most delicate and exact things in our gallery. It is historical in subject and panoramic in treatment—Joan of Arc."

Seated with her back against a rocky cliff, looking pensively, almost sadly out over a valley stretching out deep and far below is Joan of Arc. The peasant's garb is reproduced to the smallest detail, resembling closely that of some of the best known pictures of the French legendary heroine. Only the clear cut profile of the head is shown. One hand rests meditatively against her cheek. This is the best and most perfect likeness in the whole room. The features are cleanly cut and there is none of the vagueness that exists even among the works of the best intentional art.

"If you doubt the likeness," observes Brown, "you have only to twist the lines a bit and see what happened to her."

The visitor "twists" and sees in an instant a cloud of flame about the pensive figure. Moving his position a bit he finds that the line of flames seems to coil and twist in living semblance. Another "twist" and the rock at the back of the girl has become a pair of white wings attached to her shoulders, while above in the air other winged faces appear. The stranger, shuddering, shrinks back.

"I can almost hear the Faust chorus singing to her in welcome," he says.

"It is rather gruesome to one with a sensitive imagination," agrees Brown, "but my next subject on that next panel is livelier. This, too, requires a number of twists of both the lines and the imagination," he adds, "but the result is merrier."

Here the visitor sees at first what appears to be a comic opera marriage. At the centre of the stage stands the hero in the short-trouser costume of some Central Europe peasantry. His arms are outstretched to the heroine or bride at the right, who is resting her head upon the breast of her father, similarly but more soberly clad than the youth. Her back is turned to her husband-to-be, and she wears the short flowered petticoat of light romantic opera. At the rear centre stands a black-robed priest with several assistants, Prayer Books in hand. At the rear of the wings and on each side of the clergy are the friends of the bride and bridegroom, their young friends of the chorus. Most of the figures are so real that the visitor at first denied his guide's assertion that the scene was one from an opera.

"It's one from real life," he declared.

"Look at that girl in the last row of the chorus," Brown replied. The visitor saw and was convinced. It was no scene from real life, for upon that girl's face was the true expression of the chorus girl—an expression that said: "I am only in the last rank of the chorus, but I can sing that scene better than you, and some day you'll be where I am."

Obedient to his guide still, the visitor "twisted" and saw something more of comic opera. It was not a real performance this time, but a rehearsal. The centre of the stage, which had shifted a bit, was occupied this time by no hero, but an ordinary stage manager. He was evidently giving some direction to one of the singers. In a half stooping position he was pointing to the floor.

"I know what he's saying," said the visitor; "he's calling out, 'Now, after that last bar you walk nine steps to the O. P. side before you begin on "Martha, do not leave me," and if you take ten I'll discharge you.'"

This didn't interest Brown. "Twist," he said grimly—for they had now acquired a vocabulary between themselves that each understood.

The marriage scene and the opera rehearsal passed abruptly away. In their stead the visitor saw gray Autumn skies, out of which the rain fell. There was a long stretch of road visible, on which the mud was two feet deep. Through it slowly rode a stately cavalcade, draped, horse and rider, entirely in black. Weapons such as were used in the Spanish wars of romance, in bad condition, glinted out from frayed cloaks. A little to the rear of the others rode a man, evidently the leader, wrapped closely in his cloak, his doublet and hose full of holes which the frayed cloak could not conceal.

"Return of Spanish grandees from a battle with Condé," said Brown sententiously. "Our next," he continues, "is a marine scene."

The visitor sees a high cliff, at whose base the ocean is lapping. Half way between the cliff and the sea a gaudy hat with a big, waving feather is falling through the air. In the sea a horse is violently swimming shoreward away from what at first seems a patch of veined lines and mottled color. The visitor looks more closely and sees that it is a man-devouring shark turned on his back with the body of a cavalier in his mouth. Horse and man have quite [illegible] fallen from the cliff above.

"There's a tragic story about that picture," volunteers Brown.

"Do you really mean that there is a story, or have you imagined it, just as your imagination first called into being these pictures?"

"Well, I made it up," answers Brown, "but I'll tell it to you. Do you see that figure bending out over the cliff there?"

The visitor sees something that had escaped him before. "Why, it's a woman looking down upon him," he exclaims.

"Just so. Well, the scene is that of the Corsica of the Middle Ages. That accounts for the dress of the characters. The vendetta was still in force. That young cavalier was educated in France. Returning to his native isle after a long absence he meets and woos the daughter of the estate next to his. All is done in secret, as the lovers fear the opposition of the girl's mother. Finally the girl goes to her mother—she has no brothers or sisters and is the last of her race. Telling her mother of her love for the young cavalier, she learns that his father killed her father, and as she is the last of her race, it is her sworn duty to kill him. Then she remembers the import of an oath she had taken as a child and which she hadn't understood at the time. Still loving him, she decides to do her duty. She tells him that for mysterious reasons he must ride out with her blindfolded. He, trusting her implicitly, obeys. When they get to the edge of the cliff she, gliding from his side on the horse, forces man and steed over the brink. She is about to destroy herself in turn when she catches sight of the man-eating shark below there. She is frozen with horror at the fate of her lover, and so she hasn't thrown herself over yet. In a moment more she will do so. But our great artist, accident, has seized upon the most dramatic moment for his picture."

The two pass to the next panel. Here is a humorous little picture. A good housewife has been hanging out her household linen to dry. In anger she is rushing toward the dog, who has torn a large sheet from the line and is running off with it. Opposed to this picture is another scene from the romantic. Down below, on some rocks, stands an Italian soldier with a carbine to his shoulder from which the smoke curls away. Above, on a prominence, the body of a man about to fall into the abyss below, staggers. His clothing is the fantastic attire of the bandit.

"Death of Fra Diavolo, the famous Italian bandit," says Brown.

On the southern wall there now remains but one more picture. A stately King and a grinning devil stand near each other watching a gorgeous ballet that is being performed in the middle distance. Upon the face of the King is disdain, upon that of the devil delight.

"We have but four more pictures in our gallery," says Brown. "I haven't had time to study the northern wall yet thoroughly, and from what studying I have done of it there appears to be nothing there. Accident skipped that, though the lines in the marble are there."

Brown now conducts the visitor to the northern end of the western wall. The larger part of this wall is covered up by the bench and desks of the Judges, which reach up in their carved portions to the ceiling. Brown sighs. "Too bad, too bad," he murmurs; "who knows what wonderful pictures there may be there?"

To the north of the bench Brown stops and points to the western wall. "That first picture there seems to have some moral," he observes, "but I can't quite make it out."

A high canopy with tassels of gold stretches over a throne. The scene is a stately chamber hung with arms and suits of armor. About the throne stand courtiers. Behind them are beautiful women in big white ruffs. Kneeling on the steps that approach the throne is a woman with a heavy veil twisted about her head. One hand clasps that of a little boy standing stiffly upright, looking about wonderingly. The woman is making a prayer to the throne. The visitor looks up to see the occupant of the throne, and finds there only a grinning donkey seated quietly. At his feet, or rather, at the bottom of the throne steps, is an empty corset, standing upright.

"Pathos, humor, satire, and mystery," murmurs the visitor.

"It may be a corset advertisement," suggests Brown, doubtfully, "but I must give it up."

"The next is a very modern subject. Quite modern, in fact, dealing with a well-known New York politician."

The visitor sees a good likeness of Richard Croker, beard and all, while above him a dachshund looks down disdainfully. The next panel has a vertical succession of long, hideous heads, seen from the back and in profile.

"Twist," observes Brown suddenly. Then an elephant with swinging trumpeting trunk, directed somewhat in Croker's direction, takes the place of the heads.

"We close our exhibition with a spectacular ballet and grand transformation scene," concludes Brown, "and for this picture I must guide you in your twists."

First a numerous ballet dances before a painted curtain. Brown now gives explicit directions as to where his guest is to look, and the visitor finds that the curtain has been drawn up, disclosing other and deeper recesses filled with costumed dancers and fairies perched on high places. Brown's twists put up two other curtains with like results. Then he closes.

"Curtain's down; look at the orchestra," he commands. "You never see the orchestra, that is, you don't notice it until the drop has fallen."

The visitor observes at the edge of the panel what appears to be an orchestra. The leader has thrown down his baton, and is wiping his bald head.

Politely Brown escorts his visitor to the outer door.

"Great is the artist Accident," says Brown.

"Great is Brown," replies the visitor.

BERTRAND W. BABCOCK.

250-YEAR-OLD NORWALK

The Town Which Sent Proportionately More Soldiers Than Any Other to the War of Independence.

THE present City of Norwalk, Conn., ranks in age as the eleventh colony founded in that New England State, and the 250th anniversary of its incorporation will be celebrated during the present week, the ceremonies beginning to-day and continuing until Thursday, Sept. 12.

Most of the early towns founded in America adopted names reminiscent of Old England, but Norwalk was content with an Indian designation, which the Colonial records spell in no less than eleven different ways. What its original significance may have been is unknown, though Roger Williams's "Key" says that words ending in "ock," "uog," and "aug" denote some kind of fish, and it is certain that the Indians feasted on the abundant shellfish all along the Norwalk shores. So it is probable the name has some allusion to the fish.

The most considerable Indian settlement was at Naramake, now Wilson's Point, where the heaps of shells, graves, and arrow heads have been seen within the memory of living persons. An herb garden was discovered by a local doctor some fifty years ago in the vicinity of Naramake, which, he declared, contained a remedy for every ill to which flesh is heir.

Roger Ludlow was the first white man to appreciate the beautiful, "diversified hills and valleys butting on the sea," comprising what is now the town of Norwalk, and, foreseeing the desirability of establishing a new colony between Fairfield and Stamford, he purchased in 1640 all the lands lying between the Norwalk and Saugatuck Rivers, a day's walk into the country. The price paid to the Indian sachems, Mahackemo, Tomakergo, Tokaneke, Adam, and Prosewamenos, was eight fathoms of wampum, six coats, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten scissors, ten jewsharps, ten fathoms of tobacco, three kettles of six hands about, and ten looking glasses. Not long afterward Capt. Daniel Partrick, famous in the Pequot war, purchased a similar tract west of the Norwalk River.

Practically no attempt was made to settle these lands until 1650, when thirty planters from Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield, purchased Ludlow's rights and signed a contract to "set upon the plantinge of the sayed Norwalke with all convenient speed." The names signed are those of Nathaniel Ell, Rithard Olmstead, Rithard Webb, Nathaniel Rithards, Matthew Marvin, Rithard Seamer, Thomas Spencer, Thomas Hales, Nathaniel Ruskoe, Isacke Graves, Ralph Keeler, John Halloway, Edward Church, and John Ruskoe, associated with others not named.

In the Spring of 1650 the colonists established themselves in East Norwalk near the present railroad station and built a meeting house and some log cabins of the most primitive description. The trees of the forest about them furnished the timber for their dwellings, the roofs were thatched with the salt grass of the marshes, and the mortar with which the stone chimneys were built was mixed with lime made from the shells heaped by the Indians in their villages.

Shortly afterward the Partrick lands were added to the original purchase and included in the township, which was recognized by the Connecticut Court on Sept. 11, 1651, in the vote: "Ordered, That Norwauke shall bee a Towne, and that they provide an inhabitant, according to order, who shall seasonably be tendered to take the oath of a Constable."

In recognition of Roger Ludlow's share in founding the town a handsome monument of Quincy granite was dedicated in 1898 at East Norwalk, bearing a bas relief in bronze representing Ludlow treating with the Indians. This bas relief has been reproduced in blue on a white plate which has been made for a souvenir of the 250th anniversary celebration. The border of the plate shows old Norwalk scenes, taken from prints, surrounded by an ornamental border.

The Norwalk settlers had no serious difficulties with the Indians, and were very just in their dealings with the savages, as evidenced by the entry in the records of the early days, when Mamachrimon is reimbursed for "bad coats" which had been paid him for certain lands. Winnipauke, a local sachem, came to love the first minister, Rev. Thomas Hanford, so much that he deeded him land, calling him in the document his "beloved friend." There was, however, serious apprehension of Indian disturbances in 1670-1676, when Connecticut combined with Massachusetts to quell the Pequots and Narragansetts. Norwalk sent its quota of men to the war. In 1676 the town voted twelve acres of land to each of the soldiers in the "Dismal Swamp fight," eight acres to those in the next considerable service, and four acres to those in the next considerable service, providing the lands were possessed and improved within a year.

During the French and Indian wars Col. Thomas Fitch, a son of the Governor, commanded Connecticut troops which joined the British regulars in an expedition against Ticonderoga and Louisburgh. As they marched into Greenbush, where the army was quartered, with Col. Fitch at the head of his raw-looking regiment, the well-equipped regulars looking on, a witty Englishman exclaimed, "So that's your Yankee Doodle!" and the sobriquet clung to Col. Fitch for the rest of his life. The verses of "Yankee Doodle" had just become popular at that time, having been written by Dr. Schackburgh of the British staff apropos of the appearance of the continental militia. "Yankee Doodle's" Norwalk home is still in existence.

The old town records are quaint and interesting, showing a co-operative community working together to subdue the wilderness. The bounty for killing wolves appears many times. A fine was imposed for non-attendance at town meeting, and a drum summoned the people to all gatherings. The curfew was rung later on, when a bell was obtained for the meeting house, "at 9 of ye clock every night." All business of a public nature was transacted before that hour. A tithingman kept the young people "from playing and unsivill behavior in time of public worship."

The settling of boundaries between Norwalk and her neighbors, Stamford and Fairfield, and the location of the meeting house, when a new one was proposed, were questions of grave importance, which aroused much discussion. In the case of the two meeting houses built before the Revolution, when a change of location was proposed, the townsmen were so divided in sentiment they called in a committee from outside to arbitrate the matter, the town engaging "to sit down satisfied with their determination as to the place of its standing." The important result of the change, though unforeseen by the progressive party, was the establishment of the centre of population "up town" away from the original settlement. A mill at the "Point of Rocks," now the heart of the city of Norwalk, and a bridge across the river close by, were the magnets which carried the people of the second and third generations away from the first site.

The first minister, the Rev. Thomas Hanford, was a leading spirit in town affairs for forty years, and his estate was rated second in amount in the list of taxpayers. When he came to Norwalk in 1656 his salary was "threescore pounds, allowed for the yere insuing, to be paid as followeth: 30 pounds in wheat and pease and barley at the prices; 4 shillings per bushell for wheat and barley, and for pease 3 shillings per bushell; the other 30 pounds to be payed, 8 pounds in (obliterated,) and the other 22 pounds is to be payed in beefe and pork at the common currint prise that it brings, when it is dew."

Of course, a schoolmaster was secured almost as soon as a minister, and Mr. Cornish was chosen "to teach all the childring in the towne to lern to Rede and Rite" in 1678.

The remaining vestiges of earliest Norwalk are very few. Most of the ante-revolutionary buildings were burned during the war by Gen. Tryon. A few houses were spared, however, which are described in a pamphlet published for the Norwalk Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. One of these is the homestead of Thomas Fitch, Colonial Governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766, which was partially destroyed by the fire in 1779, but afterward rebuilt. Gov. Fitch's tomb is noticeable in the old Down-Town Cemetery at East Norwalk, where all the earlier generations are buried. The Historical Association has recently assumed the care of this burial ground, and they intend to build a wall about it with a memorial gateway on which will be inscribed the names of the founders of Norwalk.

With no massacres and no persecutions to record, Norwalk was evidently a peaceful and thriving agricultural community up to the time of the Revolution. There was an important carrying trade between Norwalk and the West Indies, horses, barrels, and agricultural products being the exports, and molasses, sugar, and liquors the imports. During the Revolution the people were much disturbed by the foraging expeditions of the British on Long Island. The Sound is only nine or ten miles wide at this point, and, encouraged by the Tory inhabitants, the enemy levied supplies constantly from the Norwalk farms. The hearth fire of a Tory living on Wilson's Cove was a useful beacon to the marauders. When the old house was repaired in 1789 a written order, signed by Gen. Tryon, was found in its walls which read: "Deliver the beef, grain, and vegetables previously ordered to my commissary."

The Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., has marked some of the especially historic places with granite bowlders, suitably inscribed. One of these stands on the site of the original settlement on East Avenue; another is at the Rocks, where a sharp engagement with British troops took place on July 12, 1779. The Norwalk defenders, commanded by Capt. Stephen Betts, consisting of less than fifty Continental regulars and a few militia, successfully resisted the invaders for five hours with the loss of only two killed and one wounded. Grumman's Hill, on East Avenue, was Gen. Tryon's headquarters that day.

The burning of the town took place as the British retreated to their vessels, the town's loss in this way being 132 houses, 87 barns, 17 shops, 5 vessels in the harbor, 22 storehouses, and 4 mills.

Nathan Hale, Connecticut's favorite hero, came to Norwalk and obtained his disguise as a schoolmaster and a boat to take him across to Long Island on his fatal errand in 1776. The Norwalk Chapter, D. A. R., have recently erected a fountain on West Avenue in honor of Hale, which stands directly in front of the Norwalk Armory, where the celebration exercises will take place.

The historian Bancroft has stated that Norwalk sent more men to the Revolutionary War in proportion to its population than any town in the thirteen Colonies.

The most significant period in the history of the town of Norwalk since the Revolution was the building of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in the early fifties. "Old Well," which had been an insignificant hamlet a mile away from the centre of the town, developed into a flourishing manufacturing community, now known as the City of South Norwalk. Its hats, locks, shoes, air-compressors, corsets, and cigars are large industries, employing thousands of operatives.

The oyster industry is also one of importance, which has added much to the material prosperity of Norwalk. Capt. Peter Decker, a Norwalk man, first applied steam to the cultivation of oysters, by fitting up the sloop Early Bird with steam-dredging apparatus in 1872, which effected a revolution in methods of oyster culture.

The population of Norwalk to-day is about 20,000, including besides the "Twin Cities" of Norwalk and South Norwalk, East Norwalk, Rowayton, West Norwalk, and their suburbs. Its Summer resorts are beautifully situated—Roton Point, well known to New York excursion parties; Bell Island, a colony of Summer cottages; Gregory's Point, with a long-established hotel, and Sheffield-on-the-Sound, on Chimon's Island, are all most attractive to Summer visitors. Norwalk people maintain three outing clubs with private houses at the seaside—the Knob Outing Club, Pine Ledge, and the Norwalk Yacht Club, which recently entertained the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York.

Probably Norwalk might have become a fashionable Summer resort for New Yorkers, as it began to be forty years ago, if its manufacturing and commercial growth had not developed so fast. John H. Keyser had redeemed a rocky island, built a pretty Summer home, and converted the place into a park, with a road across the marshes which cost $10,000. E. A. Woodward had laid out a beautiful park in the same vicinity, with the assistance of the best landscape gardeners of the day, stocking it with costly trees and shrubs. Lawrence Ingersoll occupied Platt's Hill with a costly country house, and Nathan C. Ely built a large stone villa on Moss Hill.

Then changes came to the early established Summer homes: Mr. Keyser sold his island for a Catholic retreat and it became Manresas Institute; Mr. Woodward sold his property to be cut up for building lots and the park was destroyed; the Ingersoll house was burned. Quiet old homes which had stood primly fenced in old door-yards full of flowering shrubs began moving about the streets on ungainly jacks to hide themselves in side streets as tenement houses, while proud brick edifices rose on the old sites in their stead. All this came about because the manufacturing establishments had increased in size and wealth, bringing also a larger population.

When crossing the Norwalk drawbridge on the train one may frequently hear the comment: "This is the place where the train once went through the draw into the river." It happened in 1853, and nearly fifty persons were killed and many more injured.

Norwalk's daughter towns, New Canaan, Westport, and, in some sense, Ridgefield and Danbury, have an interest in the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary because their founders were largely Norwalk men. Indeed, the list of illustrious descendants of Norwalk lines is a long one, including two Presidents of Yale, the three famous Commodores Perry, Henry J. Raymond, founder of THE NEW YORK TIMES; Gen. W. T. Sherman, and Senator John Sherman.

Over 1,000 invitations have been sent to well-known men all over the country to attend the celebration of the incorporation of Norwalk, in recognition of their Norwalk ancestry. The Rev. C. M. Sillick, author of "Norwalk," published in 1896, has been the prime mover in the enterprise of holding an Old Home Week in Norwalk.

The Trials of the Picture Hanger.

WITH the coming of the Fall and the usual household moving coincident therewith, the man who makes a profession of hanging pictures will have his hands full. Any one who has paid any attention to picture hanging, with its multiple demands—where a man must juggle with hammer and nails, while manipulating a coil of wire and lifting a big frame—will realize that the statement is one of literal fact.

It is just this which has provided the opening which the professional picture hanger has come to fill. With the passing of the old idea that each and every picture must be hung just so high and just so far from its neighbor has come a demand for skill and judgment in the work.

Picture hanging, while not ranking with the fine arts, is an important adjunct to the latter's proper display, and every painter knows how important it is that his canvas should be properly placed. Ill-judgment in the hanging can ruin the best effects of artistic skill. And, recognizing this fact and the resultant demands, the leading art firms all have men now whose sole business it is to visit the homes of the firm's patrons and see that the pictures are properly hung.

There was a time when it was thought that any one could hang a picture. The man of the family was pressed into service, or the woman, who had just swung her lace curtains into position, mounted the ladder and felt quite equal to the requirements of hanging a few pictures. And about the same amount of judgment entered into the one task as the other. Gloomy landscapes that needed all the light they could get were hidden away in dark corners because they happened to "fit the space," and whatever of color or tone they had was lost in consequence.

On the other hand, little aquarelles, as delicate in tint as a seashell, were hung where the streaming sunlight robbed them of their best color, exaggerated the thinness of their tints, and destroyed whatever of beauty they possessed. Pictures in which there were figures so minute as almost to require a magnifying glass for proper appreciation were hung on the "sky line," and great, broad, free paintings were brought down to the very eyes of the spectator.

To-day the practical housekeeper saves time and money by calling in the services of the professional picture hanger. Nearly every firm of prominence has such a man in its employ, and at least one house has faith enough in woman's judgment to employ one in that capacity. In the case of the woman picture hanger men are sent out to do the practical part of the work, her sole business being to see that the pictures are properly placed and lighted.

Any one who has ever made an attempt at picture hanging knows that it is not as easy as it seems. It is easier to stand below the ladder and give directions than to follow them from a seven-foot elevation.

The wire is always too long or too short. Everybody who has even tried to hang a picture knows that. The nail, too, has a most aggravating way of striking a brick and breaking off, possibly chipping out a large section of wall paper. The professional picture hanger knows that he can expect no assistance from the members of the family. If they will withhold their advice that is satisfaction enough for him. He has a boy with him to handle the frames and do the little odds and ends of the work.

The process usually begins nicely. When the picture hanger arrives on the scene he is met by the lady of the house with an assurance of confidence.

"Mr. So and So told me you hung his pictures beautifully," she says, "so just go ahead and use your own judgment."

If he is new at the business he does go ahead confidently. An older hand merely moves slowly and awaits developments. He knows what to expect.

Maybe one, maybe two pictures are in place when it begins. She has been busy in the kitchen, perhaps, telling the cook what to have for dinner. Then she bustles into the drawing room where the picture hanger is engaged. She stands a moment silently contemplative. Then the feminine desire to interfere becomes irresistible.

"Don't you think—" is the way it begins. "Don't you think that would look better over here?" The picture hanger says he does not think so. Then there may be a storm. That will depend on the temperament of the fair autocrat of the house. The chances are, however, that she will say something like:

"Well, I don't care what you think. They are my pictures and this is my house. I'm the one to be pleased. Take it down."

The picture man follows instructions meekly, but, by and by, the novelty wears off for her and she begins to note the time. Each picture up to that point has been preceded by an argument. The picture hanger charges by the time he is occupied, and he can afford to listen to the harangues of his employer for the day. Finally the woman remembers an engagement and leaves him. He breathes freely and finishes the remainder of the hanging in half the time.

The vagaries of the owners must be taken into account and the picture hanger has to be something of a diplomat at all times.

"Don't you think that picture will look better a little lower?" objects a housekeeper, "I think it ought to be at least three inches further down."

The picture hanger makes a great pretense of shortening the wire, but knowing that the place he has selected is exactly right, hangs the picture back in just the same position.

"How do you like it now?"

"Oh, much better—its perfect, now," is the answer, and smiling in the consciousness of his own deception the professional goes on to the next.

The picture hanger frequently has to please people who expect the impossible. He is shown into a room which has no molding from which the frames may be hung by wire or chain, but he is informed that no nails are to be driven in the wallpaper under any circumstances.

"What'll I do—glue them to the wall?" is his inquiry. Either the housekeeper withdraws from her position or he withdraws from the house, for even picture hanging has limitations. The woman who is afraid that he will leave a spot on her wallpaper is another whom the picture-hanger has learned to fear. She brings cloths which she insists he must use, and while he is up on the ladder she stands below and at every opportunity seeks to warn him, until, in despair, he succeeds in realizing her worst fears, and the inevitable "I told you so" follows.

1901

IN MUSHROOM DAYS

Where the Edible Fungus Is Obtained and How Prepared

WHAT is popularly known as the mushroom season is at hand, and the heart of the epicure—or whatever special part of his anatomy responds to the thought of a delicate meal—rejoices. As a matter of fact, there is no real mushroom season, for mushrooms can be found all the year through, some even in the dead of Winter, although, except in warm climates, this is somewhat unusual. The most delicious mushroom of all, the Amanita Caezaria, flourishes in midsummer.

Of the Winter mushrooms, the "Blewits," as it is known in France, from its blue color, the Tricholoma personatum, a solid, meaty fungus, one mushroom weighing sometimes nearly a pound, has been found in Brooklyn in December and January, and the writer has a faint recollection that they have been discovered as late even as February. They were frozen solid, to be sure, in these cases, but this does not impair them, and they were as delicious as fresh grown when thawed. The freezing makes them only a little more disagreeable to carry, being solid cakes of ice.

However, this is a digression, for the mushroom, as recognized by the greater part of the civilized world, is the common field mushroom, the "agaricus campestris," and the season for this has now begun outdoors, and will last through the Winter. The campestris is also sent up to New York from the South, where it grows out doors, and can be found in the Northern markets during the cold weather at lower prices than the artificially grown home products. If the latter are selling at 75 cents a pound it is probable that the Southern mushroom will be selling for 50 cents. But as it has taken longer for transportation, they may not be in as good a condition, and the careful cook will find so much waste that the home product may be the most economical in the end.

With the many people who nowadays remain in the country late in the Fall there should be mighty feasts at hand, and at only the cost of early rising and of picking the gift nature has provided while the dew is still upon it. The campestris may well be called "the" mushroom, for there is no other that equals it. Occasionally there arises a prophet who declares for some other member of the fungus family, but the majority vote will always be for the delicate, pink-gilled beauty which haunts old pastures, lawns, and other places where rich soil is to be found.

As to the identification of the mushroom, whoever has known it once will know it always, simply—"because." It looks so exactly like itself that it seems impossible to mistake it, and it is seldom that anything of a poisonous nature at all resembling the campestris will have the same habitat. To be exact, the campestris has a creamy cap, dry, covered with a fine down or small scales. Occasionally the cap has a deeper color, even a decided brown.

Varieties of campestris raised for the market have the dark cap, but they do not bring as good prices, not being so delicately appetizing in appearance. The diameter of the cap of this mushroom may reach three inches, and on the under side the delicately pink-tinted gills are of unequal lengths. These pink gills are an important factor, for the most poisonous of mushrooms, the "Amanita phalloides," which is temptingly white as to cap, has pure white gills, a marked distinction between it and the campestris sufficient for identification if it had not other varying characteristics which make the two as different in appearance to a careful observer as an elm tree is from a garden shrub. The stem of the campestris is much shorter than that of the Amanita, being somewhat less than the diameter of the cap usually.

Any one finding the pink-gilled mushroom in an old pasture may gather it safety. The stem is solid, about the color of the cap, which is also solid and meaty, and around the stem should be a little, ragged ring, the remains of the filmy veil which enveloped the cap, in the button stage of the mushroom, and was broken as the cap expanded. However, while this ring is said to be permanent, mushrooms are frequently found in which it has disappeared altogether. The dry white cap and pink gills will be a sufficient guarantee of the mushroom's value. The gills, as the fungus matures, turn from pink to brown, and then black, and are good even in this stage if not inhabited by insects, which bore from the stem up into the cap. The small holes which denote their presence may be discovered by breaking off the stem where it joins the cap.

Of the general rules often given for distinguishing good fungus from bad there is not one valuable, and the sooner the amateur mushroom gatherer disabuses his mind of a belief in them the better. All rules are worthless and may prove fatal. The better the student knows the fungi the more confident he becomes along the certain lines he has studied and the more diffident along those lines of which he knows little. It was never so true in anything as in mushroom gathering that fools rush in where wise men fear to tread.

A silver spoon may become black by contact with mushrooms for the same reason that it becomes black from contact with egg, and the mushrooms are as fit for food. Or the spoon may retain its normal color and the fungus belong to one of the deadly varieties. The spoon test is one of the many rules which are absolutely unreliable.

"I should never be afraid to eat a mushroom if the skin would peel," remarked a pretty, young cooking school student at one of the school classes one day. May Providence decree that all the mushrooms that fall to that young woman's share be wholesome.

There is one way of distinguishing between a good and bad fungus, and that is by knowing the different varieties. That can only be learned by study and experience. The epicure who would sample many kinds must study books, join the New York Mycological Club, if in New York, or if in other parts of the country, other clubs which are doing good work. The best knowledge is gained by finding the mushrooms on the field excursions given by the clubs. When a mushroom has once been found, carefully examined, and its characteristics identified by descriptions in books written by authorities on the subject, there will be no difficulty in distinguishing that mushroom a second time.

Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, Professor of Botany in Columbia University, who has made a special study of the fungi, says the different varieties should be known and can be known as the ordinary individual knows pears and apples, potatoes and beets, grapes and cherries. But as the fungus is less common time and study are required.

There is one kind of fungus which is absolutely sure, the puffball, which from now until late in the Fall will be found in various forms all over the fields. It can always be eaten without harm if it is solid and white in the interior. There are no poisonous puffballs, as far as known, and no unwholesome species of fungi that in any way resemble them. They can be gathered by the quantity, sliced and browned in butter, and they take a most delicate brown in cooking, and seasoned to taste there is a dish that can hardly be equaled. There is not as much of the mushroom taste to the puffball, and many people who are not fond of the other varieties of fungus eat this with relish.

Another Fall mushroom which is delicate in flavor, attractive in appearance, and found frequently in large quantities within a certain radius of New York is the "Cornipus." There are three varieties of this which are common—"comatus," or a shaggy mane; the "atrementarius," or inky mushroom, and the "micaceus," the glistening fungus. The latter is a small mushroom with a glistening, bell-shaped cap, striated on the edge, a tawny yellow in color, the gills of a whitish shade at first, growing dark and finally black.

This little mushroom is common, and to be seen frequently in the streets around tree trunks. The inky coprinus is a gray-brown or lead color as to cap and the whitish gills soon become discolored, for the mushroom deliquesces quickly, and for this reason makes a good mushroom catsup. The cap is drawn in to the stem at first like a badly rolled umbrella and gradually expands.

Another member of this family is the shaggy mane caprinus, and once seen, it is never to be forgotten. This, too, is umbrella-shaped or oblong, as it is described, sometimes when the cap is short being almost cylindrical, covered with shaggy yellowish scales, crowding together at the top, but not able to hide the dazzling whiteness which the mushroom sometimes presents. Its gills are snow white, as they can be seen when the mushroom is broken, crowded close together, and as it stands, tall for its circumference, it presents a most attractive appearance. It grows in rich, loose earth, in pastures, and frequently in most unattractive dumping grounds. It is delicate in flavor and can be cooked in any way in which the common mushroom is prepared. All of this family deliquesces quickly.

One more mushroom and a few of the prominent varieties of the season may be mentioned. This is the beefsteak mushroom, the "Fistulina hepatica," called sometimes the oak tongue, or chestnut tongue, from a shape it frequently takes, its color, and habit of growth upon these two varieties of trees. It is a delicious fungus, said by some people to be as good as a piece of beefsteak when broiled or fried, and certainly most delicious when cooked tender in a little butter and served with a beefsteak. C. W. Cushier, President of the New York Mycological Club, has verified the statements previously made that raw it makes an excellent salad.

This mushroom grows on the stumps and trunks of the two trees mentioned, frequently on the inside of hollow trunks, starting in small, brilliantly colored red tongues, from which exudes a reddish juice when the fungus is cut. It grows to six, twelve, fourteen, and even more inches in diameter, provided there are no enthusiastic mycologists in its vicinity to gather it in its tender and most edible stages. In its infancy the mushrooms seems to be covered on all sides with pores, and is all of a color—this bright, dark red. As it grows older the upper side is still red and resembles a piece of raw meat with a strongly marked grain, and the under side, where are the pores, is of a creamy shade. No unwholesome mushrooms resemble this variety.

As to cooking, the simplest ways are always the best. A good mushroom is delicate in flavor, and strong seasoning and herbs are not an improvement. One way in which all mushrooms may be cooked is to simply fry them in butter, a generous supply, put in from time to time. They should be cooked until tender and brown, seasoned and served hot on toast. Or, better than this, after the mushrooms have become tender and brown pour over them a little fresh cream, let it come to a boil, and season and serve on toast. With a little salt and bit of paprika there is no mushroom that will not give good returns cooked in this way, except the puff ball, which is better dry.

To bake mushrooms one good way is to prepare slices of toast, cut the caps from good-sized mushrooms, place gills up on the toast, butter, pepper, and salt them, place in a very hot oven, cook until they are brown and tender, which will take but Not a drop of the delicate juice of the mushroom is lost in this way.

Mushrooms are also delicious broiled on a regular broiler, cooked for a few minutes with the cap down, then turned, and the cooking finished with the cap, which is then peppered and salted, up. They are buttered and served on hot toast. If desired, the stems, which have been removed, may be chopped or cut into small pieces, cooked in hot butter and a little cream added, as in cooking entire mushrooms, and the liquid poured over the mushrooms as they are ready to send to the table.

An appetizing breakfast dish is made by frying a few slices of bacon, and when they are nearly cooked adding the mushrooms and cooking in the fat of the bacon.

Here is a recipe for mushrooms au gratin which is good. Twelve large mushrooms are washed and drained, if necessary, or simply brushed if they are clean. The stalks are pared and chopped. A half ounce of flour is stirred with an ounce of butter over the fire for a few minutes, a pint of broth added, put over the fire and stirred until reduced to half its quantity. The chopped stalks of the mushrooms, which have been thoroughly dried in a cloth, if washed, are added with three tablespoonfuls of chopped and washed parsley, one tablespoonful of chopped and washed shallot, two pinches of salt, and one of pepper. This is cooked for eight minutes until somewhat reduced. Two tablespoonfuls of oil are placed in a sauté pan, the mushrooms in this, gill side up, the pan filled with the mixture, and the whole cooked for ten minutes in a hot oven.

M. A. TAFT.

Art of Window Dressing

WHEN a new store has been completed nowadays and the management is ready to announce a date for the opening, one of the first requisites is an up-to-date "show window dresser." Without a competent window dresser, the modern store of pretension, be its wares jewelry or dry goods, tobacco, pipes, or furniture, would no more think of opening for business than without a salesman and a cashier.

The difference is that when the time comes to hire a cashier—or cashiers—men or women are picked from a whole "woods" full of applicants, while the dresser is a much scarcer commodity, and a man for whom the owners would frequently be willing to spend what to the lay mind must seem a ridiculous sum. Frequently the dresser is imported several hundred miles from another city. More frequently he is stolen; that is, he is lured away from a rival concern by an advance in salary.

The art of dressing a show window properly is one that has come to the front only in recent years. Time was when the show windows were used simply as a sort of storehouse, even as the sub-cellars of the buildings were used. Incidentally the goods, crammed in slovenly fashion into the windows, were to show the nature of the merchandise sold in the establishment. Nothing attractive was to be seen, and those who happened to halt before them were caught, not through anything pleasing to the eye, but stopped simply to see whether what was wanted was exposed for sale.

In time the chaos of the show window was recognized as an eyesore, and then (the attempt was simultaneous throughout this city, the suggestion coming from a trade publication) store keepers realized that in the show window lay a great possibility. Even at that, none dreamed of the fine art to which window dressing would one day rise, and the prediction that the time would come when stores would nightly dress their windows for the following day's trade would have been derided. However, the severe and straight heaps of pieces of silks and cloths were mussed into a more pleasing disorder, colors were harmonized, and at least twice a year the make-up of the window was altered.

It was not until the big department stores appeared, with their wealth of different merchandise, housed in splendid, light, and airy new buildings, that the full art of window dressing began to spring up. It was then that the owners of the big establishments began to analyze the theory of window dressing, and the files of a trade paper contain the following as the conclusion arrived at:

"The object of the show window can be made to induce customers to enter the place. To gain that object we must give people something to see. To make them see we must give them something attractive—in other words, we must hold up the passing pedestrian on the street and, if he has no desire to buy, we must create in him the desire."

With that end window dressing was "on" in earnest, and each store presently had its own dresser to build up the attractions in his own tasteful way. But even then window dressing was in its infancy.

The acme of window dressing, and the key to the whole situation, appeared in a big store in Philadelphia, when the dresser of that establishment surprised every merchant in the city by a departure that was, from a trade point of view, sensational and alarming. That year a certain scarf threatened to come much into vogue, and it was this scarf, shown in an original way in the men's furnishing department of the establishment, that caused the sensation.

The entire window was lined with black velvet. The floor, the walls, and the ceiling were lined with the same dark material, and, standing in the middle of window on a rack, was a single white collar, and in it, neatly tied, the scarf that threatened popularity. The success of the move was proved in a single day. Crowds stopped in front of the flaming tie in the midst of its somber surroundings, and even the newspapers took notice of the strange decoration. The scarf jumped into popularity at once, and in modified form outlived several seasons.

In that unique decoration lay a lesson which has been learned by every window dresser now in the business with big establishments. In the case of the huge department stores it was realized as simply impossible to show off even one-tenth of the goods, or even one-tenth of the most attractive goods that were sold in the place. It was realized also that to put too many different articles in the window, be they ever so attractive, would have the effect of obscuring the merits of all, even as an "ad" in an elevated railroad car will not be read when the print is not bold and the literature on it brief as a glance.

Again, the store in Philadelphia solved a problem that still further brought forth a principle in window dressing. A new shirt was on the market, and the store came out with a show window loaded with not a thing but white starched shirts, collars, and neckties neatly attached. The founding principle of the art was unearthed on that occasion, until to-day it stands simple and bald, and therefore probably where it will stand in one hundred years from now. No matter how, from time to time, mere styles in window dressing change, the principle was established that one single, attractive article, even if the pedestrian does not want it at all, will lead him to expect equally fine things in the goods he does want. Exactly along the same laws of strength which apply to literature and to art and to oratory and to every other conceivable subject, so dressing found its strength in simple, direct channels.

Another respect in which the dresser has wrought changes is in the "form," as it were, in which he dresses his window. In former times, and even in some places at the present day, windows are dressed from top to bottom, which, in trade etiquette, is more unpardonable than to eat fish with a knife. The well-dressed window is dressed low, and it is dressed away from the glass. In other words, the goods are not jammed up hard against the pane, and they do not extend from top to bottom, but rarely more than one-third of the way up the length of the window.

The object of this is apparent. In the first place, the fact that the goods do not reach to the top of the window allows light to enter the store. Also it admits not only light from without, but a glance within and far into the store, where there are other attractions, and where there is a general building up of goods that is attractive and "catchy" to the passer-by. Another reason is the same as that which applies to writing one-third way down on the first sheet when writing a letter—it looks better. Again, and more than anything else, the general appearance of cramming a window full of goods has the effect of a woman with her fingers covered with diamonds—the very quantity causes a depreciation, a cheap and tawdry effect.

The work of dressing a window properly is not the easiest imaginable. Day in and day out men are required to furnish new and pleasing effects, and in time the resource of the ordinary man begin to fail. It is like drawing a cartoon every day of the year. Only the man born to the art succeeds in the long run. Window dressers have their own publications, they have their own societies, and their own meetings to devise new effects and to act on suggestions.

In Maiden Lane among the jewelry houses there are some of the cleverest window dressers to be found in this city, and many of them are women. In one of the stores a young woman has dressed the two windows of the place every morning for three years. She has rough sketches of the various decorations which she has used in setting forth the goods to advantage during that time, but no two sketches are alike. The young woman is incidentally a saleswoman in the place, but her salary of $2,600 is paid almost solely because of her taste in making up the window.

Asked for her opinions as to modern window dressing she brought forth her sketches. "Experiences I have none, really," she said, "but they tell me here I am the 'man behind the gun,' and that I lure the customer into the place with my handiwork as if I were a siren." And that explains in a word the duty of the window dresser—"the 'man behind the gun'—the siren."

A FORGOTTEN NAVAL CONTROVERSY

WHILE every well-wisher of the American Navy must deplore the controversy which exists between two of its best-known Admirals, he may derive some comfort from the fact that similar disputes have been by no means unknown in former years. Although the conflicts may have raged with no little fierceness at the moment, the lapse of time has fortunately effaced most of the evidences of these quarrels.

Previous to the Spanish-American war it might be said that the battle of Lake Erie was the most famous victory ever won by an American fleet. In this battle, which was fought on Sept. 10, 1813, Commodore Perry, in command of the Americans, defeated Capt. Barclay, in command of the British. Every schoolboy knows the history of the fight well, and is never weary of reading of the stirring details of that dramatic conflict, when the American commander, abandoning his crippled and shattered flagship, the Lawrence, passed in a rowboat through the fire of the British fleet, and, shifting his flag to the Niagara, soon retrieved the fortunes of war and made the enemy "ours."

The incident of the shifting of the flag and the brief dispatch in which Perry summed up the conflict have combined to secure more fame for the victory than perhaps it really deserves. McDonough's victory over the British on Lake Champlain in the following year was in reality an action reflecting more credit upon American arms than was the battle of Lake Erie. There was yet another circumstance connected with the battle of Lake Erie which had the effect of keeping its memory fresher in men's minds than the battle of Lake Champlain, namely, the dispute which arose between Perry and his second in command, Jesse D. Elliot. Although the history of this dispute is now practically forgotten, it contains a lesson which, even at this late day, we may heed with advantage.

The war of 1812 had begun most inauspiciously for the Americans along the Canadian frontier and in the lake region. Gen. Hull's expedition into Canada had proved a lamentable failure. The British held the command of Lake Erie, and, although they possessed only a few small vessels, the Americans had practically nothing to oppose to this force. Hull finally surrendered his army to the British, and at the end of the season two of the British vessels were brought down to the eastern end of the lake, where they were anchored, not far distant from Buffalo. Elliot, who was then in command of the American forces on the lake, and was stationed at Buffalo, planned a cutting-out expedition to capture these vessels. The scheme was skillfully conceived; and courageously executed. One of the vessels was captured, and the other was destroyed. Comparatively unimportant as the affair was, Elliot's success, nevertheless, secured for the Americans the command of the lake, and the gallantry of the exploit did much to encourage his somewhat despondent countrymen.

Subsequently Perry superseded Elliot in his command of the American force on Lake Erie, and several new vessels were built. Probably Elliot relinquished his command unwillingly, although it is difficult to obtain direct testimony on this point, but in the light of future events it would seem that the relations between him and his commanding officer were not of the best. The Lawrence, one of the new vessels, was selected as the flagship, while Elliot was given the command of the Niagara, a sister ship to the Lawrence. In the event of any accident to Perry, Elliot would, of course, have assumed command of the squadron.

On Sept. 10, 1813, the American squadron, consisting of nine vessels, set out from Put-in-Bay, at the western end of Lake Erie, in search of the British. The squadron had a tonnage of about 1,500, carried 54 guns, throwing a total weight of shot of some 1,500 pounds, and was manned by about 530 men. The British squadron consisted of six vessels, was manned by about 400 men, its tonnage was 885, and it carried 63 guns, throwing a total weight of shot of 822 pounds.

It will be seen that the force of the Americans was considerably superior to that of the British. The Niagara and the Lawrence combined had a greater tonnage and threw a greater weight of shot than the entire British squadron. Apparently the British were hopelessly outclassed.

The British, however, threw a greater weight of shot from their long guns than did the Americans. The armament of the American vessels consisted principally of carronades, a gun whose range was limited. At close quarters the carronade was an effective weapon, but if the British could continue to keep the Americans at a distance, the greater strength of the British in pieces of long range would have given them something of an advantage. Moreover, in proportion to its tonnage, the British fleet was strongly manned, and the disproportion between the two forces was not so great as might appear at first sight. Still, there remained a substantial margin in favor of the Americans.

When the British fleet was sighted by the Americans it held the weather gauge, but a lucky shift of wind gave the Americans the advantage. The wind was southwest, and the American squadron headed toward the west, bringing the wind on the port quarter. The British were hauled upon the port tack heading toward the southwest. The British line was strongest at the centre and weakest at the extremities. Perry accordingly placed his smaller vessels at the ends of his line of battle, while the Lawrence took the third place and the Niagara the fifth; the Caledonia—that vessel which was next in strength to the Lawrence and the Niagara—was placed fourth.

Perry was anxious to close with the enemy as soon as possible, for it was only at close range that the armaments of the Niagara and Lawrence could prove effective. He therefore crowded on all sail and stood straight for the centre of the British line. In his impetuosity, however, he failed to perceive that he was outstripping the Niagara, without whose assistance he could not hope to achieve success. The Lawrence probably held a somewhat better wind than her consorts did, or perhaps the eagerness to close on the part of her commander improved her rate of sailing. Perry soon found himself engaged in a desperate struggle with the British centre. The British concentrated their fire upon the unfortunate Lawrence, and, although Perry handled his vessel well and fought with determination, his situation was momentarily becoming more critical.

The Caledonia now contrived to close up and engage the Hunter, one of the Lawrence's antagonists, but the Niagara, which could have rendered the most effective assistance, still lagged behind, where her carronades were practically useless.

The injuries to the Lawrence had now become so serious that Perry was compelled to choose between either surrender or abandonment. Of 136 men 83 were killed or wounded. The vessel was practically helpless, all her rigging having been shot away. Leaving the Lawrence in charge of her First Lieutenant, Yarnall, Perry, in a rowboat manned by four men, set out for the Niagara, then about half a mile distant. Although he had to pass through the fire of the British fleet he accomplished his perilous journey without accident.

Perry at once dispatched Elliot in a boat to take charge of the smaller vessels, which were lagging somewhat behind, at the rear of the American line, with instructions to close up. He himself took command of the Niagara, headed her for the British line, and found no difficulty in closing at once. The Lawrence had in the meanwhile struck her colors, but the British were unable to take possession.

The British vessels had suffered severely in their contest with the Lawrence, and when the Niagara, practically unharmed, engaged them at close quarters the issue was soon decided. In a quarter of an hour all the vessels of the British fleet had struck.

In his official report of the action Perry, naturally elated by his victory, and in a spirit of generosity, commended Elliot's conduct during the engagement, but subsequently, upon reconsideration, made very unflattering comments upon the behavior of his second in command. Elliot resented these reflections, his friends took up the quarrel, and a large portion of the navy ranged itself under the banner of one or the other contestant.

The partisans of Perry charged that it was craven fear of danger that kept Elliot lagging in the rear, while his commander was fighting for his life, surrounded on all sides by British vessels. Elliot's friends retorted that this charge was made to cloak the reckless impetuosity of a leader who, regardless of the position of the vessels in his line of battle, rashly ventured to precipitate an attack, hoping thereby to secure the lion's share of glory for himself, when, by the exercise of a little self-restraint, he might have obtained the co-operation of his Lieutenants. To accuse the hero of the cutting-out expedition of cowardice was an act so unreasonable that it called for no refutation.

Another serious accusation made against Elliot was that he purposely held back, intending to close up when the Lawrence should have struck and her commander was a prisoner or else dead. The command of the fleet then devolving upon Elliot, he could have rallied the American vessels, which, with the exception of the Lawrence, had suffered practically no injury, and then easily have crushed the British fleet, weakened as it was by its conflict with the Lawrence. The Nation would then have acclaimed him as a hero, redeeming the incapacity of his leader by the display of that resource and ability the exercise of which the arbitrary rules of seniority and rank had hitherto prevented.

Critics of a more moderate type, while forbearing to accuse Elliot of cowardice or of the intention to withhold needed assistance from his commander, blamed him severely for the inefficient manner in which he had handled his ship. Elliot finally reached the conclusion that his position would be intolerable unless his character were cleared by a court of inquiry. At his application a court was summoned in 1818. While the court exonerated Elliot from cowardice, it condemned his course during the action. However, the matter had been settled, after a fashion, and the memories of the quarrel gradually faded away.

That good relations should exist between a commanding officer and his subordinates is the tritest of platitudes, but unfortunately there are times when the most elementary principles by which success can be won are disregarded. That a personal friendship should exist between a commander and his Lieutenants is often out of the question, but the subordinate can at least render loyal support and intelligent obedience. In these respects Elliot was certainly found wanting at the battle of Lake Erie.

Perry has been placed in the pantheon of our naval heroes, and it would be a rash hand which would venture to disturb that stately figure on its pedestal. But Perry's subsequent career demonstrated that he was a man of imperious disposition with whom it was no easy matter to work in harmony, and on one occasion he was challenged to a duel by one of his officers on whom he had inflicted a slight. Men's motives are of course difficult to gauge, but it seems not unlikely that Perry regarded the encounter with the British fleet as a chance of demonstrating his own intrepidity and dash—which no one had ever doubted—rather than an opportunity of achieving a success, outwardly perhaps less brilliant, but won by adhering to the sound principles which govern naval warfare, and won at a comparatively small loss to his own side. It is easy to point out the advantages of a capacity for self-effacement; to be endowed with capacity is another matter, but in so far as a naval officer recognises the fact that it is the navy and not his personal feelings which he should consider first, in so far will the renown of our navy and of its officers be enhanced.

RICHARD A. ZEREGA.

Diagnosed the "Panhandler's" Case.

The Man with the Thirst—Say, boss, I hain't had a bite to eat for three days; could you give me a few pennies?

The Man with the Experience—That's exactly the same effect it has on me. Sometimes I can't eat a bite for five days after.

Tragic History of an Abandoned House.

THE abandonment, after nearly a century and a quarter of occupancy, of the old Reynolds house, near Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., and the turning of it over to decay and ruin and the tenancy of bats and owls and wandering cattle, recalls to old dwellers in that part of the State the strange and dramatic story with which the landmark is associated, and which it would seem should entitle it to a better fate.

This house was built in 1777, by Henry Reynolds, who was one of the sufferers by the burning of Peekskill by the British, all of his property there being destroyed. Driven from Westchester County by this misfortune, he went to Orange County and settled near the headwaters of the Ramapo, where he built a frame house, which was called pretentious for that early day. Reynolds was a son-in-law of the Henry Fowler who figured prominently in the history of Westchester County, having been one of the original proprietors of East Chester, a member of the New York Assembly during the stormy times of the Revolution, and a member of the Continental Congress.

Reynolds, although a Quaker, enlisted as a minute man in the defense of the Hudson Highlands, and participated in the historic storming of Stony Point. This part of the State was a stronghold for Tories during the Revolution, who, under the leadership of the infamous Claudius Smith, the "Tory Cowboy," plundered and murdered the patriot families and kept the settlements in a state of constant terror. Henry Reynolds was so outspoken and demonstrative in behalf of the patriot cause that he was a conspicuous mark for the enmity of the Smith gang and other outlaws, whose lurking places were in the mountains about Monroe and Chester, and several attempts were made upon his life.

He was one of the leading men who at last began a determined and systematic campaign against the Tory marauders, whose leader in 1779 had a price put upon his head by Gov. Clinton. Smith was captured, with several of his gang, and was hanged at Goshen in the same year. The leadership of the gang then fell to a son of Claudius Smith, who swore vengeance against Reynolds and others who had been instrumental in bringing his father to the gallows.

For three years after the hanging of Claudius Smith, Reynolds succeeded in escaping the vengeance of the Tory gang, although his house was often attacked by them. One night in July, 1782, he was awakened by a knocking at his door. To his query as to "who was there," he received the reply that it was the commander of a detachment of American soldiers who were seeking deserters from Washington's army, a portion of which was in camp three miles from the Reynolds place, the locality being known to this day as "The Camp."

Thrown off his guard, the patriot Quaker hastily dressed himself, opened the door, and went back to get a light. As he struck the flint in the tinder box and lighted a candle he recognized the Tory Edward Roblin and another one named Benjamin Kelley. There were three others, strangers to him. Seeing that he had been duped, Reynolds felled Kelley and Roblin to the floor, and made a dash for the open door. He was captured and overpowered by the others. The noise brought Mrs. Reynolds, her twelve-year-old daughter Phoebe, her younger son Caleb, and the bound boy upon the scene. Reynolds, struggling with his assailants, shouted to the bound boy to run and summon aid, but the Tories seized the boy and frightened him so that during all the succeeding outrages of the night he stood motionless and speechless against the wall at one end of the room.

Mrs. Reynolds, who was in delicate health, swooned when she entered the room and saw her husband at the mercy of the outlaws. The boy Caleb, young as he was, endeavored to render some aid to his father, and he was knocked down by the Tory Roblin, and thrown unconscious into the ashes on the hearth of the broad stone fireplace. The girl Phoebe fought desperately to protect her father, but while two of the gang held her the others swung the big wrought-iron crane of the fireplace out from the chimney jamb, tied a rope around Reynolds's neck, fastened the other end to the crane, and drew their victim up until his toes were off the floor and dangled in the ashes. There they left him suspended, supposing he had been strangled to death, and went to the other parts of the house, ransacking it for plunder.

Left thus to herself Phoebe hastily cut the rope by which her father was suspended, and removed the noose from his neck. Finding that he was not dead, although he was unconscious, she dragged him to a bed in one corner of the room, lifted him upon it, and succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. A moment later the Tory Roblin returned to the room. Discovering what Phoebe had done, he summoned the others. The girl, brandishing the butcher's knife with which she had cut the rope, placed herself in front of her still helpless father. Roblin thrust his sword deep into her breast. She wrenched the sword from the Tory's hand, and before she was disarmed had wounded him severely. She then threw herself upon her father to protect him from the weapons of the gang. The Tories stabbed her in half a dozen different places, and tore her clothing almost entirely off her body before they forced her from the bed and hurled her, bleeding from her many wounds, into a far corner of the room, where she lay, as they believed, dying.

Mrs. Reynolds had recovered from her swoon by this time. She crawled to the hearth, and took the still unconscious boy Caleb from the ashes, and held him in her arms, moaning for mercy for her husband. Disregarding her agonized appeals, the Tories took Reynolds from the bed, again hanged him from the crane, stabbed him several times with their swords, and resumed their plundering of the house. In spite of her wounds, the men had no sooner left the room than Phoebe went again to the aid of her father, and once more cut him down. She attempted to carry him from the house, when he slipped from her arms and fell wearily to the floor.

The noise brought the Tory gang quickly back to the room, where they found Phoebe lying on the prostrate and unconscious form of her father, mingling her blood with his. With oaths they thrust their swords again and again into the Quaker's body, and Phoebe received additional wounds while endeavoring to ward the blades from her father. The assassins at last dragged the girl away and thrust the Quaker's limp body into a large wooden chest—which is still in the possession of a descendant of Reynolds in Sullivan County—and closed the lid down upon it. They then departed with their plunder, having first rolled a rock against the door and set fire to the house in two places. The flames were extinguished by the girl Phoebe. Then, returning to her father, she stanched and bound up his wounds, and started out to give the alarm to neighbors.

A party quickly formed and pursued the Tories. They were overtaken in the mountains south of Chester and three of the gang were killed, Roblin and another alone escaping. Roblin fled to Canada, and that was the end of the Claudius Smith gang. The doctor from Goshen found thirty dangerous sword wounds on Reynolds's body. One ear was nearly severed from his head and one arm was so badly hacked that the use of it was never recovered. The girl, Phoebe, had eleven bad wounds, two of which, one in the breast and one in the head, were so dangerous that the girl's life was long despaired of. The bound boy never recovered from the fright the Tories gave him and died from brain fever a few days later.

The day after the outrageous assault on the Quaker's family Mrs. Reynolds gave birth to a child. It was a girl. The baby lived, grew to womanhood, and became the mother of the well-known Wales family of Sullivan County, Reynolds having removed to that county soon after the Revolution, and where that daughter married Blake Wales, who became a famous physician and surgeon of the southern tier. The boy, Caleb, grew up and was a soldier under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812. Phoebe married Jeremiah Drake in Sullivan County and prominent families of the Delaware and Neversink Valleys are descended from her. She lived to be eighty-three years old.

The Reynolds farm and the old house, the scene of that night's terrible ordeal, are now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Gignoux of New York. The broad stone chimney, in the fireplace of which the patriot Quaker was twice hanged from the crane, is tumbling down. The iron crane was removed years ago by one of the Wales family, it is said, in whose possession it now is.

1901

A GROWER OF GRAPES AND SAVINGS BANKS

IF you will take the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and on the other side board a trolley car bearing the cabalistic sign "Dutch Kills," and get off at the corner nearest 181 Academy Street, scarce half an hour from the heart of the city, you will find at that address a great, square, three-story, red-brick house set at one end of a long, old-fashioned garden.

In this house lives a man very well known in educational circles of this country, and likewise to educational bureaus of many foreign Governments, and to European societies interested in sociological investigation. He is J. H. Thiry, the man who introduced the school savings banks into America.

M. Thiry is a Frenchman, a native of Belgium, where he was born eighty years ago, and although he has been a citizen of New York since 1859, a breath of Old World atmosphere still lingers about the place, while the flavor of France is in his accent, and his garden, with long grape arbors overhanging the neatest of paths, is distinctly and typically French.

M. Thiry has two absorbing passions—grapes and school savings banks. The grapevine arbors in the kitchen garden are there only for ornament. In the next block is the real vineyard, a plot of several acres, in the heart of Long Island City, in which half a hundred choice varieties are ripening in the September sun. Here the old man loves to walk with a basket on his arm and half a dozen children at his heels, clipping here and there a precocious bunch for the table, and handing out every second one to a small boy or girl.

For many years M. Thiry was the only man in this section of America who made wine. Up to three years ago he made claret, champagne, and red wines, in a building in his own vineyard. However, it always cost him more than it would to buy the wine, and three years ago he decided to have his fun some other way. Being a Frenchman, he cannot do without his wine, but his cellar is now making acquaintance with the products of California and Ohio, in place of those of Long Island.

Though no longer an active winemaker, a stroll with M. Thiry on a pleasant afternoon in Autumn will be productive of many interesting bits of grape lore. A few years ago at the Mineola Fair—that old and famous agricultural show of Long Island—the old man took the prize for the greatest number of varieties of grapes grown on Long Island and ripe at the same time. He had fifty-three varieties on exhibit, and he shows you how, when he decides to ripen a bunch for the fair, he ties it up in a bag, just as the grapes begin to form. Then no marauding fingers pick away the best grapes from the maturing cluster. Neither birds nor insects molest, and the grapes on that bunch, protected from cold and dust, grow large and velvety and exceedingly fine.

He tells you, too, that the large varieties are table grapes; they are merely globes of water, held together with a little sugar, while the small, meaty varieties are best for wines, preserves, and jelies. He tells you how grapes that you are going to make into wine should be gathered when the sun is high, so that they will be sweet, and how it is the sun that puts sweetness into all kinds of fruit. A strawberry ripened in the shade may be beautiful and fully ripe, but it will be sour.

And that reminds him how he had some bushels of ripe strawberries once, and he thought he would experiment. So he told his man to put them in the press, and they would see what kind of wine they would make. And when the juice was pressed out he tested it with that curious little instrument, Beaume's glucometer, which registers the sugar in the juice as a thermometer registers the temperature, and the glucometer stood at zero. There was no sugar in the juice. So the strawberry mash was fed to the pigs, and he found out afterward that there is no sugar in the juice of a strawberry, the sugar being all in the skin, which, of course, had remained behind when the juice was pressed out.

The same variety of grapes taste differently in different soils, that being the reason, of course, why certain wines can be made in certain localities and not elsewhere. But M. Thiry thinks it rather impertinent for the grape to taste of tar sometimes just because he tars a post to preserve it, and then puts it up to support a grapevine.

When M. Thiry made wine he combined three varities of champagne, and the quality of the wine depended on the way they blended. In the old country, sometimes, he says, the secret of certain brands has remained in one family for generations. He used to convert twelve tons of grapes into wine at a time, and it took three barrels of granulated sugar to do it. It takes fourteen pounds of Concord grapes to make a gallon of juice. He has made fine sherry wine by buying "dry" grape raisins, letting them lie in water for two days, and then putting them in the press.

And so on, and so on, will the old man talk—a perfect running rivulet of grape lore. And meanwhile, as he strolls between the tall trellises on either hand, the worms and caterpillars drop affectionately down upon him, until he is slowly becoming dotted with them. He seems oblivious of the fact, and when he runs squarely into a spider web, the vicious denizen of which hangs suspended just beside his nose, he turns calmly to talk, with this ornament hanging from the edge of his straw hat.

"M. Thiry," I say at last, nervously, "there is a spider very close to your face."

"Bien, oui, they know me," says he cranquilly. From which I gather that the spider has just come down to make him a friendly call.

There is an aged giant of a pear tree in this New York York vineyard which was an American pioneer. More than a hundred years ago a Colonial florist had his nurseries on this spot, and he imported this tree with others from Europe. Thousands of pear trees have been propagated from its cuttings. Its old companions are dead and gone generations ago. It has grown too old to bear, though sometimes a few scattered and withered little pears still drop from its boughs of a Summer. But still the old tree that lived when Washington did waves its giant branches above this Long Island garden, not very materially changed from its aspect when the tree was planted.

In another corner there is a mighty weeping willow which looks at least half a century old. One day a little schoolboy of the neighborhood, tagging after M. Thiry, as usual, asked for a willow switch. When he had cut and trimmed it for him, the boy asked if it would grow if he put it in the ground. M. Thiry told him it would, if he watered it for a while. Sixteen years later the boy's father sold his home to M. Thiry. Pointing to the great weeping willow he said: "Do you remember the switch you gave Henry one day? There it is." So the switch he gave the boy now shades one end of his ground.

Every Spring M. Thiry raises 10,000 pansy plants at one corner of the vineyard. He is excessively fond of pansies, but as he cannot possibly use 10,000 of them he gives them to all his tenants to put in their front yards. Then he goes to some public school building, and, asking the teachers in each grade to pick out some likely boys, he takes them to the pansy beds and gives each one all the plants he can carry, instructing them, meanwhile how to take good care of them.

"When you implant a love for cultivating plants in any human breast," says M. Thiry, "you have done something to elevate the race. You never saw a bad character, of either sex, who loved gardening. A scamp may buy flowers, but he never grows them."

Parenthetically, another of M. Thiry's sayings is:

"You can't eat too many grapes. When the grapes are ripe in France the doctors take their vacations."

And still another:

"The habit of saving is an essential part of a true education."

This is what M. Thiry says when he turns to the subject of school savings banks. It was in 1885 that M. Thiry, retiring from business as a New York bookseller, was made a School Director of Long Island City. He then introduced the system of school savings banks, and it has always remained a part of the school system of that section of the city.

From 1885 to 1900 the school children of Long Island City deposited altogether $110,000. The system has spread until it is now in practice in 732 schools of 90 cities of 18 States in America. The pupils of those schools have had on deposit $876,229.65, and they have to-day a cash balance of $335,528. The system spreads slowly, as most School Boards and School Superintendents are constantly changing, and thus far there has been no school legislation making it a compulsory part of the school curriculum. Even so, it is easy to see that this genial, vine-growing, winemaking French citizen has had a great influence in forming the character of the school children of America.

"When I came to this country," said M. Thiry, "I saw that the children had more money to spend than the children of any other country in the world, and they were allowed more freedom in its expenditure. They were extravagant and thoughtless in spending it, and this was developing a dangerous trait of character in them. I don't want to make children misers. I wouldn't deprive the child of his candy. The best proof of that is that I myself am never without candy in my pocket. But if the child has a nickel to spend, teach him to put at least a penny of it in the savings bank. Teach him, whatever he has, to save part of it.

"It is not what a man earns, but what he saves, that puts him beyond the reach of want. The masses know how to earn money better than they know how to save it. That is the first great benefit of the school savings bank—the incubation of habits of thrift and self-control throughout the child's school life.

"The secondary benefit," he continued, "is the way in which the school savings bank combats the cigarette habit. I have had hundreds of letters from teachers and Superintendents, telling me that cigarette smoking in the school had been reduced 75 per cent. since the introduction of the bank. Incite the children first to save for some specific object. Encourage, for instance, the spendthrift boy to save for a bicycle. Then, in times of great calamity, like the Galveston disaster, let them find out what a pleasure it is to be able to relieve distress with money that is their very own.

"Why, such an effect has it had here that some young mothers, who themselves saved their first pennies in the Long Island City school savings bank, have asked teachers, when their babies were tiny things, if they might begin sending in such small change as they could save weekly, to have a balance ready for the baby when he grew up."

The Penny Provident Fund is a child of the school savings bank. This has been adopted by charitable associations in seventy-six different cities, volunteer workers taking charge of the pennies of poor children in places where the public schools did not do it. In the penny provident banks there are now over 58,000 depositors, who have deposited nearly half a million.

M. Thiry is the recognized and only authority on this subject in America. At his own expense and with much trouble he collects and publishes the statistics every year and Government officials often appeal to him for information. On the wall hangs his portrait, exquisitely done upon a Sevres panel, the gift of the Government of France. The Minister of the Interior, who has charge of the public instruction in France, had requested much information of M. Thiry, and in recognition of his courtesy had the souvenir, unique of its kind, made in the Government factory at Sevres.

A few years ago M. Thiry's wife, the partner of a long life, died. After a time M. Thiry married a young and handsome woman, and now a blue-eyed little shaver in dresses trails at his heels through the grapery and a two months old girl lies in the cradle. When this young lady was baptized a grown-up grandson and a granddaughter-in-law of her father stood as sponsors for their little aunt.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

The New Era in Denmark

THERE has recently taken place in Denmark a peaceable, and yet a sensational, political revolution, which is likely to have as great historical significance as that of 1848, which gave to the little kindom its "Grundlov," or first written Constitution. Like that epoch-creating event, too, the present movement marks a big gain for liberalism and for the greater political rights of the people.

One point of interest which the change will have for this country is the fact that the new régime in Copenhagen will undoubtedly do its utmost to accelerate the consummation of the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands by the United States. It is well known in Denmark that Christian IX., for personal reasons coupled with a not unworthy disinclination to see any further dismembering of his already reduced dominions, has been unalterably opposed to the sale of the islands. It is equally well known that on the contrary, perceiving Germany's mania for colonial aggrandizement and sympathizing keenly with the struggle of the Danes in Sleswick against Germanization, King Christian cherished the idea of "swapping" that duchy, or province, which was wrested from Denmark in 1864 by Prussia, for the Danish possessions in the West Indies.

Nor was Germany unwilling—for St. Thomas would make an excellent coaling station—but the decided attitude of the United States in opposition to a European power obtaining a foothold in the Western World precluded the consummation of this plan.

The new Danish régime dates from July 15 last. On that day the King returned from Carlsbad, and on the following morning he demanded the resignation of Premier Schested and called upon Dr. Deuntzer to form a new Cabinet. Dr. Deuntzer, after some difficulties, succeeded in naming a Ministry which met the King's approval.

The different portfolios were distributed as follows: Dr. Deuntzer, Premier and Secretary of State; Enevold Sörensen, Secretary of the Interior; Adler Alberti, Attorney General; Ole Hansen, Secretary of Agriculture; Christensen-Stadil, Secretary of Commerce and Education; Col. Madsen, Secretary of War; Christopher Hage, Secretary of Treasury; Victor Hörup, Secretary of Traffic.

All of the members of the Liberal Ministry are men of fearless conviction, patriots who have the welfare of their country sincerely at heart. Most of them also have sprung from the "bonde," or peasant, class, and are sons of the soil. Dr. Deuntzer, the Premier, is comparatively unknown. His record, however, is clean, and he is an excellent scholar, as well as a man of the world. Enevold Sörensen is a journalist and controls a paper in Kolding.

Adler Alberti, the Attorney General, is a very brilliant man. He is the leader of the group sneeringly called "Overöberne" by the more rabid Radicals. I have said that Alberti was Attorney General, but this designation does not exactly suit. His title is "Justits Minister," which corresponds to the Lord High Chancellor of England, although really there is no true equivalent for the office in the English language.

Ole Hansen, the new Secretary of Agriculture, is a farmer, nothing else. Christensen-Stadil is a scholar and a good orator. An amusing anecdote is going the round of the Scandinavian press about him. It relates to the days when he, as a young man, attended Gedved Seminary. He was exceptionally studious and somewhat of a recluse. This made him a butt of ridicule to the less scholarly inclined, and one day one of them, in a spirit of fun, said to him:

"Stadil, if you continue to study as you have started, you will end in the King's Cabinet."

"That, S—," replied Stadil, "is my ambition!"

A roar of laughter greeted the announcement, but Christensen-Stadil, like Calhoun, kept his promise.

Col. Madsen, the Secretary of War, is comparatively unknown to the public. He is a brave and experienced soldier, a veteran of 1864. Hörup, the Secretary of Traffic, is probably the most popular man in Denmark. He is the chief of the great Liberal party, the owner of the Politiken, the best-edited paper in Copenhagen, of which Dr. Edward Brandes is the associate editor. But for Hörup it is doubtful if the present result would ever have been achieved. Every time the Liberals score a victory in the Parliamentary elections, great crowds assemble outside of the offices of the Politiken on Astergade and enthusiastically call on Hörup for a speech. In private life he is as plain as Pericles. He detests conventionality, abhors snobbery, and mercilessly ridicules all those mediæval ideas of "respectability," which the bourgeoisie in Denmark still fondly adheres to.

The crisis, which resulted in the formation of the new Ministry, was not altogether unexpected in Denmark. It had been delayed for over a decade in open defiance of both people and Constitution, and the situation was becoming intolerable. People unfamiliar with Danish political affairs can hardly realize the immense political significance of the change. It is the result of twenty years of unceasing, bitter strife against a party and a Government which has flagrantly violated the Constitution, which was granted in 1848 by Frederick VII. The anniversary of its granting, June 5, the people celebrate as a national holiday, and the "grundlovfesten" is one of the institutions of Denmark.

The Parliament of Denmark is composed of two branches, the "Landsthing," (upper house,) and the "Folkething," (lower house,) and both of these together form the "Rigsdag," without whose sanction no taxes can be levied, and no law revoked or established. As the Folkething is elected by popular suffrage, it is to be presumed to represent the people's wishes, yet the minority of Estrup ruled for years, although it had lost the confidence of the Rigsdag, and, with the King's connivance, kept the machinery of State going by what is known as a "Provisorium." That is, the Ministry levied taxes without asking the Rigsdag for authority; it engaged also in expensive enterprises, such as, for example, the fortification of Copenhagen, not only without the sanction of the Parliamentary body, but in spite of it.

The Danes, however, are a patient people. They determined to play a waiting policy, and meanwhile the Liberals saw their strength gradually growing. At their head stood five men—Hörup, Berg, Högsbro, Alberti, and Count Holstein-Ledreborg. These men—called "Gemmenbrudets Mænd"—aimed to pierce the armor of stupid bureaucracy that had brought ruin upon the country in 1864. Between them and the old school a conflict ensued which increased in intensity until now there is no such thing as a Conservative party left.

Christian IX., an old man, brought up in the traditions of the old school, and surrounded by a coterie of aristocrats who sorrowfully bewail the passing of the "good old days," kept up the struggle as long as he could. But as the days went by he began to see the futility of a minority in total antagonism with the people and without any parliamentary support, and the "revolution" of July 15 followed.

This event occasioned a sensation not alone in Denmark, but also in Sweden and Norway. The ultra-aristocrats prophesy the speedy ruin of the country, and one of the most fanatic of the Conservatives, Gen. Bahnson, formerly Secretary of War, is said to be preparing to execute his oath, made years ago, to emigrate, if ever a Liberal Ministry came into power. The jubilation of the Liberals, however, is great, and has even reconciled them to the old King.

Yet, mixed with their joy is a tinge of sadness, which gives the triumph a flavor of bitterness, for, of the five leaders who organized the struggle which has just terminated in victory, only one will reap the reward of his sacrificing labors. Berg, the brilliant debater, is dead; Count Holstein-Ledreborg, an aristocrat by birth, but a democrat at heart, is in voluntary exile; senility has claimed old Högsbro, and Alberti is still haunted by the vision of possible compromise. Hörup stands to-day as the real leader of "Young Denmark."

It is believed that Denmark under its new and progressive Ministry, in thorough sympathy with both King and nation, will now enter upon an era of prosperity and progress which will revive the old spirit of national glory, and make the country worthy its illustrious dead—of Canute and Marguerite, of Holsberg, Andersen, Aersted, and Thorwaldsen.

HAROLD CARLENIUS PETERSEN.

NEW YORK'S UNIQUE CHARITIES

NEW YORK is a centre of charitable organizations and institutions, just as it is of everything else; so much so that their names alone fill seventy-two closely printed pages of a recent publication. The tributary population is so vast that associations of people can be formed interested in almost everything imaginable. In consequence New York has all sorts of unique and somewhat obscure charities outside the beaten tracks whose like are not to be found elsewhere in this country.

For instance, there is the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, which was organized away back in 1798. It aids "any industrious poor widow of good character, with two children under twelve, who is not assisted by the authorities." This is a society which might treble its usefulness if it would remove its restrictions, among which is the provision that it carries on active work only in the Winter. Its management is in the hands of people of social standing, who make no effort to increase the income of the society, depending entirely upon an old endowment.

Then, too, there are here societies for the relief of widows and children of Germans, of Baptist ministers, of Episcopalian ministers, of deceased clergymen, of German Odd Fellows, of Masons, of medical men, of soldiers, of sailors, of Lutheran ministers, of German Masons, a society for the relief of widows and women with sick husbands, and another for the relief of "Poor Missions, and Poor Ministers and Their Widows and Orphans." There are also societies for the relief of artists, actors, musicians, members of the Chamber of Commerce, stage dancers, and a society for the purpose of providing the funeral expenses of deceased journalists when required.

Edith's Summer Home, at Belle Isle, South Norwalk, Conn., was presented to the New York Training School for Nurses by O. H. Northcote, in memory of his wife, as a vacation home for trained nurses, teachers, and governesses. A Home Hotel Association, up on St. Ann's Avenue, where aged authors, teachers, artists, or men or women of any profession may find a home if without means of support, is a novel charity.

At the corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street there is a Home for Old Men and Aged Couples who, "having been accustomed to the comforts of life, through loss of property or other causes, find themselves in their old age without means of support," and, furthermore, belong to the Episcopal Church. A little further down the avenue is the Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged Indigent Females of the City of New York, which "maintains a home for gentlewomen of the class indicated in the title," and where "none are received who have lived as servants." The Ten Cent Society is likewise organized "to help those reared in comfort who, through misfortune or sickness, are reduced to poverty." The Havens Relief Fund is intended to reach much the same class. It was left by the late Charles G. Havens, and is very carefully administered for the temporary relief of almoners who are in no way members of the dependent or mendicant classes, but who are suffering from unexpected misfortune. The fund is administered entirely without compensation, and there is no way to obtain relief from the society except by securing the attention of some Trustee.

The subject of the administration of trust funds would make an interesting chapter in the history of charitable effort. For instance, there are the Smith charities, up in Massachusetts. Oliver Smith of Hatfield left a fortune to be administered by a board to be elected by the towns of Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst, and Williamsburg, in Hampshire County, and Deerfield, Greenfield, and Whately in Franklin County. The beneficiaries are indigent boys, girls, and widows residing in these towns. Boys and girls who are orphans, or have not a good home, are required by the will to be bound out in respectable families under proper safeguards. The boys are to be taught a trade and the girls to receive good domestic training. Each boy, at any time within six years after attaining his majority, may receive a loan of $500 on furnishing good security, and if he pays the interest at 5 per cent. punctually for five years, the obligation is then canceled. If he marries during his apprenticeship he forfeits it all. The girl beneficiaries of the fund receive $300 as a marriage portion. The donor also provided that widows with children might receive $50 a year, but he strongly discouraged a repeated bestowal of the sum. To indigent young women in any of the eight towns might also be extended under certain conditions a marriage portion of $50.

Benjamin Franklin left a will very similar to this early in the last century. He bequeathed the sum of £1,000 each to the Cities of Philadelphia and Boston; "to loan young, married artificers, under the age of twenty-five, who have faithfully served their apprenticeship." It is already impossible to administer this fund in accordance with the terms of the will. For some years this fund has been accumulating in the hands of the Philadelphia board, and it will require an act of Legislature to authorize a change in the administration of the fund. In Boston the board voted quite recently $322,000 for the establishment of a trades school, leaving $119,000 in the fund. For some reason this order was almost immediately reversed; but the figures, compared with the original $5,000, give an instructive glimpse at the rate of increase of trust funds.

In England "the dead hand" has become such a burden when grasping bequests made useless by the flight of centuries that a special department of government has been created, called the Charities Commissioners. It is their duty to lay before Parliament a complete statement of all such trust funds; their history, the reasons why they have now become inoperative, together with well-considered plans for the useful diversion of the fund to other channels. For instance, the guilds, numerous and powerful in the Middle Ages, received bequests of trust funds for their benefit. With the passage of centuries these funds have swelled to mammoth proportions, while the guilds have passed out of existence. The doctrine that the State has a right to regulate gifts for charitable purposes is called the "cypres" doctrine, and a bill embodying it was introduced in the State Legislature last Winter. This was Senate Bill No. 398, which provided that "wherever it shall appear to the (Supreme) court that circumstances have so changed since the execution of an instrument containing a gift, grant, bequest, or devise to religious, educational, charitable, or benevolent uses as to render impracticable or inexpedient a literal compliance with the terms of such instrument, the court may, upon application of a person or corporation interested," make an order directing such administration of the bequest as shall in the judgment of the court most effectually accomplish the general purpose of the instrument. "The bill failed of passage, but indicates that a need in that line is beginning to be felt here."

Another trust fund in this city is the Sands Fund, the interest of which is to be used by the Episcopal Bishop of New York at his discretion, for the relief of the needy. Then there is the Leake and Watts Orphan House, of which the Trustees are, ex officio, the Mayor and Recorder of the City of New York, the rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, the senior minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and the minister of the First Presbyterian Church, all in New York. This orphan house, which is near Yonkers, accommodates 200 children, who are educated and taught a trade until the age of fifteen. The institution was founded in 1835, and there is an association of many years' standing called the Leake and Watts Association, which is a sort of club formed of men who have been inmates of the institution. It was the same man, John G. Leake, who left the bequest for the Leake Dole of Bread, a quaint, old-time charity. The dole of sixty-seven loaves is made every Saturday to the poor at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, at 46 Varick Street. This is the only example in this country of a form of benevolence very common in England.

The inquiry department of the Salvation Army is a unique charity. It traces lost and wandering relatives, and forwards to them communications from their families and friends. The army comes in contact with a class of people often entirely unreached by other agencies; its officers are constantly being transferred from one point to another, and it is in touch with its branches in all parts of the country, so that it is well fitted for this kind of work.

Among the institutions for medical aid is the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, supported at Saranac Lake, for workingmen and women attacked by consumption. Then there is the Deaf and Dumb School on West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, the first institution in the United States where the dumb were taught to speak. The floating hospital ships of St. John's Guild are too well known to require comment, although unique of their kind.

There are many charities for crippled children in New York. The Children's Aid Society has nineteen large schools for children unable to make use of the public schools, and many of these are cripples. The Woman's Auxiliary Guild for Crippled Children has maintained a colony of fifty-three crippled children for the past two months amid the sunshine and sea breezes of Long Beach. Besides the outing, the children have had an hour of instruction each day, and an hour of manual training, in which they did basket work, sewing and embroidery, and lanterns, screens, and candlesticks in Venetian iron.

Probably few people know of the Craig Colony, conducted by the State at Sonyea, Livingston County, for epileptics. The inmates live in cottages and are partially self-supporting, and there are farms, gardens, a hothouse, and forcing beds, a brick plant, and a little village of the buildings necessary for the accommodation of over 600 patients and their attendants.

The State has another little-known institution in the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Iroquois, Erie County. The remnants of the mighty Six Nations are scattered about through the State on reservations. They are self-supporting, receiving no direct aid either from the State or National Government. Therefore the State has assumed the same duty toward destitute Indian children that it performs toward the same class in other races. The asylum has about 100 inmates, and is said to exert a beneficent influence in the way of promoting interest in education among the Indians of the State, especially those of the Cattaraugus reservation, upon which it is situated.

New York charity probably relieves members of every race and nationality known. For instance, the Legal Aid Society at its Seaman's branch last year, gave legal aid to seamen from sixty-one different countries, ranging from Iceland to the Soudan. There are immigrant aid societies for every race that comes to these shores, English, French, German, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Porto Rican, Russian, Scandinavian, Syrian, Scotch, Spanish, or Swiss. There are several Cuban aid societies, sprung up since the late war, and two new ones were incorporated in this city during the past year—the Cuban Orphan Society and the Cuban Home Training School.

Not content with the variety that comes to its doors, New York goes out to hunt for objects of charity. There is a Colonization Society, formed "to colonize, with their own consent, people of color from the United States to the coast of Africa, and through them to civilize and Christianize the African tribes."

There are 127 local missions in the city, and in addition nearly all the great home and foreign church mission boards have their headquarters in this city. At 142 West Twenty-first Street there is a home where Catholic priests who wish to leave their Church are received as guests until they can establish themselves. Since its establishment seventy priests have taken advantage of it, and the famous Nun of Kenmare was a guest there when she left her Church.

There are all sorts of queer miscellaneous charities. There is a Christmas Tree Association; a society for enabling poor Israelites to celebrate passover week; a Sheltering Arms, which "takes in all homeless children for whom no other institution provides"; a Church mission for deaf-mutes, which holds religious services in the sign language; the "Alter Ego," to "assist refined young persons to continue their studies"; the "Bible and Fruit Mission," organized to present Bibles and fruit to the sick in the public hospitals; the Travelers' Aid Society, to protect young women who are strangers in the city by directing them to suitable lodging places; a Ladies' Fuel Society; a Boot and Coal Club; a society to extend pecuniary aid without interest to students of Vassar College; numerous free burial societies; a Chinese Young Men's Christian Association; a "Christian Police Association," to "promote the welfare of policemen, active or retired," of which neither Justice Jerome nor Recorder Goff is a member; a "Phil-African Liberators' League," for the "peaceful extinction of the internal slave trade of Africa"; a "Hope Hall," for discharged State prison convicts; a Surgical Appliance Fund Association, to purchase artificial limbs for cripples; a home for shipbuilders; "Johnny's Memorial," a home for deformed children, which is a part of the Church Community of St. Johnland, a village on Long Island of 20 buildings and 200 inmates afflicted in various ways.

There is a Home for Narcotic Inebriates; a Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild; "Robin's Nest," a home for convalescent ruptured and crippled children; a free drug store, where the city fills prescriptions given out by its physicians; a "People's Palace," down on Grand Street, to afford educational and social advantages to young men and women; a "Parents' Association," "to afford to parents opportunities for co-operation and consultation, so that all may have the wisdom and experience of each"; a Finnish Seaman's Mission; a "Soumish" Seaman's Mission; a Slavonic Mission; a "Maronite" Benevolent Society, to assist poor and sick "Maronites"; a religious sect of the Syrians; an aid society for Jewish prisoners; temperance lunch wagons, open all night; a Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Insane, and one caring for half-orphans.

The chief fame of the famous Baron de Hirsch charities is to win Hebrews of the poorer classes away from the Ghetto, and interest them in agricultural pursuits. It is a curious commentary on the force of racial instincts that up at Chesterfield, Conn., where one of the Hirsch agricultural colonies is established, the colonists have reverted to the needle trades. Some of them have sent to New York contractors for work, have set up machines in their houses, have got their neighbors to working for them, and a few even opened up little sweatshops of their own, while the cows and chickens looked after themselves, and the machines buzzed merrily on.

Perhaps the most popular New York charity in Summer time is that of the free ice water fountains. The Moderation Society and the Church Temperance Society keep ice water fountains in operation during the Summer at many different points through the city. The Moderation Society opened two new fountains this Summer, the one in Printing House Square, inside the railing around the statue of Franklin, consuming 2,000 pounds of ice daily; the other was over at Seward Park, a playground which is in about the centre of a square mile containing a population of 355,000. This fountain has ten plugs, from which flows ice water night and day. The city erected a large fountain here. The city has a way of erecting things and then not administering them, so its fountain at Seward Park stands empty and unused, like its baths at Hamilton Fish Park. The most novel feature of the Moderation Society's work is its perambulating ice water wagon, named "Five Points." This has a 600-gallon tank, drawn by a big team, and with faucets all along the sides and ends. The wagon drives slowly through the crowded sections, stopping at every corner, and the people flock to it in swarms; some for a drink, some with little tin buckets to carry the water to their homes. Sometimes the wagon takes a trip down into the business section, and there the news and messenger boys hail it with joy. One hot day during the Summer it furnished 2,240 glasses of water between the Post Office and Five Points, seven short blocks.

A recent development of the work of the Charity Organization Society is that of preventing the scattering of families. Often, owing to sickness and temporary misfortune, children are sent to institutions, families are broken up, never to be reunited, and home life is forever lost to the children. An Assistant Secretary at the Charity Organization now gives up three hours a day to the City Bureau of Dependent Children, listens to the cases, and where it seems possible and profitable to keep the family together by outdoor relief takes charge of the case. At present the society has 700 children under its care in their homes, who would otherwise be in asylums. J. F. Jackson came from Minnesota this Summer to devote his entire time to this work.

In spite of the varied objects and classes covered by charitable funds in New York Secretary Devine of the Charity Organization Society believes that there is one field which has been forgotten. "We need pensions for old people," he said. "The homes for the aged are all overcrowded, and there are many old people to whom it is exceedingly distasteful to enter any retreat, no matter how refined or well managed. If there could be pensions from which their board could be paid in private families, and a small amount given them for other expenses, they would end their days in much greater peace and happiness than they could in any institution."

Beavers in the Park.

UP in the Zoological Park, in the inclosed hollow north of the polar bears' den, about the trees and bushes that stand in a swamplike pond three feet in depth, there is a busy time among the little flat-tailed inhabitants. They are the beavers, and just now they work day in and day out building their new home, for they scent the approaching Winter and are making themselves snug against all contingencies.

Hundreds of visitors to the park who have heard of the strenuous life the little fellows lead in the effort to get ahead of Winter, come to see for themselves the kind of work which has made the busy little animal proverbial. But little is to be seen. A flock of red-billed ducks floats placidly on the quiet stream, but the beaver himself is little in evidence while at work. He has no time for sightseers, and is seldom to be seen, as most of his work is under water.

In his work of building a home the beaver shows more than at any other time his wonderful powers as an animated buzz saw. With his chiselike teeth he will grind up almost any kind of wood that comes his way. A white birch tree twenty-four inches in diameter is not too much for the ambitious little animal if he but "needs it in his business." A single beaver will cut through a three-inch sapling in less than two minutes, and he will tackle a fair-sized tree and fell it in less than an hour. Usually he works by himself, and it is only when the tree has fallen that the other beavers, until then engaged in other kinds of work, come to help strip the tree of its limbs, bark, and branches.

Hunters who have known the beaver say that in all the animal kingdom there is not another member so splendidly equipped for work as the beaver. Often it happens when caught that the animal damages his teeth on the iron trap. He may otherwise damage them, too, even while at work in his usual manner. But within ten days the long, white teeth, sharp as edged tools, will have grown into perfection, leaving no trace of the former injury.

Now and then it happens that visitors to the beaver pond have the good fortune to see one of the animals while swimming. As a swimmer the beaver is a failure as compared with some of his brethren—like the otter for example. He swims slowly, his long tail trailing on the water behind him and his tiny snout sticking out in front. Usually he holds a branch or a limb in his mouth as he swims—for he lacks the time to swim for the fun of the thing, at this time of the year at least—and not trusting even the Zoological Society for his Winter quarters, he floats his timbers from place to place until his home is completed.

The difficulty of keeping in captivity most of the fur-bearing animals of the beaver family is understood, but in this respect the beaver himself is the hardest to manage. When first caught the animal tries his best to find a means of escape, and the greatest difficulty is found in restraining him. But up in the Zoological Park the beavers are happy. They have all a well-balanced beaver could wish for—food, lodging, and even medicines when necessary. Yet the accommodations supplied at the society's expense will not do them at all, and they use the limbs and branches that are thrown in to them for building purpose to construct their Winter quarters after their own plans and requirements.

His Idea of the Scheme.

I heard Carlton say that he was trying to get a large amount of capital interested in a reorganization scheme.

Humph!—must be making love to an heiress!

SEPT

1901

"I'LL HAVE YOU BROKE!"

What It Means in Police Parlance, and How It Is Accomplished.

"I'LL have you broke!" has become a familiar expression to New Yorkers, particularly to those who pay much attention to police affairs, and who read the periodical disquisitions at Police Headquarters of Deputy Commissioner Devery.

"I'll have you broke!" is generally addressed to a policeman, and when it comes from a Captain or any officer above the rank of roundsman, it generally means dismissal from the force. When it comes from a citizen, it generally means trouble for the citizen, whether he is sincere in his threat or not. If he is not sincere, he is pretty sure to be used roughly by the policeman to whom it is addressed, for there is nothing that arouses the ire of the average "cop" so much as that same expression. If the plain citizen means what he says and tries to do it, several things may happen.

The average policeman knows that at the least a complaint against him means loss of sleep in protecting his side of the story, and the idea of it generally arouses most of the temper in him. With the belief that he is "in for it" anyway, he generally tries to give the prospective complainant as much trouble as possible at the start, so that the balance will be fairly even at the finish.

The term "broke," as employed in the police sense, comes from an old usage of the word in military circles, when an officer was reduced in rank for some fracture of the rules. In the present use of the term it means dismissal entirely, and whenever the high police official, sitting as a trial judge in Police Headquarters, uses it to a delinquent Roundsman before him, the latter knows he may as well go and give his uniform away unless he happens to have some strong political influence back of him. At the present time in this city only Commissioner Murphy has the power to remove an officer, but he may delegate the power to any one in the department. The final decision, however, rests with him. When there were four Police Commissioners, it required a majority of the votes of the four to finally dismiss a policeman.

Whether it is only one or four men, however, who shall decide on his dismissal makes little difference to the average policeman who has been told by a superior officer that he "will have him broke," for he knows it will all amount to the same thing. When the threat comes from an ordinary citizen, the policeman feels differently about it. He knows that the unwritten rule of the department is to give him the benefit of the doubt, and he knows by experience that he can generally wear out the patience of the average complainant, for the average complainant usually has something to do besides following up his grievance.

To give an idea of what it means to have a policeman "broke," the experiences of a citizen named Mack, who started out to do it, may be recited. The incidents are all of recent occurrence and are fresh in the minds of many.

Mack was walking up Third Avenue with some friends late at night over a year ago. Standing on a corner was a policeman talking to a woman. An old peddler went up to the policeman, apparently to ask him some question, but the officer paid no attention to him. The peddler then seemingly repeated what he had said. By this time Mack and his friends had come abreast of the trio, and just as they were about to cross the street the officer gave his nightstick a swing and knocked a tray full of goods the peddler held into the gutter. The peddler raised a cry of protest, whereupon the policeman gave him a jab with the stick and sent him sprawling after the tray.

It seemed a brutal exhibition to Mack and his friends, and they protested to the policeman, who told them if they did not shut up and move on he would run them in. More words followed, and the officer, who was somewhat intoxicated, made a lunge at them with his nightstick. He missed, and made another attempt, whereupon one of Mack's friends swung his left and caught the policeman under the ear. As he fell he dropped his nightstick. The policeman was then compelled to take Mack and his companions to the station house, where they felt they could straighten the matter out. When the station house was reached the officer made a charge against them all, and Mack, angered, declared he would have the officer "broke."

The Mack party, who were now under arrest, sent for a professional bondsman and were released. When they appeared in court the next morning the case was dismissed with a reprimand to Mack by the Police Magistrate for interfering with an officer. Mack hastened with his friends to Police Headquarters, where he made a formal complaint against the policeman for being drunk on post. This charge, if distinctly proved, generally means dismissal at once. Mack then set out to obtain undeniable evidence that the officer was drunk. He was able to get witnesses who would show conclusively that the officer had been drinking heavily for days and was frequently found off post by his Roundsman, who did not report the fact.

When the trial day came, a lawyer for the policeman obtained a postponement of the case. In a day or two the wife of the officer called on the wife of Mack with a sick baby in her arms and pleaded for mercy for her husband. It turned out later that the child was borrowed for the occasion, as the officer and his wife had no children. Shortly afterward a man with whom Mack had some business dealings said to him:

"You expect favors from us, of course; now, we have a good friend whom we expect some favors from who is interested in Policeman So-and-So, against whom you have a charge. Now, if you can find it in your way to let the matter drop we will feel obligated to you."

Mack refused to drop the matter, and inquired at Police Headquarters why the case was not brought to trial. There he received little satisfaction. Within a day or two after this a well-known politician called on him and asked him to stop his attempts to have the case brought up, and stated that unless he did so he (the policeman) would see to it that a cousin of Mack's, who was occupying a civil service position in Brooklyn, would lose his job. Mack said he would see the thing to a finish after this incident, even more to show his anger at the attempt to browbeat him than with any vindictiveness toward the policeman.

Meanwhile all sorts of rumors came to the ears of the Mack's household, of how inquiries were being made in the neighborhood by men in plain clothes and policemen in uniform as to whether they paid their bills, whether they had any servants, and how long they kept them; was Mack ever seen to come home drunk; did the neighbors ever hear any noise of a quarrel coming from the house, (which, by the way, is a modest flat on East Twenty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue,) and so on.

When the case was finally called for trial five months had elapsed since the original complaint had been made. Mack was able to produce a clear, consecutive, and convincing line of evidence to prove his charges. The officer had but three witnesses, and one of them tried to show that the policeman was making an arrest of a burglar on his very premises, three blocks away, at the time of the alleged occurrence. The lawyer for the officer headed him off.

The trial Judge of delinquent policemen on this trial day was Deputy Commissioner, then Chief, Devery. He ruled that as the case was so old, and the officer was apparently unable at the time to secure the witnesses he needed, having in the meantime been transferred to another precinct, he would set the case for a rehearing a month from that day. When the day of the retrial came, the Judge had nothing to do but to decide the policeman guilty, but not, however, till he had made a sneering remark about "citizens lying awake nights to conspire against policemen." Seven months from the time the offense occurred the policeman was "broke."

Nerve in Wounded Men.

"MUCH has been written of the fortitude shown by wounded soldiers on the battlefield," said an ambulance surgeon at Bellevue Hospital to a TIMES reporter the other day, "but there are instances of brave endurance of terrible suffering in daily life which no battlefield hero could excel. None have better opportunities for noting this than the surgeons who respond to the hurry calls for the ambulances.

"One of the most remarkable instances of a display of nerve which I ever witnessed," continued the surgeon, "was in the case of an old man who was terribly burned in the Delamater Iron Works, in East Fourteenth Street, some years ago. He was over sixty years old, and was engaged with a number of fellow-workmen in pouring a huge pot of molten iron into molds, when he slipped and fell into the white-hot metal. Almost instantly he was grabbed and pulled out of the dreadful bath, but his burns were frightful.

"His left thigh had been eaten off almost the instant it struck the fluid. One of his feet had slipped into the vessel in the instinctive struggle he made to free himself, and splotches of the liquid iron had burned him here and there on the arm and the lower part of the leg. So hot was the metal that as the man's foot slipped into it the shoe disappeared, and no trace of it was ever found. Every particle of clothing had been burned off wherever the molten iron had touched.

"I did what I could for the old man on the spot, and then hurried him into the ambulance, not believing there was one chance in a hundred of 'bringing him in' alive. On the way he remained lying on the stretcher, his lips compressed, pale as death, and his breast heaving with the dreadful effort of suppressing the agony within, yet not even a sigh escaped him.

"I leaned over him and asked him if he wanted anything. With an effort that showed all the pent-up agony which was threatening to burst him, he cried out, almost at the top of his voice:

"'Thanks, doctor—oh, God!'

"It almost sickened me to watch the suffering of the old man—and I was used to seeing some pretty hard sights at that. I left my seat and knelt beside him as the ambulance tore over the pavement, and forced open the clenched fists of the man and put my own hand inside to give him something to hold on to. I thought even then that he was dying. He was almost frantic with pain, and half dead though he was, he could not lie quiet. He forced himself into a sitting position and stared with a seemingly sightless gaze over the rear of the ambulance. A funeral procession caught his eyes.

"'That's a bad sign," he said, between clenched teeth, but never a moan or a complaint escaped him.

"That was the most horrible ride I ever had on an ambulance. It seemed supernatural. The man was as if dead and in another world, and yet he fought with all the grit and obstinacy against the least sign of weakness. Well, strange to say, within three months he left the hospital—alive. He was a hopeless cripple and was taken care of by the foundry people and did no work for ten years after until he died. His last words to me a few days before he left the hospital were:

"'Doctor, no one but God Almighty will ever know what kind of an angel you were to me that day when you first poured that stuff on me. If any one asks you if there's any nerve in old Dennis, you do me a good turn and tell him what you saw, will you?'

"Here is another case. One afternoon I was sent on a hurry call to an address not far from the hospital. I found that a painter's swinging scaffold had broken and two young men had fallen four stories to the pavement. Both were under twenty-four years old. One of them lay on the sidewalk breathing heavily; he was unconscious. The other lay within five feet of the first, leaning on one elbow, pale as death and not a word or sound coming from him.

"I went first to the man who seemed worst hurt, and was about to look for broken ribs, when the death rattle began. I knew then there was no use, and I turned quickly to the survivor.

"'Fix the other fellow first; I'm all right. Fix Terry,' he said, weakly, waving me back. But Terry was beyond help, and I worked over the brave young fellow, whom I feared was bleeding to death inside somewhere. Throughout he kept telling me to 'fix Terry first.' I told him Terry was fixed. Terry died on the sidewalk and was not even put into the ambulance. Billy, poor fellow, died as they were lifting him from the ambulance into the hospital. He had five ribs broken and one of them had entered his stomach.

"By way of variation," continued the surgeon, "here is an instance where fear led a person to a very nervy act. It happened after a comparatively trivial accident where a man's great toe was smashed so that it had to be amputated. The patient was a big, burly negro, and I took him to the hospital, where he was laid on the operating table. As the instruments lying about caught his eye and the surgeon picked up the knife it took the combined strength of four men to hold the man down. Even then he continued kicking and screaming, and finally when an attempt was made to administer chloroform broke loose and ran about the room, yelling at the top of his voice, 'Murder! murder!'

"The operating surgeon began to argue. He told him that the toe would have to come off, and that it would not be painful if he would only hold still for the chloroform. He told him also about every lie he could think of except that he would like the sensation. Finally the negro said he would cut off his own toe if the doctor would give him the knife, and the surgeon agreed providing he would cut it as he was directed. He did so, and it upset half a dozen of men who were used to seeing all kinds of things much more grewsome. In fact, one of the attendants fainted at the sight. It was the novelty of seeing a man operate on himself."

Experiences of a Ticket Seller.

HAD he flourished in the good old days when men picked out slimy old water pails, wrote about them, and immortalized them, some poet might have passed him, and, seeing 50,000 human creatures do the same, might have halted from a distance to observe him, to learn of his joys and sorrows, his work, and his experiences, his hopes and triumphs; and, having learned, might have made him immortal also. But in these $4.99 days, hard, cold, and chill, men call him the "ticket seller"—even though he has sold tickets in the same small booth for over thirty years and has seen people as few others have the opportunity to see them.

He is employed at the ferry of one of the oldest railroads running out of New York. He was with the company when it first began trundling open platform cars between New York and Philadelphia, and he is with it now, when, at intervals of minutes, flying palaces are sent over the same stretch that once was covered by the hobbledy old engines and when experts predicted that some day the speed of trains might reach as high as twenty miles an hour—provided materials could be found to stand the strain.

"Bless you, I know half the people that pass through here," said the old ticket seller, "and there are anywhere from 50,000 to 60,000 every day. I do not know them by name; I do not even know them to talk to; but when you have been in this business as long as I have your memory sharpens for faces, and if you ever see a face you will never forget it. I know grown men that now lead babies through here by the hand, and I knew the men when they themselves were led through in the same fashion.

"I saw them as children, from time to time. I saw them later as they grew into young men, and when they began to go to business. I saw them develop year by year, and then, first thing I knew, there was an exceptionally late night, as, happy and as if the world had no care, they passed through here leading a young girl by the arm. And then I saw it to the end. The late nights—theatres, I suppose—came oftener and oftener, and I knew there was 'somethin' doin'," as they say nowadays, and the first thing there was a wedding ring, and the next thing—well, first they carried it and then they led it by the hand.

"What is the most peculiar trait I find in people? Well, I don't quite know; there are so many and I have never asked myself the question that way. That would take a great deal of thinking, but one of the things that has impressed itself latest on me is the smallness of some persons. No man has an idea how very small people can make themselves until they get into this business. Here is an instance:

"A good-looking and well-dressed man came into the house one night and I could see from the very first that he was much intoxicated. He came to my window crying and said that he had been robbed and would I not lend him 3 cents to go across the river and 10 cents to get to Newark. I saw at a glance that it was an accident and not a case of habitual drunk, and, as I had often done in other cases before, I promised to see him through. I gave him a quarter and asked him if he wanted more. He said he would like $1, and would I not take his gold watch as security. I didn't want to, but in the end he asked me to take it as it was a keepsake and very dear to him and he feared he might get into wrong hands and lose it. He said he felt secure so long as I had the timepiece. I took it, therefore, and it was a very fine watch.

"He went on and I waited next day to have him call for his watch. He had given me his card and said that he was a prominent insurance man employed by a certain big concern, and that he made $10,000 a year salary. All this seemed likely, but four weeks went by and he never called for his watch.

"At the end of that time I called on him. I found his name on the door of an imposing office—he was one of the officers of a big insurance company, not one of the employes, as he had said when intoxicated. I sent my name in and had some trouble seeing him, for there was much red tape and he seemed utterly to have forgotten me. At last he came.

"He was overjoyed to see his watch, said he had given it up for lost, and that he did not remember at all having given it to me. I told him I had advanced the $1, and said that was why I had come, as I needed the money. He felt in his pocket and all he had was a $100 bill.

"'I haven't the change now,' he said, 'but I will stop on my way home and pay you not $1 but $10.' I went away and back to my work. He never showed up, and three weeks afterward I thought it time to get my dollar, if possible. Again I saw him. He said he had quite forgotten me, and that he would make up and send me a check for $15 the next day. Oh, he was much cut up about having forgotten.

"Four weeks of 'next days' came, and no Mr. Man. Then I got angry and called again and saw him.

"'I'm not after your ten or fifteen dollars,' I said, 'but I want the $1 which I own and which you owe, and which you have been carrying around in your pocket for several months.'

"Well, what do you think! This man had me put out of the office!

"Another case: To show just that this is not the big exception you may think. Some time ago I gave a young man 3 cents to go across the ferry because he had no money—had run short or something. To this day the money has not been paid back. You see, we never stay in one booth more than one week. We are transferred all the time from one side of the river to the other, and in regular order from each of the company's three separate ferries. Each time that fellow sees me he slinks away. If I am at the ferry furthest down town and he sees I am in the box he would not pass through for a farm. Instead, he goes back to the street, takes the car to the next ferry uptown, and crosses there. Now, can you account for a trait in a creature like that?

"Other experiences? Bless you, yes, but most persons are the very contrary, they never forget it when you do them a favor, but that after all is not so remarkable. Three years ago I helped a man out with 3 cents to cross. You see, we cannot give free transportation under any circumstance, but we can advance the money out of our own pockets. This man felt so grateful that never since has he crossed the ferry of a Saturday night—but he hands me a cigar; that is, of course, when I am at this down-town post.

"This is a notable ferry, and the people you do not see here are not worth seeing. I have seen about every President that we have had since I first began to take tickets for the company," the old veteran continued, "and I have seen hundreds of celebrities, statesmen, foreign diplomats, literary men, professional men, and also criminals—about everybody that is to be seen, in fact.

"Interesting? No; you can have the job to-morrow—thirty years of it, through some of the hardest years the country has known, is not what it is cracked up to be. But I'd miss the friends—the families that I have helped to raise, as it were—and the young ones that I have learned to take an interest in."

AN EXPERIMENT IN "DOMICULTURE."

The Salvation Army's Colonies in California, Colorado, and Ohio.

"DOMICIDE and domiculture—I have coined these words and made a present of them to the English language, and the Salvation Army is engaged in demonstrating their meaning." Commander Booth Tucker, the head of the Salvation Army in America, sat in his headquarters at 122 West Fourteenth Street, and talked with enthusiasm of his recent tour of inspection among the colonies of the army in the West.

"Our Colorado colony, Fort Amity," he continued, "is now just entering its third season. It was in April, 1899, that the first party of colonists reached Amity. It contained fourteen families—seventy persons. I wish you could see these first colonists now; what good, comfortable homes they are in; how contented and happy and full of hope they are.

"Up to Jan. 1 last our outlay on the Amity colony had been $50,000. The colonists have supported themselves and their families and have repaid $10,000 of this sum. When you take into consideration that this has been the achievement of men who had not a dollar to start with, many of whom were out of work and 'dead broke,' you can understand what the system has done for them. We bought good cows for them for $5,000, and they borrowed the money of a local bank, for which we stood their security. They have paid back $1,500 of that money in two years."

"We gave each colonist to start with a plot of land containing from five to twenty acres, and the implements to work it; one horse, sometimes more; one or two cows, a pig and some poultry. Then we have paid their traveling expenses to the colony from whatever city they are taken, and we have put up the cottages for them. They usually have their own furniture, and that has to be transported. It costs us about $500 to establish each family, aside from the land. We have to make laterals for irrigating, level the land for the ditches, construct roads and fences, and erect buildings. We employ the colonists at the regular price for such labor, $2 or $2.50 per day. We pay each $1 a day to live on, and put the other dollar down to his credit, to assist in reducing his debt to us. The expense of getting the place in shape we add to the price of the land, for the new colonist to defray when he is able.

"I wish you could see the new orphan asylum we have at Amity," continued the Commander enthusiastically. "It is a nice stone building, capable of accommodating 100 children. It will open in the Fall. We shall send to it orphans who have come to us in the cities; boys and girls in about equal numbers. They will grow up there, an integral part of the community. When they are old enough to work a piece of land we will start the boys in life, and they will marry and settle down. We are going to have a sanitarium there; a workingmen's sanitarium, where workingmen may go to recuperate and have medical attendance at rates within their means, doing some work when they are able. That is our next enterprise. Gradually we are going to group all sorts of institutions at Amity. We have now a fine schoolhouse there, in which we hold church services also."

"What has contributed to your financial success at Amity, Commander"?

"Well, we have two good cash crops at Amity. We raise the famous Rocky Ford canteloupe, and dealers say ours is the finest in the valley of the Arkansas; better than the one raised at Rocky Ford itself. Then we have the sugar beet. Beet sugar manufacture is the coming industry in Colorado, as the climatic conditions there are favorable to it. Factories will go up all over Colorado in the next few years.

"The great trouble is to get the farmers to pledge the beets to run the factories and to keep their word. The big ranchman, or even the man with 100 acres, will not do it. We will put in our little five and ten acre plots to beets gladly, and make a good thing of it. A big sugar beet factory is now in process of erection at Hequite near us, that will take every beet we can raise and more, too. Besides these two crops, which are clear cash, our colonists raise splendid alfalfa and all the ordinary crops for their own use."

"Have you had no failures, no cases of colonists who refuse to work and let their places run down?"

"Not one. There is nothing of that kind to contend with. You see, we took a superior class of men in the beginning. Some were skilled carpenters and builders. They were particularly desirable, as we do so much building."

"Why are such people in need of your help?"

"Because they wanted a chance to see a home ahead of them," said the Commander, energetically. "They were bringing up their children in tenements and they could see no chance for anything better as long as they lived. One motorman, for instance, was earning $2 a day. The constant strain of looking out to save himself from killing people wore upon his nerves until he asked the company to transfer him to another job. In that he got $1.50 a day, and the family was pinched all the time.

"Why, we've got on one of our colonies a family of the descendants of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat. They were working in a factory in a New England city and wrote me to get them out of it if possible. And we have another man who is a descendant of John Alden, the Pilgrim father. He had been a good man and got good wages for years in a certain line of business in Boston. The combination of four firms in this line threw out 25 per cent. of the employes, of whom this Son of the Revolution happened to be one. All those men were looking for work at the same time. He got no work all Winter, and in the Spring, when we took them, the family was entirely out of money. And yet he was a competent man, with no bad habits.

"We have a doctor, too, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York. He was a medical missionary for a time in Siam, contracted disease which forced him to return home, was sick a long time, and when he recovered had no means to live upon while building up a practice.

"Most of our men are such cases; men who have lost their grip and dropped out of the ranks, through misfortune, or who want to better conditions for their children. But even when a man is clear down, without ambition or energy, apparently shiftless and ne'er-do-weel, you would be astonished to see what a difference our system will make in him. The hope of becoming a home owner, of getting and having something in return for his labor, transforms him into a different creature. It is hard for the average man to get out of the rut. But put him on our colony, and show him how, within a term of years he can repay us and then own his home, and you would be astounded to see the difference it will make in him."

"All this," continued the commander, rising and walking nervously up and down, as is his wont when deeply interested, "all this is 'domiculture.' Civilization is killing the home. The whole tendency for the prudent man to-day, the man who wants to get ahead and save something, is to avoid marriage. It is preached to him, even from the pulpit, to avoid marriage till he can take care of a family. Public sentiment increases against those who have a large family for which they cannot provide. Children are not wanted in the city. There is no room for them; there is no accommodation for them; it is hard to find a boarding house or an apartment that will take you in if you have children. And if the man finally becomes unable, through misfortune or incompetence, to support his family longer, society has no better remedy than to step in and divide the family, and send the different members to different semi-penal institutions.

"All this I call 'domicide.' It is the destruction of the home. It is the discouragement of home making. Destroy the family unit and you destroy the nation. 'Domicide' is to the nation what homicide is to the individual.

"Sociologists and pauperologists have advised the working classes not to marry, or if they marry, to have small families. Now, to this we oppose 'domiculture.' How shall we achieve it? Universities and departments of Government devote years and volumes to the study of the minutest details of agriculture, arboriculture, horticulture; but they never think of 'domiculture.' The preservation of the American forest is a matter of greater moment, apparently, than the preservation of the American family.

"To our minds it has seemed that the best system of 'domiculture' is to bring unemployed land, unemployed labor, and unemployed capital together. That is what we are doing. And we are succeeding. One of our best colonists to-day is a man who was a confirmed drunkard, and had delirium tremens over and over again.

"Our latest experiment is particularly gratifying. It is Fort Herrick, near Cleveland, and close by Mentor, Garfield's old home. The land was donated by the owners, James Parmelee and Col. Myron T. Herrick, who is well-known in New York. We have an excellent market for garden truck in Cleveland, and while colonists are working their land, their children can support the family by picking berries for the farmers round about. It doesn't hurt them a bit, and they have plenty of time to go to school outside the berry season. In some families the children have earned $2 and $3 a day all Summer, and they are healthy and happy.

"At Fort Romie, near Del Monte, Cal., we have 700 acres and 70 colonists, who are going to have fruit farms in time. We have had drawbacks in the way of faulty irrigation there. At Amity, in Colorado, we purchased another thousand acres of land this Spring. Altogether, we have sold $9,000 worth of bonds this Summer and located 100 fresh colonists. The women and children are our best colonists. They look after the little things—the gardens, and pigs, and cows, and poultry. They weed the beets and pick the berries. A widow makes a splendid colonist. She has to hire her plowing done, but aside from that she can run the farm just as well as a man, and she will tend to it better than almost any man."

"Then you are well satisfied with this latest development of your work?"

"Satisfied? No; no man was ever satisfied when he saw a chance to go still further." The lean, nervous hands of the commander worked eagerly.

"Let us have the pensioners," he said. "Do you know how civil pensioners are increasing in this country? The railway companies are pensioning old employes now. So are the steel companies. Andrew Carnegie has just given four or five millions to pension his men. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has expended $200,000 in pensions recently. So have the big Chicago lines. Then there are all the military pensioners.

"Supposing a company pays a pensioner $5 a week for ten years—pensioners are proverbial for living forever, you know—they will have paid him $2,500. And when he dies, if he has any dependent on him, they are left to charity. We would take that family for $500, put them in a nice home, look after them till they get on their feet, pay 5 per cent. interest on the money, repay the loan in time, and when the pensioner died, his family would have the home.

"If the companies will give us the capital we will look after the pensioners, any number of them. I know they say to us, 'You have been fortunate because you have taken only strong, able-bodied men. Be careful how you go to putting on old, disabled ones.' But when a man has worked for a company for twenty or thirty years and been pensioned, you will find he is the cream of employes. He has brains every time, and we'll trust to his brains to make up for his lack of muscle.

"Anyway," said the commander, "remember this result of my observation: Ninety-five to ninety-nine per cent. of all classes of men will work if they can see the hope of a home before them. It is the everlasting grind for grub, and nothing more, that takes the heart out of him. We are issuing thirty-year gold bonds now, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and secured by a 2 per cent. sinking fund, besides being unconditionally guaranteed by the Salvation Army. What we want is for Congress to give us $1,000,000 guarantee. The Government has guaranteed railways, and has given large sums for agricultural, scientific, and commercial purposes. Let it give us this guarantee and we can immediately raise the whole amount from the public, and conduct an experiment in 'domiculture' on a scale worthy of the Nation. Was it not Cardinal Manning who said: 'Domestic life creates a nation'? We believe in domiculture."

The Dead Wall Artist and His Work

DEAD wall art keeps apace with the times. The general tearing down of buildings in the city to give way to more modern structures has given the dead-wall artist unprecedented opportunities, and he is taking advantage of them.

One dead-wall artist has a practical monopoly of the business here. His rent roll and lease expenditures are something startling. Affiliated with him are interests and capital that have ramifications like the myriad roots of a tree. When this dead-wall artist sees a space of wall that will permit of a display picture such as he makes he starts out to rent it. If he finds any obstacles in his path and the property that contains the space he is after is on the market, he will promptly buy an option on it, and up goes his sign. In several instances he has bought the property outright. The capital back of his enables this apparent extravagance.

When one considers that one firm alone has paid him $57,000 for a six months' display of pictures advertising its wares, it will be easy to understand how he can afford to buy property here and there to put his pictures on, for these pictures must be big, whatever else they are.

Dead-wall art has improved more in quality in the past two years than it did in all its history before that time. This particular art does not include the lithographs and pasters that are pasted on dead walls, but only those huge pictures advertising something or other that seem to be painted on every corner and side wall in the city. Nowhere in the world, except America could this art have reached the massive proportions it has in New York City, owing to the local conditions in other countries, where buildings are closer together and new buildings fewer. Besides, the local laws are usually very stringent regarding displays such as can be seen by the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth in New York City.

The present era of dead-wall art began when a New York newspaper contracted with a dead-wall artist to go down and paint a sign on Fort Sumter after some unpleasantness down that way. The sign read to the effect that the paper referred to had "The Biggest Circulation." It proved a profitable advertisement in more ways than one. From about that time on down to a few years ago the dead-wall artist has thrived. He received a temporary set-back when States began to make laws that prohibited him from marring natural scenery by smearing his art on rocks and trees. Then he began a sort of confidence game with the farmer, and with an argument about a water-proof paint he used, he was allowed to put his handiwork free of charge on the roofs of barns so that the passengers on railroad trains had to read whether they would or not. Later a big competition sprang up, and he found it was necessary to pay out some of the hard cash he received from advertisers for space to put his pictures on. When this became necessary he confined himself more to the cities, where he found he could get better results for the amount of money expended than in the country.

To recite the fortunes spent by the promoters of patented articles in this line of advertising would astonish most people. The promoters of St. Jacob's Oil, of which one hears but little nowadays, spent a million dollars in one year with the dead-wall artists, and they did not begin to reach the largeness in display some of the latter-day promoters have. An English firm that wanted to introduce a chocolate in America some years ago spent $250,000 for dead-wall art in New York State alone, and thought they were doing quite well. A more recent contract by an American chocolate firm contemplates an expenditure as great in New York City alone.

The important item in the expenditure of the dead-wall artist and the advertiser who uses him is the money paid out for space. One advertiser is paying $700 a month for two spaces on Broadway that cost $500 to cover with paint. Another advertiser is trying to secure a big dead wall at Thirty-fourth Streeet and Broadway that $300 a month is asked for. Few of the spaces on the walls and fronts of houses on Broadway or Fifth Avenue cost less than $50 a month and some as high as $100.

The one big hit of the year in dead-wall art is a picture of a jovial looking person who is drawn in the act of making a "high ball" from a certain brand of whisky. It covers a wall 100 by 95 feet on lower Broadway and has caused considerable conjecture as to how it was possible to paint so monstrous a thing and get it so perfect. The work was done by a man who studied art in the schools of Germany, and took to dead-wall art because it was more remunerative for more days in the year than the art of the salons. He painted the picture originally as a model for a lithographer, who was making a poster for the firm promoting the whisky, and it was liked so well that he was asked to duplicate it on the dead wall. He secured the exact size of the wall, then made a small sketch of the picture and ruled it off in squares. When he started to paint the figure on the wall, all he had to do to keep the proportion was to keep measurement from the top and edges of the wall in proportion to his small sketch. While the head of the figure itself is over seven feet from the top to the collar, the artist was of course able through his method to paint it with the same accuracy that prevailed in the sketch. This man is the "top-liner" of the actual working artists in the business, and, while his salary for a year's work is not startling, it is a snugly comfortable one. In addition to that, his expenses are paid for at least six months in the year by firms outside of the city, who secure his services to design big dead-wall pictures for use in other cities. Just now he is in Baltimore painting a monster sign for a firm in that city who wanted the style of picture he painted on lower Broadway duplicated for another kind of business.

There are seven dead-wall artists employed by the man who controls the business in New York, who receive more than $50 a week the year round for this kind of work. They may not actually paint more than two or three dead-wall pictures a year, but they have a staff of "fillers-in"—men who work after their designs—the aggregate salary roll of which is something considerable.

Between these two grades of workmen are the high-class letterers, who can design pictures in a small way, and who are capable of following the original design of the artist who is in a class all by himself. The plain, ordinary letterer and "filler-in" receives from $30 a week down to $18, and it is the complaint of those at the head of the business that they cannot get enough of this sort of talent. The man who can make attractive letters while sitting on a swinging scaffold 100 feet up in the air is always sure of work.

The amount of material used on one of the pictures that may be painted on an old brick wall would paint several houses. Only recently an advertiser wanted "a real eye target red spot" in one of his dead-wall pictures, and instructed the artist to get the "reddest paint he could find" to do it with. The artist put $60 worth of carmine in the spot. It wasn't so big a spot after all, and the advertiser concluded that, while this job was all right, in the future he would have the painter use plain red paint.

A Financial Problem.

Broker—Why is the poorest man in Washington comparatively rich?

Financier—I give it up.

Broker—Because he is a capital-ist.

1901

A Big Week for GOLFERS

LET a man be deeply inoculated with the golf bacillus and it will not be long in developing a championship bee. The size of the bee can never be gauged by a player's actual ability, for friends of many mediocre players have often heard the buzzing of the peculiar insect with startling clearness whenever the possessor appears on the links.

The list of entries for the amateur golf championship of the United States, which will open to-morrow on the links of the Atlantic City Country Club, shows that there are nearly 150 players who have the championship golf bee buzzing in their ears. Whether his notes presage fame or ignominy will be known at the close of the week.

As soon as a golfer wins a Class B handicap or plays eighteen holes without taking any more strokes than possible over 100, the chances are a gross of new balls to a dozen "remades" that he will consider himself entitled to a championship of some sort in the near future. Even if it is only a club championship in a far-away country district, the honor will not be spurned, for that may be the stepping stone to National honors.

Among the players who will appear to-morrow morning on the Atlantic City course will be many who are club champions, and it is no disparagement to them to say that the friends of many will scan the papers in vain on the following day to discover their names among the thirty-two championship eligibles. These disappointed ones will probably play just as brilliantly as they do in their own club competitions, but they will find that the standard is surprisingly high. In the future they will be wiser and possibly more modest golfers. The tournament will thus perform a valuable educational service in giving visible demonstration of the growth of golf in this country.

The entries this year have broken all previous records. The former high-water mark was 120, and that was in 1898, when the championship was played at Morris County. About 105 started, and the committee had to retire from the field all those whose morning round of 18 holes showed that they were irretrievably out of the game. The same policy will be adopted to-morrow, and play will begin before the usual hotel population of Atlantic City is out of bed.

The early starters will sleep at the clubhouse. When a man has to be called at 5 in the morning to get his bath and breakfast in order to show his qualifying championship ability, golf becomes a strenuous sport indeed. The committee expects fully 120 to start, which will be a banner number. As each man has to pay a fee of $5 to enter the annual championship, there are few who are willing to give up their cash simply to see their names in print, and when Chicago sends fifteen men, St. Louis two, Florida one, North Carolina one, and Boston and its vicinity over half a dozen, to say nothing about other parts of the country, it may naturally be inferred that they all intend to get their money's worth.

Golfers enter the championship for two reasons—to win and to qualify. The number who really expect to win this week could probably be numbered upon one's hand, but the number who expect to qualify would be legion. That is the height of many a golfer's ambition. If only he can get his name among the eligible thirty-two he practically doesn't care what happens to him after that. To this ambition is undoubtedly due the fact that this year's list contains more comparatively new names than has ever been the case before. In the absence of any regulation to limit entries to those who really possess championship ability, any one may enter, and modesty instead of the $5 fee has kept many others from going in. The field, therefore, on the opening day is bound to be overcrowded, and the sun may be well set before the last pair comes straggling in. Then the committee will get to work on the scores and figure out the thirty-two leaders who will draw for match play on the following day.

There is an unusually large number of prominent absentees this year. Of the ellgibles last year only thirteen have seen fit to return for this season's championship, and every one of them ought to get in the qualifying ranks. Some dark horses may appear among the new ones.

Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas naturally stand at the head of the list, and almost in a class by themselves, although there are perhaps half a dozen who will give either a tough game. Travis has just returned from abroad, where he has been meeting Scotch golfers, and was regarded the equal of most of the foreign amateurs. He beat Douglas for the honors last year in a grand match, being the first time he ever beat the young Scotchman. Although an Australian, he learned the game in this country, and his success was a grand triumph for native golf.

Douglas, who is slightly the favorite this year, is a Scotch golfer, having learned the game on the historic St. Andrews links, which was also the early training ground of the crack Westerner, Charles B. Macdonald, who won the first American championship in 1895 at Newport. Macdonald is much the older man, but he has kept in golf with remarkable tenacity, and is always a prominent factor in tournament play. He may justly be called the golf veteran this week, for he will be the only player who was among the original starters when the championship chain was begun six years ago at Newport. In all this time he has only missed one event, that of last year at Garden City.

Macdonald is a New Yorker by residence, but he remains loyal to the Chicago Golf Club, which he started, and he enters as a Westerner. In 1897 and 1899 he was among the semi-finalists, and in the same years made the lowest score in the qualifying round—174 the first year, on his Chicago links at Wheaton, and 168 in the latter year at the Onwentsia links. He has been playing more thoroughly this season than last and won the Equinox Cup in the tournament last month at Manchester, Vt., making at the same time a new record of seventy-nine strokes for the course.

Douglas, the younger Scotchman, has the advantage of youth and years of excellent training. He was champion in 1898, winning at Morris County, Walter B. Smith of Chicago, then a Yale student, being runner-up. Harriman beat Douglas in 1899, and last year he was again runner-up. Douglas beat Travis at Lakewood early in the season for the chief cup and later won the metropolitan championship. It is a peculiar fact that ever since the metropolitan association was started the local champion has also won National honors. Harriman was the first and Travis repeated the performance last year. Hence Douglas has a precedent for success this week.

In view of the fact that junior golf has attracted more attention this season than ever before, it may be interesting to take a glance at the youngsters who have dared array themselves against their elders for golf favors. There are some strong names among them, but the outlook cannot be said to be bright that they will do more than in past years. The college element is not as strongly represented as had been expected, and the best of these, as Louis P. Myers, the new champion of Massachusetts, and E. M. Byers, the former Yale champion, were graduated in June.

Those still in the halls of learning are Charles Hitchcock, Jr., who got a look into the semi-final round last year. He was Yale's champion two years ago and last month won the Point Judith Cup, but failed to duplicate his success of a year ago, when he won both the Point Judith and Newport Cups. Princeton will be represented by Percy R. Pyne, former intercollegiate champion, and Harold Smith of Chicago. C. Tiffany Richardson is the only Harvard man, and H. Kennedy Hill represents the University of Pennsylvania. With one or two others this completes the college list.

It is somewhat singular that besides the college graduates, the strongest junior ability is found among the schoolboys. The best of these are Charles H. Seeley and William Holabird, Jr. Seeley ceased to be a schoolboy last year, after leaving the Berkeley School in this city. He won the Connecticut championship in July, and had the honor of besting Travis in the semi-final round for the metropolitan championship this season. He is playing a grand game, and his work with the driver and brassie can hardly be beaten.

Young Holabird comes East covered with laurels snatched from Western links. He won three cups at Onwentsia last month, including the big trophy, and has just repeated the performance at Glenview, and then as a climax beat the Western open champion, Lawrence Auchterlonie, one of the strongest Scotch professionals in this country. Holabird's golf has been the sensation of the West this Summer, and he is the Chicagoans' strongest card. Although he failed to win the junior championship of the West, a new event this year, he had his revenge over the victor, Abram Poole, Jr., a Princeton student, by defeating him badly in the final of the Glenview tourney. Poole has not entered. Holabird was also beaten for the Western championship, so, although brilliant, he is not invulnerable, and his game will be watched with curiosity and interest as he lines up against the cracks of the East. Holabird first played in the National championship in 1899 at Onwentsia. He beat W. M. McCawley of Philadelphia, in the first match play round, but was then put out by Macdonald. Walter Egan, Harold Smith, and Bruce Smith are other strong Chicago juniors.

The Western champion, Phelps B. Hoyt, and the former holder, William Waller, will play, but in a strong field they are not formidable. Other minor champions are A. G. Lockwood of the Allston Golf Club, near Boston, who upset all calculations by not winning the Massachusetts championship; C. M. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Club, Short Hills, N. J., always a reliable and consistent golfer; Dr. L. L. Harbon of the Columbia Club, D. C., winner of the Florida championship last Winter; Allan Kennaday of Monticair, the New Jersey champion, and John M. Ward, the former baseball Captain, who won last week the Hollywood championship.

The Massachusetts championship had the odd result of being won by a non-resident, Louis P. Myers, and he enters at Atlantic City from the Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island. Myers also won the Cape Cod championship during the Summer, playing from the Hyannisport Golf Club. The Massachusetts clubs are poorly represented, the strongest men being Lockwood, James G. Thorp, who was runner-up in 1896; C. B. Cory, and A. J. Wellington, but Lockwood is the only man who is likely to be at all dangerous. He is an English-bred golfer, and reached the semi-finals last year, only to be put out by Travis.

Philadelphia is weak in strong material, although the Philadelphia Cricket Club sends the largest number of entries, seven, from any one club. The best of the Quakers are J. I. and C. P. Lineaweaver, R. E. Griscom, W. P. Smith, and Clayton P. Dixon. Conspicuous absentees are Marion Wright, Frank Bohlen, and W. M. McCawley, who recently won the Waumbek Cup in the White Mountains.

Richard Peters and James A. Stillman represent the Newport Golf Club. Peters played last year, but did not finish the opening round. He is one of the old timers in American golf and has original ideas. He attracted considerable attention a few years ago by appearing on the putting green with a sawed-off billiard cue, which he claimed was far above all the putters made for sending the ball to the hole. He is still partial to his putting cue.

Samuel Frothingham is the only competitor from Lenox. F. W. Menzies, an English-bred player, will play from the Seabright Club. St. Andrew's has two good men, John Reid, Jr., who was intercollegiate champion before leaving Yale two years ago, and his brother, Archie Reid, a Lawrenceville schoolboy, who held the Cape Cod championship last year. He is almost as good a golfer as his brother, and that is saying a good deal, for Reid, Jr., recently equaled Travis's record of 78 for the long Garden City course and set a new score of 72 for the St. Andrew's links. He was in the tournament last year, being beaten in the third round by Lockwood at the fortieth hole.

Two strong men who ought to be in the event are Harry Hollins, Jr., and Robert C. Watson, Jr. The former is in Europe with his father, and Watson is taking a Canadian hunting trip. Ex-Champion Harriman is another absentee, and so is T. Markoe Robertson, champion of Yale. He, too, is in Europe with his father, R. H. Robertson, who is President of the National Association. The latter will be the only officer of the National golf body who will not be present during the event. The other officers are John Reid and Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Vice Presidents; Robert B. Kerr, Secretary; Samuel Y. Heebner, Treasurer; G. Herbert Windeler, and James A. Stillman, members of the Executive Committee. These men, assisted by a committee from the Atlantic City Club, will have general charge of the championship.

The big event this week is the seventh golf tournament held under the auspices of the United States Golf Association. The winner receives, to hold for one year, the magnificent one-thousand-dollar silver cup presented to the association for the American championship by the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, first President. The victor also receives a gold medal, and the low score man in the qualifying round receives a medal. Medals are also given to the semi-finalists, a gold one, as stated, going to the winner, a silver one to the runner-up, and bronze medals to the other two, who were last year A. G. Lockwood and Herbert M. Harriman. All of the rounds will be thirty-six holes, and the two survivors will close the championship tournament of 1901 by the final round next Saturday.

FRANK W. CRANE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Flag.

Those who go to see the America's Cup races, when almost every notable steam yacht afloat in American waters will be about, will have the opportunity to become acquainted with one of the rarest flags that has ever entered New York Harbor. The flag flies over the taffrail of Sir Thomas's steam yacht Erin, and it is a very striking one, being that of the British Naval Reserve with the "Bloody Hand of Ulster," the emblem of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, sewed into it. The flag is dark blue. In one corner is the British union jack, and in the field, lower down, is the "Bloody Hand," on a small field of white.

How to Buy and Care for a Gun

THIS is the time of the year when the man purchasing his first gun has his desk littered up with the catalogues of various makers and his brain filled with the good points claimed for each style of smooth-bore shooting iron. Becoming sufficiently confused as to which is really the best, he usually attempts to find the solution of the problem by seeking advice from his shooting friends, only to find himself in a worse snarl than ever. Every man who shoots a gun believes as a rule that the particular make of weapon he uses is the best that could possibly be turned out. This of course is natural, as otherwise he would not have bought it. It can be safely asserted, however, that all makes and grades of American shotguns will bag the game if proper ammunition is used and they are held straight.

The various makes vary only in details of construction and the different grades in the amount of ornamentation on their metal work, the degree of fineness of their barrels, and the quality of wood in their stocks. But a twenty-five-dollar gun will kill just as much game and kill it just as dead as one costing sixteen times as much. The closeness with which a gun will shoot—that is to say, the number of pellets it will place in a thirty-inch circle at a given distance—is simply a matter of boring the barrels. It is not so many years ago that the hammerless was only shot by a few sportsmen who could afford to pay from $100 upward for a weapon. Now, however, that gun is the accepted type, and a double hammerless of good make and workmanship may now be had for as low as $25.

The degree of quickness with which a gun may be manipulated is of much more importance than many suppose, and is almost as much a reason for preferring nitro to black powders as is the absence of smoke and the cleanliness of the former as compared with the latter. Nitro powders give a greater velocity to the charge than can be obtained with the ordinary black gunpowder.

The man who goes directly to a sporting goods store and picks out a gun without determining whether it fits him or not has handicapped his shooting at the very outset. No man would go into a clothing store and come out with a twenty-five-dollar suit of clothes wrapped up in a package, without having previously tried them on. Yet the same man has often been known to purchase a gun costing double that amount, which no more fits him than would a youth's suit of clothes.

Gun stocks vary in length from 14 to 14½ inches from the centre of the butt-plate to the forward trigger, while the drop of the stock—that is to say, the difference in level between the top of the barrels and the top of the butt-plate will run from two to three inches. A man with a long neck will of necessity require more drop to a stock than a man with a short one, and the length of stock will vary according to the length of one's arm. Of course it is possible for a long-necked man to comfort himself so that he may shoot with a comparatively straight stock, while his shorter-necked friend may manage to do fair shooting with a gun in which the drop is too great for him, but the correct way is to get the gun to fit the shooter, and not for the shooter to twist himself into attitudes to fit the gun.

Don't by any means use all of your appropriation on the gun itself. There are one or two other items that are needed, and whose possession makes all the difference between a well-kept and a slouchy-looking firearm. No gun, however cheap, should be without a gun case, not only to protect it from dents and nicks when traveling, but also from dampness and dust when put away in a closet between shooting seasons. A water-proof canvas case, with two compartments—one for the stock and another for the barrel, and to which are attached one pocket for holding fifty cartridges, and another for the accommodation of a cleaning rod, costing $1.50—is for all practical purposes just as serviceable and good as a handsome leather case costing from $10 to $20. To keep the gun in good condition a three-joint birchwood rod, with a screw at one end, to which may be fitted a wool swab; a wire brush, and a slotted joint for holding a cleaning cloth will keep a gun in good condition. A rod with the implements mentioned may be had for about 75 cents, and will do the work just as well as a handsome ebony rod costing more than twice as much. In addition to the canvas case a pair of chamois covers, one for the barrel and one for the stock, in which the gun is to be placed before putting in the outside case, may be had for $1.25, and are almost a necessity in the neighborhood of salt water. Even with these cases eternal care and constant examination and cleaning of one's firearm are the price of keeping it in good condition, and no man who expects to get the best results and have a decent-looking weapon will think of putting his shotgun away at the end of a season and giving it no care until the beginning of the next.

Be very chary of oil. A little lubricant is a good thing, but too much only clogs and makes the locks work badly. Speaking of locks, it is well to select a shotgun from which the locks may be removed readily, so that they may be occasionally wiped off with a soft cloth, and just the tiniest drop of oil applied at intervals when needed.

The 12-gauge, except when one keeps a gun especially for duck shooting, has almost superseded the large 10-bore, and a 12-gauge gun weighing just a trifle less than 7 pounds, and with 28-inch barrels, will be found about right for ordinary shooting.

Paper shells already loaded may now be bought so cheaply—for $2 a hundred—that it is scarcely worth while for the average sportsman, who only does a moderate amount of shooting each year, to go to the expense of purchasing re-loading tools and bother himself with the amount of labor involved in loading his own ammunition.

Unless one has a pretty fair knowledge of firearms it is not a good scheme to purchase a second-hand shotgun. A glance through the sportsman's papers will often show a number of second-hand weapons offered for sale at such a vast reduction from the original price that they appear to be a great bargain; in fact, almost an irresistible one. But in a very great number of these cases a careful examination will show them to be either 10-gauge weapons, which are now almost obsolete for field shooting, or smaller gauges of such heavy weight that they will be found extremely tiresome to carry far on a day's tramp afield. The modern gun is a 12-gauge or smaller, and of comparatively light weight, and the inconvenience attending the use of the large bores and heavyweight weapons is what has generally induced their owners to offer them for sale at sacrifice prices.

H. C. KEYSER.

The Present Situation in CANADA

TWO events of such importance as to be justly termed epochal: the one having but recently occurred, and the other being eagerly anticipated, are now so profoundly affecting the Dominion of Canada as to invest a survey of the situation in this country with especial timeliness.

The event that has occurred is the declaration of the results of the census of 1901, and the most patriotic and optimistic Canadian does not pretend to deny that the official figures are bitterly disappointing. The general expectation was that the total population would be 6,000,000, and there were some sanguine enough to look for 6,500,000, instead of which it reaches only 5,338,883, the gain upon the census of 1891 being consequently a trifle short of 500,000.

Not only so, but the largest gain has been in an unexpected quarter, to wit: in the comparatively unprogressive Province of Quebec, instead of in the enterprising and prosperous Province of Ontario, where it was confidently anticipated. Of course, in proportionate gain Manitoba, British Columbia, and North West Territories have outstripped all the rest of the Dominion, but even they have not shown the results that they were counted upon to do.

Many reasons have been advanced by way of explanation. It is charged that the previous census was unduly inflated, the enumerators having been paid per name returned, and thus being tempted to include many who were not entitled to be on the roll, whereas at the last taking the enumerators were paid per day, and allowed a limited time in which to cover their districts, no inducement to inflation being given. How far this is true it would be hardly possible to determine at the present time, although a commission of inquiry is talked about, and the Minister of Agriculture has already taken steps toward an examination by sending some of the original lists back to the locations whence they came, in order that their accuracy might so far as possible be tested.

Another explanation is that the work was committed to incompetent hands, appointed purely as political patronage, and that as a matter of fact by no means all the people were counted, some glaring instances of omission having been already brought to light.

Still a third explanation, and one that finds acceptance of course only among the opponents of the present Government, is that the whole business has been worked in the interests of Quebec under the direction of the astute Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, with the object of reducing the representation of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces in the House of Commons.

In order that this Machiavellian strategy may be understood, assuming that there is any foundation whatever for the sombre suspicion, the basis of representation must be explained. By the terms of the British North America Act of 1867, whereby the Dominion of Canada was created, the number of members in the House of Commons for the Province of Quebec was fixed at sixty-five for all time, whereas the number of members from the other Provinces was to vary in such a way that their representation should always bear the same ratio to their population as sixty-five to the population of Quebec.

Upon this basis the census of 1891 caused the House of Commons to consist of 213 members, as follows: sixty-five from Quebec, ninety-two from Ontario, twenty from Nova Scotia, fourteen from New Brunswick, five from Prince Edward Island, seven from Manitoba, six from British Columbia, and four from the North West Territories.

Now, the statutes provide for a readjustment of the representation after every census, and this will accordingly take place at the next session of Parliament. Precisely how it will be carried out must of course largely depend upon the interpretation given to the terms of the British North America Act, and that these terms are no more proof against varying meanings than those of any other human enactment has been already made clear by the discussion taking place, some disputants claiming that Ontario must lose five members and the Maritime Provinces four, while others assert that there will be no change in these Provinces at all, although of course there will be several new members given to Manitoba, British Columbia and the North West Territories.

Whatever may be the result of the readjustment—and it is certain to be attended by much heated debate and is hardly likely to give general satisfaction—the condition of things leading to it has been a sore blow to Canadian pride, and has caused much searching of heart among all to whom the best interests of the country are dear.

Why has the growth in population been so disappointing, and upon whom shall the blame be laid? These are the questions which vex the public mind, and are especially emphasized by the enormous progress in both population and material resources achieved by the United States during the last decade.

This much seems clear, that in spite of the reiteration of Canada's boundless possibilities, in spite of the efforts to promote immigration put forth by the Government and the great railroads, in spite of the splendid wheat harvests of the North West and the gold discoveries in British Columbia and the Yukon, the great influx of settlers so urgently needed, and so anxiously desired, has not yet taken place, and it is the supreme duty of all who lead in public affairs to give themselves to the solution of the problem, upon which the future of the country depends, to wit: population must be had—by what most expeditious and effectual methods can it be obtained?

The second event, and the one so eagerly anticipated, is the visit of the future ruler of the British Empire, whose arrival from South Africa in the course of his tour around the world is looked for during the month of September.

Following the example of his father, who, when Prince of Wales, visited Canada in 1860, and opened the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and laid the cornerstone of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa, the Duke of York is preparing himself for his future responsibility by a personal acquaintance with those vast dominions upon which the sun never sets, and he will no doubt find much to interest and impress him in the Canadian portion.

Wonderful indeed are the changes which the two score years intervening between the coming of father and son have wrought. In 1860 there was no Dominion of Canada, but simply a series of provinces stretching from seaboard to the great lakes with few interests in common and many causes of antagonism. Now from the Atlantic to the Pacific the northern half of the continent is united in one great federation, which has worked so admirably as to supply Australia with a model when her different divisions became ripe for union.

In more than one important respect the visit of the King's son could hardly have been better timed. The war with the Boers, none the less deplorable and exasperating, however readily defended, has at least been productive of good as regards the relations between the mother country and her colonies, and no part of the empire has been more deeply stirred by patriotic fervor than the Dominion of Canada. Her contingents were promptly offered. They included the very best of the country's brain and brawn. They rendered splendid service in the field, and their treatment by the imperial authorities, some slight misunderstandings to the contrary notwithstanding, has been such as to immensely strengthen the bonds that bind the Canadas to Britain.

The Duke of York therefore could not have chosen a more auspicious time for coming among his father's loyal subjects over sea. Their enthusiasm is bound to boil over in all sorts of demonstrations, and if the high priests of Court etiquette and red tape at Ottawa, who are striving so hard to have everything done according to their cut-and-dried procedure, do not succeed in disgusting and disheartening the democratic multitude it is certain that the reception given to the son will fully equal if not surpass that which so delighted his father forty years ago.

Again, the time is auspicious because Canada is enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity at present. It is not necessary to go into statistics to prove this. It will be sufficient to state generally that never were the trade and commerce figures so large, never were the revenues and expenditures on so vast a scale, never were the banks and railways in a more prosperous condition, and never was a finer wheat crop being harvested on the billowy plains of the Northwest.

With regard to the remarkable growth in revenue and expenditure it is an amusing illustration of how politicians are apt to be compelled to eat their own words, that the very members of the present Government, who, when in opposition, exhausted the resources of their vocabulary of denunciation against the Conservatives for putting forth a $55,000,000 budget, are now without a blush dealing with $45,000,000 budgets, and holding out no promise of reduced expenditure.

Of course, their ready reply is tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis. The rapid development of the country has rendered increased expenditure inevitable, and the growth in wealth and resources has amply justified it.

As to how far the present administration is to be given credit for the present prosperous condition there is of course no general agreement of opinion. Their supporters naturally attribute as much as they can without being disrespectful to Providence to the masterly policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet, while their opponents are equally emphatic in asserting that it is not because of them, but in spite of them, that matters are so satisfactory.

The fates certainly have been kind to the Liberals since their accession to power in 1896, after nearly a quarter of a century's languishing in the cold shades of opposition. Succeeding a prolonged period of depression there has been a well-sustained period of prosperity. Business has immensely improved, manufactures have multiplied, the old railway lines have been extended and new ones built, the mining industry has been greatly developed, and there has been abundant employment for everybody who had a mind to work.

Among the most notable features of this period have been three—one in the extreme west, another in the extreme east, and the third in the centre of the country, all fraught with influences of the most vital consequences to the future of the Dominion.

In the far west and north the great gold discoveries in the Yukon district startled the world and summoned thousands of seekers after fortune to that inhospitable clime. At Sydney, Nova Scotia, in the far east, the creation of a huge plant for the production of iron and steel has made that hitherto obscure little town, known only for its excellent coal, one of the most important manufacturing points in Canada, while the amazing enterprise of Francis Clergue, as displayed at Sault Ste. Marie, and his wholesale outlay of millions in the construction of steel mills, pulp mills, lumber mills, &c., have given an impetus to that section of the country the good results of which can hardly be estimated.

All these things cannot fail to count in favor of the powers that be, even though Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be, as his opponents allege, merely a roi faineant, and the irrepressible Mr. Tarte the Mayor of the Palace, still the people at large are not apt to concern themselves deeply about any such subtle distinctions, and it may with much assurance be predicted that if a general election were to take place within the next six months or year the party at present in office would be given a new lease of power.

In personal popularity no Premier of Canada has surpassed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, save that unique man, the late Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, and the English Canadians no less than the French are proud of the fine figure he presents, and of the faultless grace and dignity with which he bears himself in the most exalted company abroad, while his "sunny smile" and cultured eloquence command their love and admiration at home.

In his Cabinet he is so fortunate as to have, besides Mr. Tarte, whose ability cannot be denied, whatever may be thought of his political principles, such men of experience and power as the Hon. William Fielding, Sir Richard Cartwright, who, like Mr. Tarte, once belonged to the other party; the Hon. David Mills, and the Hon. A. G. Blair, and with every local Government save that of Manitoba under the control of the Liberals, the indications certainly point toward a continuance in power, the duration of which even "Mother Shipton" or "Old Moore," were they still in the prophetic business, might hesitate to predict.

The Conservative Party, once so powerful, was badly shattered at the last election. By the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. George E. Foster it lost both its experienced leaders, and in this emergency was fain to fall back upon a practically new man, R. L. Borden of Halifax, a very able lawyer and a gentleman possessing many high qualities, but who has yet to prove himself capable of conducting an effective campaign as leader of the opposition and of finding the way to victory.

Passing by, for lack of space, other features of the present condition of Canada which might otherwise deserve consideration, it remains to add a few words upon the much-discussed question of the future of the Dominion. In conversation with the writer the other day a gentleman from New York remarked:

"What a pity it is that a mere imaginary line should divide Canada and the United States! If they were all one country it would be better for both, and especially for Canada."

To which the response was: "It is no mere imaginary line that divides the two countries, but a whole history, and they will never be united so long as Canadians at large cherish their love for England and their loyalty to the crown."

No greater mistake can be made than to suppose that there is any widespread desire on the part of the Canadian people for any change in the present relations of their country to the British Empire. Occasional sporadic utterances may be heard looking toward independence or annexation, but they are simply an exercise of the privilege of free speech, and represent little more than individual opinion. No publication that proposed to exist on a business basis would for a moment venture to commit itself seriously to the promotion of annexation. The subscription list would soon reach the vanishing point, even if the editor and publishers were not made to understand in some much less gentle way how unpopular were their opinions.

As for independence, Canada no more wants it than she wants annexation. It is simply the iridescent dream of some impetuous folk, who chafe at the Dominion not being free to make her own treaties with other nations, and who are possessed with the conviction, which is not without good foundation, either, that in every instance of diplomatic dealings between the United States and Great Britain in which Canadian interests were involved these latter suffered in order that the general interests of the empire might be conserved.

The Duke of York, therefore, will find on his arrival in Canada a people as thoroughly united in sentiment as it is possible for as many millions so widely scattered to be. He will find them enjoying a degree of prosperity and progress unparalleled in their history, and he will have every reason to feel assured that throughout the whole of the vast empire he may some day come to rule he has no more loyal, loving, and contented subjects than the people of the Dominion of Canada.

J. MACDONALD OXLEY.

The First Aeronaut.

THE interest which has centred in the recent experiments in aerial navigation by M. Santos-Dumont at Paris calls attention to the peculiar circumstance that it has always been in France that the most experimenting has been done and the greatest progress made, not only in navigation through the air, but in navigation under the water.

In the construction of submarine vessels France now occupies easily first place, while it is generally admitted that Santos-Dumont's machine, notwithstanding its recent unsuccessful trial, marks a distinct advance on all other aerial ships.

The first attempts to make ascensions by means of balloons were made in Paris in the year 1783. Pilatre des Rosiers was the first and most illustrious of the long list of aeronauts who have fallen victims to their desire to advance the art of aerostatics.

In July and August of the year 1783 balloons filled with hydrogen gas were sent up from Paris, and in September, at Versailles, the first balloon was sent up freighted with living animals.

In the same year Montgolfier constructed a balloon which he claimed would be capable of carrying passengers, his workshop being in the gardens of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The balloon was 60 feet in height and 48 broad. Its exterior was richly painted and embroidered, there being represented upon it the twelve signs of the zodiac, the arms of the King of France, and numberless fleur-de-lis, and lower down, amid a crowd of grotesque heads and garlands of flowers, a flock of eagles, with extended wings, that seemed to be flying and supporting the huge balloon upon their shoulders.

Below the balloon proper was constructed a circular platform of wickerwork, covered with silk, which was used as a car. This platform was very large, and was surrounded by a balustrade to prevent the aeronauts from falling out. In the centre of this platform, or car, was an opening, below which was suspended by chains an iron stove, which was to be used for rarifying the air in the balloon, while in one corner was a magazine, intended for the storing up of an immense quantity of straw, which served as fuel.

Pilatre des Rosiers, generally alone, but at one time accompanied by the Marquis d'Arlandes, and on another occasion by M. Girond de Villette, had ascended in the balloon, without cutting the rope which held it captive to a height of 1,200 feet.

Rosiers had much difficulty in obtaining permission from the King to make an ascent without being held down by the rope, but consent was at last secured, and on the 20th of November, 1783, everything was made ready. During the day the wind and rain was violent, and it was found necessary to postpone the ascent. The next day, the 21st, the weather was more favorable, and at 1:30 in the afternoon, in the presence of the Dauphin and his suite, Pilatre des Rosiers and the Marquis d'Arlandes set out together from the Jardins de la Muette upon the first aerial voyage ever attempted and performed. The wind was still very rough and the weather stormy, but, in spite of these disadvantages, the balloon rose rapidly.

Having passed over Paris, and become free from all fear of getting entangled among the buildings of the city, the aeronauts suffered themselves to descend considerably until they found themselves in a fresh current of air, which bore them in a southerly direction.

After proceeding a few miles further the fire was allowed to die out, and the balloon descended about five miles from Paris. When the aeronauts returned to the Chateau de la Muette they were greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the assembled crowds. Benjamin Franklin was a witness of the whole spectacle, and when asked what he thought of it, he replied, "I have seen a child born which may one day be a man."

Aerostatics had advanced to such a degree that on the 7th of January, 1785, Blanchard, a rival of Rosiers, crossed over the channel, from Dover to Calais.

Rosiers was spurred on by Blanchard's success, and set to work constructing a balloon which, when completed, he called an aero-montgolfier. It consisted of an immense balloon of hydrogen gas, with a large cylinder placed under it, the use of it being to rarify the air, without losing gas.

When a favorable day had arrived Pilatre for the last time made his preparations. He was assisted by a Boulogne physician named Romain, and on June 15, 1785, they stepped into the basket, the ropes were cast off, and the balloon rose with the utmost majesty from the earth.

When it had risen about 200 feet it struck a fresh current of air, which took it directly toward the sea. It soon found another current, which rapidly carried it back again. It possibly may have been the desire of the aeronauts to descend to find a more favorable current of air, for while opening the valve to let the cold air into his cylinder, unfortunately a huge rent was made in the balloon. The consequences were immediate and horrible. At that time the balloon was 1,700 feet above the surface of the earth. A few moments afterward the two aeronauts lay on the ground dead, and horribly mutilated.

Near the spot where Pilatre des Rosiers was buried a monument was erected in 1853 to commemorate the almost miraculous crossing of the sea by Blanchard, upon the very spot of earth on which that intrepid aeronaut descended. He had become for France a hero, and numbers of inscriptions are still readable.

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A Pilgrimage to the Paulists

FOR many reasons which need not be cited at present the architecture and decoration of churches in America are inferior to the decoration and architecture of secular buildings, public, commercial, and private. Yet no one can say that money has been stinted for ecclesiastical work. Where in all the world are so many churches erected every year? Where is religion more discussed and more new forms of religion invented? If America is no longer Talleyrand's country of one white sauce, it is still the land of thirty religions, and every religious community that is born hastens to build a shrine for its own peculiar ritual, while the growing population adds ever to the temples of the great main divisions of Christianity. A list of the Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches begun each year would reach a surprising figure.

Yet, with all this ardor and energy, despite this zeal and liberal expenditure of earnings, the art of the American architect is at its lowest ebb in just this kind of edifice. So true is this curious fact that among the profession the title of "church architect" carries with it a slight flavor of undervaluation. It contains an implication—which is, of course, unjust at bottom—that the ecclesiastical architect has not been able to achieve the first rank by obtaining lay work and has to put up with churches.

All that a sneer of this sort really means is a criticism, a sweeping criticism, of the vast majority of churches from the architectural side; for the late H. H. Richardson and many others of the first rank in their profession might also be termed "church architects," having designed enough churches in their day to be admitted to that flouted guild.

While churches that delight one in all respects are as rare as white blackbirds, there are some of a mottled hue, part good, part bad, which are worth considering, in the hope that discussion of their strong and their weak points may lead pastors and congregations to greater care in the choice of architects, and perhaps to a humbler frame of mind with respect to their own qualifications when the moment comes to decide upon a plan.

The Church of the Paulist Fathers, on Ninth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, in some respects is the religious building best worth seeing in all the seaboard States, perhaps in the whole country. The neighborhood is dingy, if not squalid, and the elevated railway is a cruel infliction, robbing the fane of the dignity that comes with a distant view and forcing an uncompromising ugliness and incessant racket on eyes and ears. But the exterior of the Paulists' church is not especially attractive. Like Sancta Sophia in Constantinople some Roman churches, and several Byzantine edifices in Ravenna, this building does not shine by external beauty. There is a rough sturdiness about its towers, that rise four-square and rugged, with suggestions of the time when it was wise to provide churches with keeps that might break the heads of battering rams, keeps connected by a barbican, along which the garrison might pass from tower to tower in a siege. Moreover, this church gives the impression of age, as if it had been ruined and rebuilt in part. The inner sides of the projecting towers have panelings, which are cut in two by the proper façade of the church between them, as if the towers once had stood alone. Then the tops of the towers look restored, where they have been carried, at some period subsequent to the erection of the building, up to a loftier point, but obviously not so far as the point they will reach some day when completed. On the Sixtieth Street side are low, broad window spaces built up, as we see very often in Europe in the case of a building renovated, but not restored to its original condition.

All these points are baffling to the observer and do not contribute to his satisfaction. He is apt to jump to the conclusion that this ponderous pile, so strangely treated in a city where nothing is really old, not even the City Hall, has no attractions for the wayfaring lover of architecture and art. But there he makes the greatest mistake. It is worth braving the horrid din and turmoil of that spot to climb the stairs of the Paulists and enter their sanctuary.

Then the architecture explains itself—in some degree! Here is a church planned for the widest body the ground will allow. The interior shows the old basilica plan in its simplest form, with a very broad nave, but aisles separated from that nave by twice seven pillars so lofty and far apart that the aisles only exist for a passageway and for rows of shallow chapels against the outer walls. To the westward the choir is lit by five large windows of colored leaded glass, to the eastward above the chief portal are two tiers of clustered windows, and the upper spaces of the vast interior glow with daylight transmitted through twice six large windows in the clerestory. The church has no transepts, but there are doors where the transepts would have been, had the plan of the church been cruciform.

The interior is impressive through its great size and the color treatment of walls, ceiling, and pillars. There are no galleries to crowd the upper part. Colored marbles, true and artificial, selected in low harmonious tones, form a wainscot; mosaics true and painted give a dull gold tone to the hollows of the apse and side chapels. The columns supporting the roof are massive and alternately round and octagonal. In the side chapels streams of white light fall from circular windows at the apex of each roofiet, giving a very peculiar effect as they struggle with the gloom of the vast interior, a gloom softened and enriched by the colored glass in apse and clerestory. Were it not for the formal ranks of pews; were these away and the floor dotted here and there with clusters of little low chairs, the impression would be strong that one stood in a church of Italy or Spain.

This is increased by the high altar of colored marble, which is rather severe in outline, dark in color, and exactly suited to the somewhat sombre scheme of architecture. It is by Stanford White, and shows very charming details in the panels that unfortunately are being ruined by a filling of crude mosaics which in color and design form singular blots on the other mosaics and the stained glass of the church. One appreciates the trouble at a glance. These mosaics are a compromise. Somebody has been saying that the church is dark, and the high altar does not flash and glitter enough. These queer color spots are an answer, a timid and badly counseled answer to some such criticism.

The side chapels are rarely lucky in their decorations, not that they err through the common fault of tinsel, but of a failure to join the general scheme of color of the church—which implies that the standard set in the Church of the Paulists is remarkably high, and what would pass without comment in an ordinary Catholic church challenges attention here at once as a jarring note. It is a very magnificent color-music indeed that resounds through this interior, so that one winces at any departure from the harmony. And its general character is so unusual, so refreshing in its individuality, that one dislikes to see copies of famous paintings spread on the rear walls of the chapels even when they do not offend the general scheme of color in the church. They suggest poverty of imagination and absence of good mural painters who might be intrusted with original work.

As a rule the good people who fall in love with some old master's picture in Europe and insist on having this or that picture enlarged and thrown on chapel wall or stained glass window must be firmly but courteously repressed. They glow with conscious pride, imagining they are doing great things for American art, when they are only making themselves laughing stocks for their ignorance and lack of imagination. It is the spirit of the old master's work, not its literal reproduction, that is needed for modern art. Yet they will spend their thousands and hundred thousands for cold reproductions of pictures which are costlier, but no more useful to American art, than so many colored photographs.

The tone of the interior at the Paulists', the obliteration of the aisles, the broad clerestory windows with semi-circular tops, and the shell-shaped ceilings of apse and chapels increase the impression of the Oriental which pervades the air. One looks for the vault of the dome which is after all the typical feature of Byzantine architecture, but it is not there. The building harks back to the time when the Roman Church built on the lines of a basilica or secular hall of justice was not always designed on the cross as a ground plan, and had not been developed into the full-blown temple of the Eastern Church, with its dome and domelets above corresponding with semi-circular apses, chapels, and alcoves below. The conflict in a building essentially Romanesque between the pull toward Gothic, which is the usual thing, and the pull toward Byzantine, which is the unusual, is accentuated by the capitals of the two great rows of columns and those of the smaller columns at the grand portal. Near the choir these capitals have been carved into foliage and flowers in high relief; elsewhere they follow Byzantine fashions, and present as profile two lines gradually widening up from the shaft of the column to the arches, springing from one column to the next; in other words, these capitals are like squarish or cubical baskets, smaller at base than top, and their surface is carved in patterns that suggest fanciful basket-work or incised carvings on thin wood.

Other things that fret the eye far more than variation in the carvings of the capitals and contribute far more to a suggestion of temporary arrangement are the bas-relief "stations" at different equidistant points around the church, sculptured scenes where the devout kneel to pray when making a round of the building. They are not up to the mark as sculpture, being lifeless echoes of European designs. More temporary still is the grand organ which has been placed in quite the most unfortunate location possible, short of being directly in front of the high altar. It is directly behind, and so large is it that it ruins the semicircular sweep of the apse, prevents the fine high altar from obtaining its proper background and oppresses every sensitive person with an air of haste and transition. One feels that the organ belongs somewhere else, and will be removed to-morrow.

As a matter of fact there is no place ready to receive it. Owing to stress of room it was placed in the apse, where it has the concave above as a sounding board, but is otherwise and in all other respects objectionable. Nowadays the skilled organ builder who holds electricity at his command can place an organ anywhere. It ought not be very costly or difficult at all to free the choir here of the organ, split it up if necessary, and arrange it in two or more sections right and left of the high altar, taking care to obtain the fine spectacular effect of the pipes, an effect which at present is hardly gained at all.

The Church of the Paulists is fortunate in possessing many windows and some mosaics by John La Farge; they give a stamp to the interior which quickly overcomes the gaps in decoration and vacillations in architecture and incongruities here and there which are natural enough in any building of such size, and can only give way one by one, as money can be found to meet each improvement. The clerestory windows are treated as to their semi-circular tops in deep blues, as to the main squares of them in reds and ochres, the only design being jeweled crosses, single or in couples. Nowhere in Europe can such glass as this be found, the nearest approach might be Chartres or Canterbury; but in Italy from north to south there is none equal to it in richness and tone. Two larger windows in the round of the choir with an architectural motive and background of deep blue continue this color into the apse. Between the westernmost clerestory window and this larger window in the apse the wall near the arch of the choir has been treated very beautifully with panels and small decorative colonnades, and here La Farge has lighted up the wall with mosaics, figures of angels, and symbols of the Evangelists. A view of the inner side of the choir, comprising clerestory, paneled wall, and first window in the apse, cannot fail to delight any one who enjoys architecture and decoration intimately blent.

The upper middle line of the apse is held by a window from London which does not belong in such company, and does not belong in this church at all; first, because the scale of the figures is wrong; second, because the colors are too pale; third, because the design is feeble and pointless. To right and left are two other apse windows about the same in size which are from Munich, less objectionable on the score of color, but not in keeping with the interior. The London window should be taken down and replaced by the best obtainable here. If, at the same time, the organ be arranged elsewhere, the Paulists will have a church to which artists of America and Europe will wander as naturally as they do to Chartres or Beauvais. Already there is beauty enough in this interior to make it imperative that teachers of our art schools should advise their pupils to visit the church. Were these decorations in Europe, all the guidebooks would be pointing them out to tourists. How many Southern and Western visitors, how many New Yorkers, know about the Church of the Paulists, or, having heard rumors of it, have taken the trouble to see what is in it? Surely very few.

The Church of the Paulists calls for a dome and a rearrangement of the façade. The façade is to be enlivened by a broad band of mosaic below the colonnade over the grand portal. The three portals are now weakly Gothic; it would be better to make them and the front so far as possible frankly Romanesque. The dome would have to rise where the chancel is, and the piers to support it would of course need heavy foundations. Have the Paulists the necessary land? Probably it is not so much a question of real estate as of funds. The church has taken a very interesting line in turning away from the Gothic and employing American painters and architects of the first rank, like La Farge, L. Harris, and Stanford White, to decorate the interior harmoniously. All who enjoy feasts of color are recommended to make a little pilgrimage to the Paulists.

CHARLES DE KAY.

ARTS AND CRAFTS AT TURIN.

ITALY is entering the field of expositions with a rush. Turin has her international next Summer, and Milan will follow suit in 1903 with an exposition of all that relates to transportation.

It is more than a coincidence that for the first time in a long series of years the finances of Italy show improvement. The death of Crispi, to whom many attribute the tribulations of Italy because it was he, they maintain, who urged her into vast expenses for the army, navy, and colonies, occurs just as the country is beginning to see a glimmer of prosperity on the horizon and two of the most progressive cities in the north are preparing to act as hosts to the manufacturing and commercial world.

Turin is the bustling and modern city of Piedmont which counterbalances Venice, over on the Adriatic, the extreme of torpor, but full of the charm of her bygone commerce and wealth. In Venice they raze a convent from leafy Santa Helena in order to erect a factory for locomotives and then the factory fails. In Turin what they undertake is bound to succeed, for the people are recruited from the mountains to the north. They are to the rest of Italy what the Catalonians are to the rest of Spain, the energetic, driving, saving, thriving, enterprising folk. Venetians are regarded by them with kindly tolerance, but the Neapolitans are their pet aversion, as a people of lazzaroni who have no more care for the morrow—or for the truth—than so many lizards that bask in the sun. Turin is a considerable manufacturing city on her own account, and therefore just the place for an international exposition of the arts and crafts.

The buildings for the "First International Exhibition of Modern Decorative Art" will stand in Valentino Park, and are under the care of the Italian architect R. d' Aronco, who has had experience in his profession in Turkey and is likely to give to the architecture of this fair a tinge of the Orient. As happens to all enterprises of the kind, the managers of the Decorative Art Exhibition find it growing on their hands, as different nations signify their intention to be represented.

It is significant of the period that there should be held just now an exposition entirely devoted to the industrial arts, for never before have the various nations seen more clearly that the fine arts must invade objects of use, and manufacturers must call to their aid the artist in order to hold their own in the rivalry of commerce. An exposition like that at Paris last Summer showed that the greatest importance was not attached to the fine arts, wonderful as the retrospective exhibition of French painting was, wonderful as the showing was of modern sculpture, but to the industrial; the Hungarian jewelry, for instance; the German and Austrian "freak furniture," the novel jewelry, pottery, and porcelain of France.

A circular addressed to American producers of industrial art, signed by Count Ernesto Bertone di Sambuy, Tommaso Villa, and Severino Casana, expresses an earnest hope that the United States will be represented. Messrs. di Sambuy and Casana are Senators of the kingdom and Mr. Villa is President of the Italian Parliament. In their courteous way they exaggerate the present conditions here, saying: "It is well known to us that the aesthetic revival in architecture and house decoration has reached in North America the highest degree of development through the inspiration of eminent artists and the work of intelligent manufacturers."

Accepting as true that in architecture we have evolved new things and that in architecture there has been an aesthetic revival, we only wish we could think the same of house decoration. We are particularly weak in the decorative line, and perhaps that is the very reason for our decorators and producers of industrial art to attend the Turin Exposition.

"It is our great desire," write these spokesmen for the Turin Committee, "that the artists and manufacturers of the United States, in bringing to us the original note of their decorative creations, may contribute largely to the solemn affirmation of the new style which we intend to promote by our exhibitions." So it is the hope of the Turin men to inaugurate a new style, evidently newer than that art nouveau which France, Belgium, Austria, and Germany exhibited last year at Paris, or do they hope to do no more than affirm what has already been produced in this line? "We trust," they continue, "that the American nation, so enthusiastic for the beauties of our country and so devoted to the study of our ancient art, will give to Italy on this occasion a new proof of her sympathy."

The allusion to ancient art brings up a curious antithesis which Americans living in Italy can scarcely fail of noting when they talk to Italians. We are interested in the past; they in the present. We are looking up old masters and exploring ruins; they are interested far more in machinery and inventions. "Yankee notions" delight them. Antiquities become tiresome to those who are surrounded by them from youth, and they naturally turn their minds to things they lack. If under "decorative art" the Turin managers will accept machine-made things, factory furniture with a varnish of art stolen from here and there, marvels of exact metal work for watches turned out of a hopper, ingenious devices for shortening work and eliminating manual labor, the United States can fill all the buildings and ask for more space. But if objects are meant on which the hand of the individual maker has rested long and lovingly, how can we make much of a show, unless from now on a number of persons work steadily to obtain pledges from our scattered artist-artisans, and provision is made to transport such articles free of cost to Turin and back?

The programme of exhibits contains three classes, viz., (I.) the modern house and its decorative elements; (II.) the modern room in its decorative whole, and, (III.) the house and street in their decorative whole. The first class includes (1) oil or frescoed sketches of ceilings, friezes, panels, &c.; (2) plastic or figured decorations in all materials; (3) doors, windows, chimneypieces, &c.; (4) pottery; (5) glass; (6) mosaics; (7) stuffs, carpets, tapestries, &c.; (8) lace, embroideries, linen; (9) wall paper (10) leather and imitations; (11) artistic basket-work; (12) metals; (13) arms and their accessories; (14) warming apparatus; (15) lighting apparatus; (16) furnishing items for table, kitchen, toilet; (18) silver, jewelry, enamels; (19) medals, money, seals; (20) graphic arts, posters, stamps; (21) artistic prints, illustrations; (22) book bindings. That is comprehensive enough, and in some of the sections we might make a fair showing.

The second class (23) means complete wholes of rooms—pavements, ceilings, walls, furniture, &c. The third class embraces house and steet in its decorative whole; (24) plans of buildings and of their parts; (25) plans of streets, squares, gardens, bridges, porches, &c.; (26) exterior decorations of the house and street—designs and models of railings, balustrades, posts, door knockers, door handles, fountains, fences, lanterns; Summer houses, benches, house fronts, &c.

The COMING CHARLESTON EXPOSITION

Its Purpose to Promote Trade Between The United States and The West Indies.

AFTER the close of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, next November, the chief exposition centre of attraction in this country will be the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition to be held at Charleston beginning on Dec. 1 of this year. This exhibition will have for its principal purpose to promote more intimate commercial relations between the United States and the seventy principal West Indian Islands.

The importance of the Charleston movement can be in some degree realized when it is noted that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, this Nation sold more merchandise to the West Indies than to the fifteen republics of South and Central America combined; three times as much as to the Philippines and Hawaii combined; more than to China, Japan, and Asiatic Russia combined, and more than to the following European countries combined: Russia, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece, and Switzerland.

In the same fiscal year the per capita imports from the United States by the people of the West Indies were $7.90. The imports by South America were but $1.13, and by the people of the Philippine Islands only 3 cents, and by China only 3 cents.

Charleston is a seaport most conveniently located for handling the trade of the West Indian Islands. It is the terminal for a number of important railroads, and is comparatively near to both the islands and to the larger ports further north on this continent. The design of the exposition will be to bring together a comprehensive display of the products of the West Indies to exhibit to the people of the United States and to collect at that port products of this country which the West Indian trader will desire and will be interested to inspect.

Notwithstanding that these islands are more conveniently situated with reference to the United States than with any other country, all but three of them are colonies owned by European nations. Of these, Great Britain waves her flag over fifty-six, the Netherlands claims tribute from five, France is the possessor of three, and Denmark holds sway over three, the same three that are likely at any time to become the possessions of the United States.

The actual figures of the sale the United States found for its surplus product in these islands, as compared with other important markets, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are as follows:

The West Indies, $47,436,677; the fifteen republics of South and Central America, $42,373,255; China, Japan, and Asiatic-Russia combined, $47,396,744; the following European countries combined—Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Greece, and Switzerland, $45,089,368.

These figures show as nothing else can the great importance of the West Indies as a factor in the expansion of American commerce.

What will most interest the people of the United States at the Charleston Exposition will be the display which will be made by the outlying islands themselves of their products. Porto Rico is especially active in its plans to prepare a satisfactory exhibit. In addition to the products from this island now displayed at Buffalo, Porto Rico expects to send a large quantity of additional goods.

One unique feature of the Porto Rican exhibit will be a display of embroidery. It is said that fine embroidery work is much more extensively executed in Porto Rico than even in the United States. This display of needlework, therefore, will be particularly notable as an exhibition of the skill and possibilities of the women of Porto Rico, of whom so little has been heard.

Señorita Herminia Davila is one of the leaders in the embroidery industry of Porto Rico. The finest specimen of her craft is a portrait of Washington done in the minutest possible work with the needle. It is said to have the appearance and finish of a perfect portrait. At first glance the portrait looks like that of a fine steel engraving. The background is fine taffeta silk, and upon this are laid the black and gray threads of hairlike fineness, with the effect of reproducing the peculiar shades of the steel print. Miss Davila, in the execution of this work, used a cabinet photograph of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington. The eyes are especially lifelike, it is said, while the white powdered hair, and even the wrinkles of the forehead, are convincing. Beneath the photograph is a fac simile of Washington's autograph worked in black silk.

The women of South Carolina are taking a particularly active interest in the preparations for the exposition. Whereas the women of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands will exhibit embroideries and other women's handiwork, the women of South Carolina are making a special effort to exhibit the possibilities of scientific silk culture in their State. The Governor of the State has recently appointed Miss Henrietta Aiken Kelly as Special Commissioner of Silk Culture in South Carolina. This is the first step in a definite movement to revive and give commercial value to experiments in silk culture carried on in desultory fashion in South Carolina nearly two centuries ago. Even those experiments were not without result.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson, in the first years of the eighteenth century, was adding $1,500 to $2,000 yearly to his income by his purely amateur attempts, and Eliza Lucas left to her descendants a practical demonstration of the excellence of the fabric woven from South Carolina silk.

In 1880 some ladies of Philadelphia formed the American Association for Encouraging Silk Culture. The Government assisted them to the extent of $50,000, and the association spent about $100,000 more between 1880 and 1895. Realizing at length that only in the South did the proper conditions of soil and climate exist for this culture, they made an attempt to interest Southern women in their experiments. But there was no properly directed effort at the South—no one there who had studied the subject in a scientific, practical way in a silk-growing country, and so the movement languished.

The Secretary of Agriculture has recently signified his intention to ask Congress for $10,000 for experiments in the raising of silkworms and the production of raw silk, being stimulated to this by the fact that in 1900 this country imported more than $45,000,000 worth of raw silk.

Many attempts in tea culture were made in the United States before it was clearly demonstrated by Dr. C. U. Shepard that South Carolina had not only the soil and the climate suited to the growth of the plant, but the class of labor which enabled the grower to produce a marketable commodity.

Many States of the Union are going to make elaborate exhibits at the Charleston exposition. Even so far west a State as Oregon will send a display of products. One unique feature of the Oregon exhibit will be a stamp mill which each day will turn out blocks of gold in full view of the spectators.

But the most important exhibits of all will be those of South Carolina herself and the tributary region—the centre of many of the chief agricultural interests of the United States. It is from there that the bulk of the sugar, rice, tea, cotton, and tobacco produced in this country comes.

According to the United States census reports for the year 1899, the total cotton product of nine States of the "Great Southeast" was, in bales of five hundred pounds each, as follows: Alabama, 1,078,519; Florida, 49,359; Georgia, 1,231,060; Kentucky, 79; Mississippi, 1,277,668; North Carolina, 440,440; South Carolina, 887,105; Tennessee, 211,641; Virginia, 8,622; a total of 5,094,451 bales.

Figures scarcely less imposing might be cited as to other great agricultural interests. Especially notable is the production of pine lumber, phosphates, and iron. The great point of all, in the belief of those back of the exposition, is that the Southeast instead of being confronted with the likelihood of underproduction, is more nearly face to face with a condition of underconsumption. That is the reason for the exposition—not to celebrate an anniversary or immortalize a State, but to promote trade between the Southeast and the markets which are most accessible and most profitable.

A Record in Bootmaking.

"YOU have likely heard many stories of fast work in making clothing at short notice," said a young mining engineer the other day, "but I think that a pair of hip boots which I own come pretty near the record for quick footwear manufacture.

"As sometimes happens in my profession, I was offered an excellent job providing I could manage to leave the country for South America on the shortest of notice—fourteen hours. The engineer hired to accompany the prospecting party had become sick at the last minute, and they needed a substitute to take his place. It was 5 o'clock in the evening when I got the telegram, and the steamer was to sail at 9 o'clock next morning.

"Now, of all snake countries known to geography there is probably not one that can compare to the three Guianas. There are big snakes and little snakes and harmless and poisonous snakes and snakes green as fresh grass and mud-colored snakes—nothing but snakes, and there is but one sure way, as I figured it out, of providing against them. This was to wear hip boots.

"I went to New York to buy a pair, but could find none in stock, and almost before I knew it the stores were closed. I returned to my house in the suburbs, and as I passed a little Italian shoe shop which I had noticed hundreds of times before the thought occurred to me: Could Niccolo make a pair of hip boots by 8 o'clock next morning? Niccolo could—if I paid his price. He wanted $40 for the job.

"I ordered the boots and spent most of the night packing and getting into shape. Toward morning I passed the shoe shop again, and there was the Italian, a dozen shoemakers with as many benches about him, and all working for dear life. The fellow had scared up a pair of uppers for the boots in the mysterious nooks of Mulberry Street, and he and the rest were engaged, each working on a different part.

"At 8 o'clock next morning Niccolo stood before me with the boots, as neat and as fine a pair as I ever saw.

"There is a second chapter to the story, however. I got the boots down into the jungle, and for one dread hour wore them. The mercury in the thermometer was as high up as it could get—something like 16,000,000,000 in the shade, it seemed, and I felt as if I preferred a thousand deaths by snakes, vipers, and centipedes to dying of heat in those boots. Though I didn't wear them much there, though, I brought them back north with me, and on occasions I wear them to-day. And I never saw a better pair of boots than that pair of record-breakers."

The Great Extravagance.

EVERY now and then it is startlingly demonstrated how early environment dominates later experiences in persons of maturity, and leaves impressions more lasting than years of changed surroundings.

At one time a certain Hungarian in this city, whose profession was that of the law, was greatly prominent in the Hungarian colony, and it fell to him to officiate on most occasions, semi-social and other, in connection with the affairs of the Hungarian Consulate here. The man himself was most scholarly, with a fascinating sort of intellect and manner that spoke of European habit.

In the course of events it came his way to entertain with a certain degree of lavishness an ambassador and prelate of the Church. The entertainment was arranged to take place at Delmonico's, and it seemed to the Hungarian gentleman that it would be altogether more in keeping with the importance of the occasion if his wife were present.

Now, his wife knew little of such things. Her life had been passed in making home comfortable and in executing little wifely economies—to the end, perhaps, that he might spend money lavishly on occasions such as these.

However, her gown was well thought out, some slight coaching attended to, and the event was in a fair way to pass off smoothly. The guests were received by the hostess with as much dignity as by the host; the gentleman of diplomatic obligations had congratulated himself, and had spoken an encouraging word to his good wife as well.

They sat at the table. Suddenly the watchful host observed that his wife was not partaking of the feast. More than that, he saw with consternation an expression of strong disapproval on her face. He knew the signs, and knew something was going to happen. He thought to avert the impending disaster, and looked smilingly toward the lady and said solicitously:

"I fear you are not served to your taste, dear Madam. If you will —"

The lady rose majestically. She looked down upon him. She spoke. She said:

"William, I have lived with you for many years. I have been a good wife and saved you money. Sometimes I have made it for you. I am going. I will not sit here and be a witness to this extravagance."

And neither would she. The startled guests stood with countenances cast down, while William escorted her to a carriage. Then the band played on.

The "Exposition Nose."

DAY after day, week after week, there pour into the city of Buffalo people from every State, county, and village in the Union. They come singly and in pairs, by families and by clans. One sees Uncle Philemon and Aunt Jerusha, Brother Zeph and Sister Angeline—one sees them all.

It is passing strange, this gathering. With each successive exposition the fever of restlessness seems to grow more severe in the bosoms of Americans. They demand new things and rail at oft repetition. Such a condition arouses a wonder in the mind whether it is not truly a habit. There is the "tobacco heart," the "bicycle back," the "automobile face." Why not the "exposition nose?" That organ of sense has certainly taken on a new and surprising aspect. At the "Pan" people already smell out the distant St. Louis fair, and agree to meet there in 1902.

It is all a matter of sensation. The elusive sweet of novelty alone impels the average visitor to go to an exposition. He would not have come to Buffalo if it had been a duplication of the Omaha show, nor would he go to far St. Louis unless it was to see something different from either. As Mr. Henry Rustin, Chief of the Electrical Department of the Exposition, was heard to say: "Expositions are a perplexing science now as never before. They are like vaudeville. Unless an acrobat can hang by an ear these days he is no acrobat; and time was when he was accounted superlative if he could chin himself by his left arm."

A servant girl in a Buffalo family was detected, after a number of unseen depredations, in stealing a piece of point lace. Upon being accused of larceny, she finally admitted that she had been pilfering, and when asked why she allowed herself to do such things she replied that she didn't know—just to be a-doin', she guessed.

So with the great majority of those who visit the Pan-American; they are there just to be a-doin'. They come, in the first place, with no formulated plan of campaign. They linger awhile—as long as circumstances permit, seeing this or that, ignoring such and such another thing, and they straggle finally home again content only in the thought that there is another notch in their stick—that they have not missed a fair since they began to take notice.

People there are, certainly, who know before they arrive just what of all the many wonderful sights they will inspect closely and what ignore. An architect will be found examining the structure of the buildings about him as surely as the Illinois farmer can be seen gloating over a bunch of Poland-China shoats at the swine show. This is nice and congruous. But go to the Liberal Arts Building and see the Illinois farmer examining Rookwood pottery or diamond tiaras! Here you have the treat of a lifetime. He may confess openly to his assembled family, standing in fine indifference around him, that he "don't know nothin' about them sort o' things"; but—he has caught "Exposition nose"—his unrest has dragged him into deep water, and there he is. Yet he would not have missed it for worlds. "Humph!" he snorts, glancing with infinite scorn at a hundred-thousand-dollar diamond, "glass, anyway."

They walk about from morning till night in every state of nervous activity, probably firm in the belief that they are having the best time of their lives. Some are; more aren't. A nice old gentleman, gray-haired and bent, was found one day wandering aimlessly through the forlornest portion of the Exposition's backyard. "I'm lookin' for a quiet place to rest," he quavered, in a feeble old voice. "I don't know, young man, what I come for anyhow, but John and Emma got their hearts set on it and fetched me. 'Tain't no use; I'm too old for sech things."

He was. And yet, as a victim of the general unrest, he had every symptom of infection, and there were doubtless moments of divine afflatus in his dear, patient old mind when he enjoyed the "Pan" as heartily as John and Emma could. But they had carelessly left him to shift for himself, and he, true to a pre-Exposition instinct, had groped his way to the "quiet place" where he was found.

Of the many types of visitors who share and contribute to the restlessness of an exposition probably the one which is the most apparent is the person who prices everything on the grounds, from the Tiffany diamond to Geronimo's moccasins. This is not from any idea of purchasing both or either of the articles—far from it—but, again, just to be a-doin'. He—or she, for this type has a feminine predominancy—will inquire the cost, say, of a solid silver service of cunning workmanship. The price, naturally, is astounding, quite beyond the good lady's means, in fact, as both she and the long-suffering attendant know as by mutual understanding.

"Oh, my!" she cries, looking about with amazement sitting all over her. Yet she has gained her point—whatever that incrutable thing was—and her pride at having disclosed to the throng of bystanders not only her familiarity with the rare things of earth, but her intrepidity in bearding the lion of avarice, is beautiful to see. And one thing you can gamble on—she'll not quibble. The price always suits her. One salesman, who really should not have done it, said: "Will you call for it on your way home to-night, Madam?" The article weighed about 250 pounds avoirdupois.

The amount of walking one will do at the "Pan" is incredible. Women who look like invalids; men whose weight must be a burden to them; girls from the rural districts, with feet of generous mold squeezed into the smallest white kid slippers the corner store could produce, all turn to early in the morning and walk at break-neck speed until 11 o'clock at night and never say a word of complaint.

How they do it is hard to say. At home they could not possibly get about so; but at the "Pan" it is all different, and no argument will persuade them that they ought to take things more easy. Easy! There will be time enough for that later when they get home, that place which already looms prospectively big in front of them as a spot in which inactivity is the only thing at a premium and where all this gadding will seem a sweet dream in but a few short weeks.

From first to last people at the "Pan" are on the jump. The grounds are large, yet not too much so, and if one may criticise at all, it might be said that some of the numerous entrances, especially those which lead to the most imposing views of the buildings by day or night, are too far away. It takes too much walking to enter the grounds through them.

Nevertheless, when the moment of departure comes, when the weary but satiated victim of feverish desire crosses for the last time the broad bridge at the head of the court and sees the full moon shedding her soft but lovely light before him over the darkness of the trees as if in opposition to the electrical glories turning night into day behind, there comes over him a sense of restfulness, physical, mental, spiritual, for the first time since he arrived in the grounds.

Does he care now for Pan-American Expositions? Does he want to do it all over again? No, he has had enough of unrest. It has been an endless round of excitement and fever heat. But there, calm above it all, older than it all, more lasting than it all, better to be trusted and loved than it all, bangs the beauteous moon, epitome of rest and peace. The tired one sighs happily as he smiles up at Luna—for is she not at that very moment casting her beam gently upon that spot, the dearest one on earth, which the wanderer calls "home"?

R. B. R.

SEPT

1901

How the "Staff of Life" Has Lagged Behind in the March of Improvement.

BREAD

IT may sound strange and even pessimistic, but it is vouched for by those who know, that in all the bewildering progress of the world since the day Adam was placed on it as the original bread winner, bread, the most important of all necessities, has progressed the least in the amazing evolution of the centuries. In other words, bread to-day is little different from the bread of thousands of years ago, and in its mode of manufacture it has undergone little material change.

Bread has made whole chapters and many marginal notes in the world's history, from the Book of Genesis down to a guide of New York, describing with more or less of accuracy the bread riots of the early part of the last century. Bread gets its place, too, in every bit of reference to the old-time sieges, when the besiegers had nothing but rocks to throw, and nothing but their hands to throw them with, and the besieged had no more defense than "seventy hands of hill and a skin of meal to every man to keep their courage up." Bread played its part in romance and tragedy long before the miracle of the loaves and fishes. It was the cause of several chapters in France's gory history, and in Russia it has been the one question that has always taken precedence over that of the killing of a Czar or two.

It might reasonably seem from all this that so important an article as bread would have fared better in the quick stepping march of progress, but apart from the increased facilities for producing it, it has made but little advance from the time when "Ruth ground the meal for the morrow's bread" down to to-day. In almost everything else the human being eats—it is declared by hygienists and admitted by bakers—perfection is more nearly attained than in bread.

This does not mean that the flaky white loaves produced by the baker of to-day are not good, especially if they agree with one; it only means that the perfect bread has yet to come, and that advance toward it has been woefully slow when compared with the other things we eat.

However, there is said to be a prospect of better things soon, and it may surprise the general reader to know that breadmaking is no longer considered a trade by those who have begun to take it seriously, and that it has been dignified by the term of an exact science. It is only recently that it has begun to attract the attention of men of the higher grades of education and intelligence, and these are finding in it a field of interesting and profitable research and experiment.

How can bread be made that will cost no more than the bread of to-day and yet have the percentage of nourishment and stability that it should contain as a chief article of diet of the majority of persons? Is the question that men of the science of the loaves have proposed to themselves to study and answer. The bread must be attractive in apearance also, and this feature is an essential one.

There have been innovations in bread making, at intervals, which made the authors of them rich and left the consumers with a decidedly dyspeptic tendency. There have been innovations, too, that tended in the right direction, which have proved flat failures.

Everybody remembers the old country fairs, where good housewives had on exhibition bread made by some new process—each her own—that was to revolutionize the bakery business, according to her way of thinking. These were followed by the more enterprising of the mill owners, who began to send out demonstrators to food shows to exhibit to an enduring public the only bread worth considering, made on the spot from the particular brand of flour being boomed at the time.

Then came the pooling of the interests of the big milling concerns of the country, and out of this came the first of the serious attempts to give one standard of bread that would combine attractiveness, nutrition, and cheapness. This stimulated a new and growing interest in the production of the "staff of life," so variously created, from the pumpernickel of the European peasant to the dainty non-nutritious squares of the 5 o'clock tea table.—

Whatever progress may be made in the making of bread, however, it will hardly affect, for some years at least, the heavy massive coarse bread of the lower grades of Europeans who flock to America, to which they are so accustomed. In the Russian quarter of New York the popular bread is made up in huge round lumps, baked, and sold at 2 cents a pound. It is made of cornmeal, cheap fats, and very little yeast, but with lots of salt and water. The black bread of the Italian colony is as much an institution to it as the vendetta, and the day laborer of that nationality is seemingly content to eke out his subsistence upon it, aided with a green pepper, a raw tomato or two, with a little beer every day and some stew on Sunday. The well-known French bread of the table d'hôte and the farmer's bread used as a specialty at several of the high-class restaurants, come very near the class of bread the American is trying to make, but there is a long step in between, which time and experiment alone will surmount.

The methods of making the various breads consumed by the cosmopolitan millions of this city would make any inventive man wonder why he had not taken this field for effort. The more important of the breadmakers have now begun to lay out large sums yearly for new and improved methods for their ovens, or for mixing, and as for 'kneaders," a fortune awaits the man who will invent a perfect machine.

There is also the very important feature of ventilation and temperature. Almost any one can remember how mother or the cook would wrap up carefully the "sponge" for to-morrow's bread and generally set it back of the stove or in a warm corner of a closet over night, so that it might rise properly. It was no more important to keep the old home-made bread warm than the ton or two of 'sponge' that the modern baker uses. Temperature in a bakery must therefore be made easily changeable, and by methods of construction that so far are largely experimental. Ventilation goes hand in hand with this. Nothing made is so susceptible to foul gases as bread.

Probably there are fewer laws in force affecting bread than concerning any other equally important commodity. If it were not so, the dark, noisome holes of the east side where certain grades of bread are mixed would not be allowed to exist. It would not make any difference to the average east side baker how many simple systems of ventilation were perfected, they would not interest him. There may be competition of several kinds among the east side bakers, but competition in cleanliness is not one of them. Most of the bread made in New York is made in basements or subcellars. When the new generation gets to work on breadmaking, it will be done high up, where there is plenty of air and light. There is a tendency in that direction already, and one of the big baking concerns is so modeling a five-story business building on West Broadway to be given over entirely to breadmaking.

The labor involved in the baking of New York's bread forms an interesting subject in itself. The majority of the bakers who work at the dough are German. That universally known German morning paper, the Staatz Zeitung, contains in every issue a large number of want advertisements for bakers to begin on the day. The average baker's day begins at any time of the twenty-four hours that the shop where he is working needs him, but usually some time in the morning. So the baker out of work gets up when the paper is issued in the morning, about 3 o'clock, or stays up all night, perhaps. As a rule there are from 25 to 150 of these unemployed, who form a line under the Bowery extension of Brooklyn Bridge. Buying their papers, they hurry to the nearest street lamp and hastily turn to the bakers' page; then they scurry away to be first at this or that shop that has advertised for help.

One of the men in the new and progressive element in the manufacture of bread is G. B. Hurst. With him breadmaking is at once a science, a hobby, as well as "a happy means of getting the money," as he expresses it. Mr. Hurst is the man who formed the Pie Trust. He is a graduate from two colleges, and took a post-graduate course in chemistry in another. Mr. Hurst thinks that ocean has been outrageously overlooked in the hurry of the age.

"We are a long way from perfect bread, but are more likely to have it soon than ever before," he said the other day. "I can count on my fingers the places in New York where really good bread is baked. Outside of New York they are proportionately few. The reasons for this are the lack of inventive and progressive men in the business, and the constancy to old ideas on the part of the majority engaged in the trade.

"The first and most important essential to good bread is flour. That is improving in quality so rapidly that in a few years there will be no excuse for any one who does not use such. Next comes the very important essential of yeast. The old-fashioned potato yeast of the provincial baker has long been discarded. The scientific and sanitary systems of the compressed yeast makers have made it possible to have every mixture of yeast just right, and by that I mean a fermentation at the right temperature and used at the right time. Yeast used under a certain temperature breeds foreign germs; yeast used over that temperature—which should always be from 84 to 87—engenders foreign gases. Let but either one of the two enter a batch of bread and a large per cent. of the nutritive quality it may contain is killed. Competition is growing so fast that I predict that in every bake shop of importance in the near future a man with more or less knowledge of germ life and gases will have an important part in the day's product.

"The shortening of the time given to sponge for rising also plays a very important part in the quality of bread. Sponge, as you know, is the dough after it has been kneaded into a tenacious pulp from the mixture of flour, yeast, water, and the rest of the material used. In many cases nowadays the sponge is entirely dispensed with. That is in an experimental stage, however, and cannot be taken too seriously. Of the unnatural and foreign elements that may be used by unscrupulous persons to make an attractive bread, I do not care to speak.

"I suppose if we could all afford to use high-grade milk, pure butter, or olive oil, and the real product of sugar cane, in addition to high-grade spring water in the manufacture of bread, there would still be some who would want to use lard and hydrant water.

"The women who are taking up the subject of breadmaking," concluded Mr. Hurst, "and lecturing before women's clubs on the subject are doing much to enlighten the housewife on what perfect bread should be, and soon we shall see an improvement over the bread of to-day greater than that of the past fifty years."

T. O. McGILL.

King Edward's Yacht And His State Coach

WHEN the announcement was made that King Edward recently traveled on the new royal yacht it must undoubtedly have surprised those persons who read the cabled reports about the trials of that vessel. It had been stated that the yacht had been found utterly unseaworthy; that she was top-heavy and unsafe; that it was problematical whether she would ever be of any use except for sale as junk, and that the King had informed his friends that he, for one, would never trust himself on her.

These reports had a substratum of truth, but they were absurdly exaggerated, and such imperfections as the yacht possessed when she was launched were adjusted with comparative ease. The errors in construction might never have been discovered had it not been for a fortunate accident that occurred while the vessel was being undocked at Pembroke. Her bottom was damaged by this occurrence, and, when a thorough investigation was made, it was found that a somewhat serious, but by no means insurmountable miscalculation had been made by her designer in regard to weights. The necessary alterations were made, and later on the yacht was subjected to most rigorous trials, coming out of them with perfect success. At one trial in the Channel only half the boilers were in use, and the ship drew eighteen feet forward and eighteen feet three inches aft, while the upper deck forward was about twenty-four feet above the water line. The vessel fell in with the full force of a gale, and, although she pitched and rolled a little, the upper deck remained dry throughout the run. At the subsequent trials the stability of the ship was amply exhibited under every condition.

It is unnecessary to give the dimensions of the yacht and any description of her engines, &c., which information has been printed by American newspapers. The decorations of the exterior and interior have, however, only been referred to in general terms, and such details as were given were mostly incorrect. The vessel went into commission about the middle of July, before the decorations were finished. Many of the details were altered by the desire of either the King or Queen.

Outside, the yacht is not ornate, but her lines are extremely graceful. When she was launched she had a great deal of very elaborate gilt work on her sides. This did not meet with the King's approval, so it has all been removed, and in its place is a solid band of gold, carved to represent a ship's cable. This completely encircles the vessel, and terminates at the bows in a graceful spiral, at the end of which are the royal arms, minus the lion and unicorn, which form a massive figurehead.

The royal arms are also carved at the stern, between the ends of the gold rope. Here they are surmounted by a large crown, the star of the Order of the Star of India, with the motto of the order, "Heaven's Light Our Guide." At either side is a beautiful design in oak leaves and acorns, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. On the angles of the counter on either side of the ship are carved and gilt dolphins.

As the vessel is painted a jet black, the effect of this simple but artistic raised gilt work is most striking.

To give any adequate description of the interior of the vessel, particularly the royal apartments, would be impossible, except in a fairly large handbook. For certain classes of decoration the English art-craftsmen are admittedly supreme, and even Paris millionaires go to London when they want rooms adorned in a particular style. This style is peculiarly appropriate to a yacht, where the delicate attenuations of the Louis periods would be out of place. It matters nothing that the Englishman calls his work "Louis Quatorze" or "Louis Quinze"—it retains the impress of his own individuality.

All the royal apartments on the yacht have as a groundwork pure white picked out in gold. This is relieved in the cabins by chintz of exquisite design, and the effect is charming. Everything is in keeping. The furniture does not offend by patterns which "scream" at the decoration of the walls, as is the case in so many "artistic" homes. The floors are mostly in single color, relieved by rugs carefully chosen to harmonize with the rest of the apartment, and excess of ornament in the way of unnecessary details has been carefully avoided.

The suite of rooms for King Edward includes a very large Bedroom, with dressing room and bathroom, and a study in close proximity. Queen Alexandra has a similar suite on the opposite side of the main corridor. Leading out of these rooms is the royal drawing room, a magnificent apartment, decorated with slightly more elaborateness than the rest of the rooms, but in the same style and with comparatively simplicity. The dining saloon is on the upper deck. It is 150 feet long, and, like the other rooms, is in white and gold, with rich hangings.

The corridors leading to these various apartments are the only portion of this part of the interior in which white and gold do not predominate. Sycamore wood has been used in them, elaborately carved, and they make just the right setting, rich and dark, for the rooms which lead from them.

It is not only the royal apartments which are carefully adorned. The cabins for the lords and ladies in waiting, abaft the royal rooms, are all beautifully furnished, and a sitting room for the suite, astern, is almost as ornate as the royal drawing room.

While the royal apartments are decorated simply, the appointments of the promenade deck are of extreme elaborateness. All the wood is splendidly carved, and all the metal work is engraved or chased. In this respect the yacht is unique. The extreme of luxury in regard to ship's fittings had previously been reached by nickel plating the metal work and using rich wood instead of plain deal or oak.

If one wanted to find a perfect contrast between the ideas of decoration of the eighteenth and twentieth centuries one could not do better than compare this new yacht—where everything is made to harmonize with everything else, where nothing offends the most exacting critic, and where gorgeousness gives way to good taste—with the royal English state coach, in which King Edward and his Queen Consort must ride to their coronation next June—probably much against their own desire. This extraordinary vehicle was built in 1761. It was designed by Sir William Chambers, and the paintings on it were executed by the famous Cipriani. Nothing like it in gorgeousness was ever constructed before or since.

After the coach was built an official description of it was issued. It is in part as follows:

"The whole of the carriage and body is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, beautifully gilded. The length 24 feet, width 8 feet 3 inches, height 12 feet, length of pole 12 feet 4 inches, weight 4 tons. The carriage and body of the coach are composed as follows: Four large Tritons, who support the body by four braces, covered with red morocco leather and ornamented with gilt buckles; the two figures placed in front of the carriage bear the driver, and are represented in the action of drawing by cables extending around their shoulders, and the cranes and sounding shells to announce the approach of the monarch of the ocean; those at the back carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents.

"The driver's footboard is a large scallop shell, ornamented with bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances; the splinter bar is composed of a rich molding issuing from beneath a voluted shell, and each end terminating in the head of a dolphin, and the wheels are imitated from those of the ancient triumphal chariot.

"The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular trees are loaded with trophies allusive to the victories obtained by Great Britain during the late glorious war, supported by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof stand three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the imperial crown of Great Britain, and holding in their hands the sceptre, sword of State, and ensigns of knighthood; their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall thence toward the four corners. The panels and doors are painted with appropriate emblematical devices, and the linings are of scarlet velvet richly embossed with national emblems."

"A Flash in the Pan."

"I've seen the recent efforts toward exposing the methods of the Police Department referred to frequently as a "flash in the pan," said the man who likes to know what he is talking about. "I know the significance of that phrase nowadays, but I wonder how many people know its origin and its literal meaning. Well, I spent a few minutes the other day in looking it up.

"A part of the old flint lock musket," he continued, "was known as the 'pan,' in which was placed a small quantity of powder, not the main charge, but simply to ignite the latter. Sometimes this flared up without accomplishing its work, and hence abortive attempts generally have become known as 'flashes in the pan.'"

Holidays Under Tammany.

Inquisitive Young Woman—Pray, Mr. City Employe, what are the holidays in your office?

City Employe—Oh!—a—every day from 10 to 4, and all day Sunday.

Women Here and There.

SHE is a handsome, dignified matron, the mother of grown sons and daughters who are always on the lookout to see that no unpleasantness comes to her from an absent-mindedness that sometimes leads to little social difficulties. These are of minor importance, as a rule, but the other afternoon a real trouble threatened. It was a warm day, and the absent-minded mamma and her oldest daughter were attending a reception. They had become separated for a time, when the mother, finding her daughter, drew her to her with an anxious expression on her face:

"I don't know what is the matter with me, Margaret," she whispered, "but I am feeling very strangely. My head is so dizzy that I can hardly walk; I can't seem to see, and things swim so that they look double."

"Mother, what have you been eating or drinking?" cried the daughter, scenting some trouble.

"Why, nothing in particular," answered the mother. "I was very thirsty, and I took three glasses of that nice lemonade, but nothing else."

"Nothing else?" returned the daughter, in dismay. "Why, mother that was strong claret punch, and you must sit down as quietly as possible and not stir or you will disgrace us both."

The funniest bit of sewing on record was done the other day by a Rhode Island woman. She is unfortunate enough to have four front teeth which are not the ones with which nature provided her, and consequently she wears them on a plate. For some technical reason which only a dentist could explain the plate snapped one day just above the tooth line. That was a catastrophe indeed, and the woman started off with all possible haste to her own particular dentist to have the damage repaired. But it so happened that the dentist was particularly busy on that day, and he could not possibly do the work. What should the woman do! She would be obliged to shut herself into her own room and refuse all engagements until she could have her teeth.

"Why, I can arrange that nicely," said the dentist, realizing her unfortunate position.

He took the separated plate, to one piece of which were attached the teeth, and drilled holes in both pieces.

"There," he said, when that was completed, "you know how to sew, and you can go home and sew those teeth to the plate with white silk, wear them, and no one will be any the wiser."

The woman did as she was told, and the sewing proved as efficacious as far as looks were concerned as a more professional method of plate mending, but it was not comfortable, and the woman will in the future employ a dentist to treat her teeth rather than a dressmaker.

People who buy diamonds are apt to answer reflections upon their extravagance with the remark that diamonds are a good investment, and that they can always get their money back on them. This is plausible and partly true, but not entirely. The ring itself, though the design may be elaborate, as it sometimes is in men's rings, and of the finest and most artistic workmanship, will seldom bring more than the worth of the gold unless sold to an individual, and styles of setting change enough to make old fashions of little value. A woman in reduced circumstances recently sold a ring which cost at the time of its purchase $150 for $40. It is a cluster ring, with nine small diamonds surrounding a larger one. The ring was appraised at a jeweler's, who set the present value upon it. It is a pretty ring, with white stones and brilliant, but it is not worth a third of what it was forty years ago, when it came into the possession of its original owner. Dealers in stones say also that diamonds lose in weight perceptibly with wear, and for that reason become less valuable.

There is a small boy at Nantucket this Summer who has all the virtues as well as the trying qualities of the average small boy. He is less aware of the latter himself than some young men of his age, having a lenient mamma, who seldom reminds him of his shortcomings. But one day the small boy had been naughty, very naughty, and the lenient mamma was minded to bring him back to the straight and narrow path in which all good little boys should walk, by means of the slipper. It was a strange and unusual performance, and the little boy was not only physically pained but grieved by the unprecedented occurrence. It took him some time to get his expressions of woe at all under control, and then he sobbed out in a voice in which was more sorrow than anger:

"I guess God won't think much of you, mamma, licking a little fellow like me."

Many of the hotels within easy reach of New York have been more crowded this year than ever before. It all goes to show the constantly increasing tendency of the people for vacations and life outside the city. Americans are acquiring the vacation habit. They like more half-holidays the year through, and they are at the seashore or in the country as much of the time in the Summer as it is possible. Families have been taking longer vacations year after year, and the men belonging to them are no longer content to be shut up in the hot city themselves. The vacationers are finding homes nearer the city during the hot weather, and the husbands, fathers, and brothers go and come morning and night. It is a good thing in every way. That so far as possible people are coming within easy distance from the city may account for the unusual number of people who have been in the shops this Summer. It has been many a Summer since they were as full during the hot weather, and on Mondays and Fridays, the busy days of the week, the shops can almost be said to have been crowded.

A woman who has been longer for a pewter plate, which was an heirloom in her family, has had her wish gratified this Summer. There were two of these pewter plates in the possession of a cousin, and the woman did not see why she had not a right to one. They had been in her family for over a hundred years, and whether she had a right to it or not she wished one, but had asked in vain. The other day, however, a package came to her by express, and opening it she discovered the plate for which she had so often broken the tenth commandment. But alas and alack a day! The cousin did not mean to do anything by halves; she would heap coals of fire upon the head of her envious relative; she not only had sent the plate, but, being an amateur artist, she had painted it with a design of nasturtiums, so covering the pewter that the grandmothers or great-grandmothers who used that plate in years past would never recognize it. And it was not only painted, but fired or fixed in some way so that there is no possible method of getting the paint off. The recipient has had to say "thank you" with her heart full of sentiments which would not look well in print.

In the papers this past week was an account of the death of a child through fright. It goes to show the serious harm that may come to nervous and sensitive children who are not given proper consideration. The sensitiveness is constitutional, frequently caused by delicate health, and the children cannot be frightened out of their fears. A young mother who has a nice little family of children will never forgive herself for the loss of one five-year-old girl, the only break in the family. The child was timid, and a friend who came to the house frequently delighted in startling her. He would jump at her from corners and play upon her weakness in different ways. The mother did not consider this was altogether wise, but tried to reason the child out of her foolish fears. The whole matter culminated one night when the friend picked up the little girl and started to carry her down stairs, saying that he was going to take her off. The child was terribly frightened, was taken with spasms that night, and died the following day from nothing but the fright, the attending physician said.

Work and Pay of Milliners.

THE head of the trimming department of a big hat manufacturing establishment draped a cloud of chiffon round a sailor hat.

"I don't see," said she, "why they don't write something about the milliner's trade when they write about all the things that women do. They may talk about pharmacy and patent soliciting and landscape gardening and tapestry weaving and pottery designing, and all the arts and crafts they have a mind to for women.

"But the fact remains that woman first faced the world with a needle—a bit primitive of construction at first, perhaps—and it is still the weapon by which the largest number of bread-winning women keep the wolf at bay. There are probably 10,000 girls and women associated with the milliner's trade in some way in New York.

"A girl who comes in here," continued the speaker, "as an apprentice learns first to put the underband on the hat—the band that lies next the hair. She is kept at that till she knows how to hold the needle properly and her hand is light and familiar. Meanwhile, she waits on the trimmer, selects flowers and materials for her, and so gets her first lesson in combining colors.

"This is the first stage, and it usually lasts about three weeks. For the first three months she gets no pay. Then she starts in with $2.50 a week. If she is good for anything, she gets raised to $3 in a few weeks. An ordinarily smart girl ought to be getting $5 at the end of the first year. She won't get more than $6 or $7 during the three years of her apprenticeship.

"For two years she copies model hats. These model hats are mostly designed by the head of the department. This house, which sells to big wholesale houses, will not import more than one or two dozen hats from Paris in a season. The Paris ideas are too extreme for the inland cities. The women generally prefer the American styles. At the end of two years the apprentice is given materials and told to see what she can do at designing a hat. If she has the creative faculty in her, it will come out. From here on the success depends upon the individuals. If they have no genius for designing, you can't put it into them.

"At the end of her three years' apprenticeship the girl goes as a trimmer. If she is an ordinarily smart girl she will get $15 her first season out. People do not believe that the trimmers get so much, but they do. And, what is more, a trimmer is never without a position, and she can get a position in any city in the country. She can go East or West, North or South, and she will always find work to her hand. Sometimes I get tired of New York. Then I go to some city South or West and take a position for the season, and in that way I've seen a good deal of the country.

"The trimmer will rarely get more than $15 her first season, for the people want to see what is in her. But if she proves a success she immediately becomes valuable to her employer, for women will go to the millinery store where they like the work of the trimmer, and proprietors know when a woman has attracted business to another store. Her salary will run all the way from $15 to $35 a week.

"She has to dress well. It is absolutely necessary that her appearance be not only neat, but stylish. But there are no women in the world who can make so good an appearance on the same amount of money as milliners. They all make their own clothes, but their clothes never look home-made.

"Men? Yes, there are a few men in the trade in New York now. They sit beside the girls and trim away just like them. Strange to say, they are invariably little men, both in their appearance and their ways. I never saw one who was not. Yes, they seem to do just as well as women. They learn to handle the needle as well and make their work as neat. That is all a matter of practice, anyway. But I have never been able to see that they were any more artistic in the higher grades of work. And yet a man will get $35 for doing exactly the same work as the woman who sits beside him and gets $25.

"There are a number of French women in good positions in the city, and yet not as many as you might suppose. They are employed more for the name of it than anything else. Parisian trimmers carry a prestige possessed by no other. But they are not superior to our best American women. If there is anything in which they excel it is in the artistic blending of colors. In designing they are no better. A French head trimmer gets $40 to $45 a week.

"In wholesale houses salaries for head trimmers run as high as $65 a week. In some of the retail houses on Fifth Avenue they pay $75, and there are a few women in New York who get a salary of thousands a year and have their expenses paid for three months of the time in Europe, where they go to buy for their houses. They are sure to be tall, stately, handsome women, who always go elegantly gowned. There is no business in the world, excepting the stage, in which appearance and dress are so necessary to a woman as in the millinery business. Let two women go after a position in a millinery establishment and the one with the stunning appearance will get it every time. She may not be competent enough to hold it, for competence tells in the long run, but she gets the preference when there's a chance to be given."

An Industry in Dolls' Wigs

THAT the manufacture and sale of human hair is an industry of no mean proportions is a matter of common knowledge, but that the manufacture of dolls' wigs should also be an industry in which thousands of dollars' worth of business is done each year may come as a surprise to many.

New York had a doll dealer for many years who was considered a unique figure in the community until he passed away a year ago. Now New York has a manufacturer of dolls' wigs, and in fact has had one for several years. He does business on a large scale and has many employes.

If any one walking along University Place, near Waverley Place, happens to glance up at one of the tall buildings there, he will be struck by the appearance of a large sign, which reads:

DOLLS' WIGS FOR SALE HERE.

If curiosity prompt him to go further, he may expect to find, upon entering, a funny little man seated at a long bench gluing flax or horsehair on the waxen crown of a stuffed doll. In this he will be mistaken, for he will find himself in a handsomely appointed suite of offices, filled with a busy throng of clerks, stenographers, and office boys. This is the story of the doll-wig industry as an engaging young woman clerk with a fluent tongue tells it:

"Yes, we sell dolls' wigs of every shade of hair that nature has given us or art taught us to tint," she said. "We make and sell wigs for dolls, lay figures, and puppets of every grade of fineness or coarseness, and in every coiffure known to the fashions of ages from the days of Homeric valor down to the twentieth century.

"Do we sell many? Well, I may say that orders are constantly pouring in on us from all parts of this country, Canada, and Mexico, and there is no mean volume of European orders as well.

"There are many surprises in the nature of the orders we receive. From places where one would suppose that a doll would be a curiosity, we receive the most elaborate orders. To recite a striking instance, the other day we received an order from a small town in Arizona for a complete set of coiffures for a doll, that, judging from the description, would be considered remarkable even in the French capital.

"When people send their orders, you know, they always give the dimensions of the doll's head, so that we can make the wigs a perfect fit. A complete set of doll's coiffures, in this case for a girl doll, consists of a special morning head-dress, an informal luncheon head-dress, a formal luncheon head-dress, an afternoon tea coiffure, a dinner coiffure, and a ball coiffure.

"I might state right here that we receive the majority of our orders from the West. That may be accounted for by the fact that so many Germans have settled out there and that the doll is primarily a German institution. In the Far West as a rule the demand is for wigs for boy dolls, and in the Middle West for girl dolls. In the Northwest it is about even, and in the East and South the girl doll appears to be the favorite.

"Another thing that has always struck me as peculiar is that our Eastern orders are for the most part for very plain and simple coiffures in natural shades. The Westerners want everything from flaming Titian to raven black, with variations on all the intermediate shades.

"Now, in Mexico, where the predominating type of feminine coloring is brunette, you might be led to expect that the demand for dolls' wigs would be in dark shades. It is nothing of the sort, however, for nine-tenths of the orders that we get from the republic on the Gulf are for the most dazzling kind of blonde wigs.

"Of course, the dolls' wigs we make are not all for dolls used for playthings, but for the serious purposes of life. In a great many small towns in this country and in Canada and Mexico there are people who, in the matter of coiffure, like to live right up to the times. As a professional hairdresser is out of the question, they send to us for the latest thing in coiffures, and we send them half a dozen wigs to study, and after they have practiced the various twists and knots they return them, simply paying for the use and wear and tear.

"What are the prices of dolls' wigs? That all depends on the style of wig, the quality of hair, and the coloring. The prices range anywhere from $5 to $50, and in some rare cases reach even $100. Human hair, like silk, runs in all degrees of fineness, and in cases of rare natural colors we of course get high prices for the wigs."

Germany's Servant Girls.

A GROUP of bright women sat discussing their travels abroad. All had made something more than a tour of European hotels, and all had observed something of interest to women outside the beaten tracks.

"The methods by which they eliminate the 'servant girl question' in Germany," said one—the wife of a professor in an important American university—"are very interesting. They go at it with the same thoroughness with which the German attacks everything, whether a rare species of beetle or the organization of the army.

"The whole subject is under the control of the police. They have every servant girl listed. If a housewife requires help in her kitchen, but is unable to pay much for it, by application to the proper authorities she can secure a young girl without experience. A contract is made for a year. The employer agrees to feed and clothe the girl, and to teach her certain specified things in housekeeping, but no wages are paid. At the end of the year the housewife can retain the girl by paying her small wages, and agreeing to continue her education in housework to a certain specified extent.

"The things she is to teach are 'nominated in the bond,' and she is expected to rigidly carry out her end of the agreement in consideration of the fact that she pays little or no wages. In this way, you see, the servant serves an apprenticeship. It is much superior, I think, to our way, in which we take ignorant girls, teach them everything they know, even to speak English, and pay them nearly or quite as much as a well-trained servant.

"If you want a thoroughly competent servant in Germany you can get one at a specified price. And you can examine the record of every girl at the police station. If she has ever been discharged you will find the fact there, with the reasons therefor, and thus can tell her character at a glance, without resort to the farcical letter of recommendation given by a former employer.

"As the system implies, every German woman is an absolutely competent housewife. She knows the business of running a house thoroughly. Young girls of good family, after they leave school, often go to some particularly competent housewife, whom they pay to put the finishing touches upon their education in this respect. I knew one such woman who brought up three sons by means of taking boarders and of teaching young women of good families in the manner described."

Realism Up to Date.

Stormington Barnes—Say, there ain't nuthin' in this realism after all.

"No? Why?"

Stormington Barnes—Why, I put on a donkey act as a curtain raiser and never got a hand—played the leading rôle meself too.

Inconsistent.

Little Brother, to Jennie's fiancé—I don't see why pa says its disgraceful for "Jack" to paint the town red, when sister Jennie paints her face red every evening and pa don't scold her!

1901

Society

At Home And Abroad

THE Horse Show and the races at Newport, the trial spins of the Columbia and the Constitution, and the numerous entertainments at Bar Harbor and the Myopia Club meeting in Massachusetts, with Labor Day and the regattas and sports in the Adirondacks and on the lakes—these were the numerous attractions which kept many at the resorts after the season was supposed to be officially over. Newport closed last week, and before Saturday several of the large villas were tenantless. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her two younger children leave the Breakers for Saratoga, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish—all of these are to change their residence and seek other retreats before the town season begins. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have left Bar Harbor, but not before they had arranged to build there a beautiful villa. Mrs. Vanderbilt is as much charmed with the place as her husband, who always preferred it to either Newport or Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt go to Biltmore for the Autumn.

There now remains for Newport and Bar Harbor before the flitting a week of comparative rest. Then when the cup races begin, all of those who are fortunate enough to own yachts will put them under way and follow the Shamrock and Columbia. It will be a short season for the town, as many will take advantage of the time to do the theatres, all of which have new plays, the music halls, and the restaurants. Indeed, with the strangers who have been pouring into town for the past ten days, the parents who are bringing their children up for school, and those who are changing their residence from seaside to mountain or the shores of the Hudson and Sound and the gentle hills and plains of Long Island, New York has indeed awakened from her Summer sleep. The sound of hammer and the incessant click of the chisel of the stonecutter are heard everywhere. Many improvements and additions to houses are being made and some of the great mansions which have been in process of building for several months are now nearly completed. It is true that the march of fashion still continues northward, and yet those who live in the older quarters are making additions to their houses and have no idea of giving them up. Among the well-known residences now being altered are those of ex-Mayor Hewitt on Lexington Avenue, of Richard T. Wilson on Fifth Avenue, and of his son, Orme M. Wilson and that of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

That there will be quite a crowd in town during the next fortnight is evidenced from the impossibility almost to obtain a room at any of the clubs, where members are usually accommodated. This is the case especially at the Metropolitan, the University, and the Calumet. The fashionable restaurants during the past week have been crowded and the palm garden at the Waldorf and the great room at Sherry's and Delmonico's have looked like themselves again. There have been also quite a number dining at the Annex of the Metropolitan Club, and the windows of the Union and the Knickerbocker are filled with the familiar faces which have greeted one from those sanctuaries of fashionable club life for years.

This week at Newport will take place the wedding of Miss Gwendolyn King and Mr. Maitland Armstrong. There are rumors of many engagements and among other stories current is one to the effect that Miss Sara Van Alen intends to enter the Roman Catholic Church. Her engagement to Mr. Robert J. F. Collier has been admitted by the family, and, indeed, it has been announced in London. The report that Miss May Van Alen was engaged to Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has been entertained by her and by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr and Mrs. Astor at Newport, lacks confirmation. Lieut. Hobson is a popular figure on whom to hang an engagement announcement. Miss Van Alen is a clever, original young woman, who, being an Astor, is necessarily reported betrothed to every man who pays her attention. James J. Van Alen is expected from abroad shortly. He will sail next week and Miss Sara Van Alen will come with him, according to present plans, which may be changed.

Handel's music should certainly have a revival, and society should sing in chorus "See the Conquering Hero Comes" not only in honor of Hobson, but of the English heroes and heroines who are now "in our midst." While New York in a municipal way has been entertaining Mrs. Carrie Nation, Newport will have Lord Athlumney, who pulled Mrs. George Cornwallis West out of the Solent at Cowes and saved her from a watery grave, and the Wilsons, husband and wife. Major Wilson is a hero in his way and saved the life of the late Empress of India on one occasion, and Lady Sarah Wilson's hairbreadth escapes in South Africa are household words. Lord Athlumney himself was in South Africa and did some very daring deeds.

Whether there will be a revival of golf after the cup races is yet a question. From what one hears of the matches to be played at Baltusrol, Ardsley, and Apawamis, it would look as if the ancient game of Scotland has well survived the Summer's sudden popularity of tennis. Squash ball, however, will remain the fashionable game, and squash courts are multiplying everywhere. They are almost as much of a necessity as a private ballroom for eventual social success. Just now, however, the thoughts of society and the public as to pastimes are as a unit. The cup races overshadow any other contests, and betting is going on quite freely from the various odds offered by sporting men and at the clubs to the boxes of bonbons, gloves, and flowers which are supposed to be the only gifts which a woman can accept from a man.

The return of travelers from abroad continues. This week come back Col. and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay. Mrs. Edmond L. Baylies will return very shortly and Mr. and Mrs. Henri Barbey and the Misses Barbey, who have been this Summer in Switzerland, are due in New York by the end of September. Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee and the Misses Kane were in Yokohama on Aug. 15, and Miss Josephine McLeod, the sister of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, was at the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Leggett and Miss Sturgis are at Ridgeley Manor for the Autumn.

If one listens to the stories which come from Newport, it would seem as if there are many people there who want to get away, but who are not able on account of the congested state of travel. It does seem remarkable that Newport cannot be reached except by boat or by the train with the Wickford Ferry. The berths on the Sound steamers and on the sleeping cars have been engaged weeks beforehand, so it is almost impossible for those not having yachts and special cars and other conveniences of that kind to really leave the place. To the very wealthy all things are possible, even the quitting of Newport. This next week will see many of the cottagers in town or at their country houses.

As little has been said about the wedding of Miss Lily Oelrichs and Mr. Peter Martin, the general impression was that it is postponed or that it may take place in town, perhaps some time in the Winter. It has not come in under the schedule of Newport fashionable events. Mr. and Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs will remain at Newport for the present. Yesterday Mrs. Oelrichs said that it would take place in town and that she had never given the Newport date.

Chauncey M. Depew and Miss Paulding have left Newport and were in town on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and the Misses Iselin have gone to their country seat on the Sound. Miss Iselin will be one of the guests of Mrs. John Jacob Astor at the cup races. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., spent Thursday at Tuxedo.

Mr. Eugene Higgins set sail on the Varuna last Thursday for America. He will reach here just in time to take part in the procession of yachts which will follow the races. He has a large party with him. Mr. Alison Armour is coming over in his yacht. The Valiant, as already stated, is in dry dock at Southampton, and will not be here in time. Mr. Vanderbilt and party are still abroad.

Americans are quite scattered over the face of the Continent and Scotland and the shires. Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvy Haig are entertaining large parties at their English place. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet have left Homburg and have gone to Paris. Mrs. Mackay is making a tour of the different Continental spas. The season at Beauville is over and the week at Baden Baden was quite gay, notwithstanding the universal Court mourning in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. J. Alan Johnston and John H. Davis have done the greater part of the entertaining at Homburg. The season there is on the wane. Paris is filling up rapidly. The wedding of Miss Nellie Harjes and Mr. John Lyon Gardiner will take place at the Church of the Trinity, and will be quite an event in the American colony. Miss Ellen Drexel Paul will be one of the bridesmaids. She and her father sailed for Europe some weeks ago.

Miss May Callender and Miss Elizabeth Renssen have been making a tour of the Engadine and Switzerland. They were at Meran on the 20th, and were going to Carlsbad and Baden Baden. Miss Emily Yznaga and her sister Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, have arranged to stay some few weeks at Carlsbad. The shooting season is in full blast in both Great Britain and France. In the latter country, Dinard seems to be the very gayest spot. The season is lasting there, and cotillions and theatricals are greatly in vogue and one constantly reads of the entertainments given by Mrs. Hughes Hallett and Mrs. de Gasquet James. Lucerne is also a favorite spot with Americans, and many are there for the Summer.

The death of Mr. Herbert of Muckross was one of those events which have had little notice recently, but are of interest in this country. Mr. Herbert was at one time engaged to a Baltimore belle, and the engagement was broken off suddenly. His half brother, Mr. Arthur Herbert, lives in this city. He married Miss Lemist, a niece of Mrs. Frederick B. Esler. Mr. Herbert of Muckross was obliged to part with his famous property at the Lakes of Killarney, and two years ago, when it was on the market, it was rumored that it had been purchased by a New York syndicate. He died at a small village in England.

At Homburg the success of the season has been a "witch," an old woman, who is supposed to be a wonder in the occult sciences. She has entertained large audiences at dinners with her prophecies, and among those who have had her at their functions were Mr. Newhouse and Col. Cuthbert Larking, who was here last Winter. It is said that King Edward has consulted her. During his stay at Homburg the King kept very closely to his quarters. He dines in a private room. He has gone to Denmark to join the Queen.

The cable has given a glowing account of the visit of the German Crown Prince to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was asked to be one of the guests on that occasion. The Duchess is going to Scotland and the Continent for a few weeks.

Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt will arrive in this country in a few days. She left Aix about the 23d, and went to Paris for the stay of a fortnight. During her trip abroad she has traveled a great deal in motor cars, and has made the famous trip through Switzerland and France. Mr. Hewitt is with her.

Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart has been registered at Hamburg, and was reported one of a party given by Mr. Heber Bishop for Miss May Goelet before that young lady left the famous German spa for Paris.

James J. Van Alen has been at San Moritz. He was there on Aug. 22, but was about to leave to come to this country. He was one of a party given by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend. Miss Sara Van Alen is with him. Mrs. Valentine Blacque has left Aix les Bains and is coming to America.

$50 Not to Shine a Shoe.

WHEN Long Branch was not spread out as it is now, and the shore line of hotels and cottages was not as closely woven, the steamboat trip from the rickety long pier at Port Monmouth was a good starter for a day in the city with such men as Addison Cammack, Harry Camblos, Orlando W. Joselyn, Charles Devlin, Hugh Hastings, "Billy" Henriques, John Hoey, and others. The theatrical people and the actor folk had their favorite sitting places under cover on the starboard side of the boat. Lester Wallack, tall, sedate, and always courtly without being condescending; Edwin Booth, always with the inevitable pipe and strong tobacco; Edwin Adams, restless and jovial, and Paddock, Maggie Mitchell's husband, a story teller worth listening to, had their pleasant times, while the Wall Street men chose the forward deck, each with his own campchair, and the bootblack of the boat, bright-faced little Dick, was a favorite.

Money was easy and spirits were generous, and it was always a quarter, sometimes a half dollar, for a shine, without the boy's asking for it, and Dick was on good terms with the world and with his customers.

One day a broker who has since counted his millions had one foot on the box. Dick had finished one shoe, and the other foot was just being brushed clear of dust, when Joselyn quietly said:

"Give you a dollar not to black it, Dick!"

The boy hesitated. There was an all-around laugh, and the broker said, in a quiet voice: "Two dollars to black it, Dick!"

"Oh, go on! Go on, Dick!" said Camblos, giving another sidewise tip to his soft hat. "Somebody else wants a chance!"

"Five dollars, no black!" came from the edge of the circle of chairs.

Dick looked up, and was about to put on the blacking, and then, at the cry of "No black!" stopped.

"Ten dollars, Dick!" said the one-shoe-blacked broker. "What do you do with your money, boy?"

"Give it to my mother, Sir!"

"Fifteen dollars, no black—your mother wants the money, Dick!" again from the outer circle.

Then competition ran high. A new source of merriment had broken out, and the broker with his foot on the box saw the offer and went $5 better. It was a miniature stock board scene for a few minutes. The offers to black and not to black ran up till $45 was bid to black the shoe.

"Fifty dollars for your mother, Dick! Don't black it! Don't black it!" came in a subdued voice, and the lad seemed nervous, if not frightened.

"Get the money, Dick," said the broker, still holding his foot on the box; then, standing up and pointing to the last speaker, "Hand it over!"

The money was forthcoming; Dick took it, stowed it away in his pocket, and the man with the unblacked shoe stooped low, got on one knee, and began to black his own shoe. He made a good job of it, and, refusing offers to black other brokers' boots, tossed box, brushes, and blacking into the bay.

But this wasn't the end of it. Every man in the crowd was a speculator. Many a share of stock was bargained for during the morning trips, and the victor in the joke asked Dick for the money. Dick hesitated, then slowly handed it over, and in a whimpering voice said: "I thought you was in earnest."

"Never mind the earnest, Dick," said Cammack. "I'll put it into stock for your mother. It's a margin to sell on."

"But I haven't any stock and I don't want any. You can't sell what you haven't got, Mister, can you?"

The query was a poser. Cammack offered fifty shares of an active stock to any one that would take it. A hand up from another speculator closed the deal, and the transaction "for the account of Dick" was closed out by covering at a profit next day, and $100 in gold found its Iway to Dick's mother.

Opening Up a "Boom" Town.

"FROM the published accounts of the big Government land lottery at El Reno, Oklahoma," said "Tom" Murray, a well-known prospector and town site boomer, "they do things differently out West nowadays. When the Government threw open the Cherokee Strip to homesteaders I was at Caldwell. There was an army of 'sooners' afoot, on horseback, or in prairie wagons ready for the signal. All the men and many of the women were armed and the race was to the swift in more senses than one. On the night before the rush the advance guard was lined up as close to the border of the Strip as your hair is to your scalp. There was no soft side to the men—not any that I saw. And when the mad rush had ended and the boomers had staked out their claims, so to speak, the disappointed ones by scores and hundreds drifted back to Kansas or down to Texas over the new line of the Rock Island, just opened to traffic. I made several good deals, kept sooners squatting on certain claims which eventually became mine, and I had no kick coming.

"It was away up in the British Northwest," continued Murray, "that I got the worst of a boom town deal. I'd been land hunting for many years, but it remained for a canny Scotchman to 'do me.' I paid him well for an option on a town site out along the proposed line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. My Scotch friend was supposed to have inside information as to the location of stations and I felt certain of reaping a harvest so soon as I should begin to auction off town lots. The Scotchman drew his money from the bank one day and disappeared. I thought I'd go out on the prairie and look my town over. I returned with an added knowledge of the possibilities of town building. I had bought a 'muskeg' or floating island with no bottom. I've never seen the Scotchman since and I never buy land until my foot has been on every inch of it."

Mr. Yellowplush at Newport.

At such a place as Newport there is, of course, much driftwood and queer social flotsam and jetsam find their way there. A curious instance is the number of waiters, butlers, second men, and servants of all kinds who are not regularly employed. These do not go to Newport in the hope of securing a permanent position. They do not need it. They give up good positions for the advantages of the Summer. The caterers and other providers are always in need of extra men, and a first-class butler for a luncheon or a dinner commands a very high price. There are many of these who take these transient positions and who find Newport very profitable in the Summer. It is the Bohemia of the domestic servant, and there is not a butler in one of the large houses who has not a list of men available for any emergency. A barroom near Bellevue Avenue is really the Waiters' Club of the place, and as the rooms upstairs are not innocent of the green cloth or the turn of the roulette wheel, this resort corresponds to the Gentlemen's Club of Thackeray.

Ducal Three Shilling Cigars.

The Duke of Cornwall and York, the next heir to the British throne, whose visit to Canada takes place this month, is a tremendous smoker. The royal yacht Ophir, on which the Duke and his suite are traveling, was not considered large enough to convey a sufficient supply of "smokes," and so special shipments of the choicest cigars have been following from port to port to replenish the depleted stock. Many of these, like the wines similarly shipped, have undoubtedly been used in entertaining visitors, but it is stated that the Duke himself has burned up an astonishingly large number of the fragrant perfectos.

News dispatches recently contained the intelligence that among the cargo lost on the wrecked steamer Lusitania, which ran on the rocks on the east coast of Newfoundland, were 10,000 of the highest class cigars, which had been shipped from London for the Duke of York's use in Canada. These were packed in hermetically sealed cases, and were consigned to the citadel at Quebec, there to await the arrival of the Ophir. Each cigar was valued at 3s.—73 cents.

It is now stated, in private advices, that some 7,000 of these costly cigars have been rescued from the hull of the Lusitania and will be saved. So choice were the cigars that the cases in which they were packed had been stored in the extreme stern of the ship and bolted in behind heavy planking.

Divers were at work searching for the cigars for upward of ten weeks before they were recovered. About 3,000 were said to have been washed out of the wreck and lost. Those recovered are said to have been in almost perfect condition, with such care had they been sealed in their cases. Meanwhile, however, the Duke's cigar order had been duplicated in London, so the Canadian guests of his Royal Highness may soon expect to fairly revel in smokes at 3s. apiece

LITTLE STORIES OF THE STREET

Who Owned the Yachts.

THE steamer Chester W. Chapin was speeding away up the Sound and passing Execution Lighthouse in the afternoon, when a Western man who was enjoying the sail became communicative, and a little inquisitive as well.

"Lots of blue water hereaways," said he. "We go in for land where I came from, and I've seen the prairies, too--but New York people don't know what the blue grass is."

There were white-winged racers all over the Sound, and as the Chapin stretched away off Larchmont and the boats were sailing in and off Hempstead Harbor, the steam yachts were passing on both sides, and one of them trying to skip along beside the Chapin.

"My! but there's pretty ships up here! What's that one over there?" said the man with the glass. "Where do they run to? Do they all do a good business?"

There was perfect innocence in the query, and he settled down to silence, awaiting a reply.

"They run all over. They're yachts—for pleasure; no passengers," somebody explained.

"They cost some money? As much as—".

"Thousands of dollars to build, and thousands of dollars to run them for a season," ventured a next-seat passenger.

"Who owns them?"

"That one over there—the white one coming this way—cost fifty thousand to build."

"What's her owner's business?"

"Broker—in Wall Street."

"And that one over on the other side? She's a beauty, too. What's her owner?"

"Wall Street."

"And how many of these ships came out of Wall Street," asked the querist, with a look of earnestness and some humor.

"A lot of them. You see these brokers work hard and have to think a good deal and handle much money, and they want their yachts in the Summer time to rest on."

There was a sweeping of the horizon on both sides of the Chapin, a momentary resting of the glass upon the speeding yachts, and then, as the Westerner lighted a cigar and passed one to his information-giving neighbor, he remarked:

"Yes, yes; I suppose they do. If you see any yacht that belongs to a broker's customer, just put the glass onto her and let me know the man. I've been a customer myself, once!"

Familiar Faces In New York.

"THERE is one thing which I have noticed in New York that I never noticed in any other city I have visited, and I have been in most of them," said a Baltimore man who spends six months of the year in travel.

"Walk where you will in any crowded street of New York, and you will see faces which remind you of somebody you know in some other part of the country. Sometimes I have caught myself at a standstill in the act of greeting one of these familiar faces, only to find on second glance that it was not the one I at first took it to be. I have frequently seen in this always hurrying throng types of men and women of the times that are gone. They intensify the procession. Some of these people are bent over with age, but the restlessness of the great city has infected them, and they hurry in the hobble.

"One man I have met more than once is almost the double of a man I knew in the Confederate Senate. More than once I have seen faces which brought back that of my sainted mother. I have even seen women shopping here, dressed, or, as you now say, gowned, as they were in the days when I exchanged calico and ginghams for eggs and butter. One day I followed a woman several blocks because she was leading a sunny-haired little girl whose memory to me is the sweetest thing in my possession. If I was ever tempted to kidnap it was that day.

"When I am in Philadelphia, or Chicago, or San Francisco, or in London, Paris, or Berlin, I have often caught myself longing for a familiar face, and yet not in a single instance in either city have I ever seen a face which recalled some one I knew.

"Hence New York is always home to me. I come up to it feeling that I am coming to renew a lot of old acquaintances, and I never go away disappointed."

Why They Were Protectionists.

THEY were talking politics on Mulberry Street the other day without that excitement and aggressiveness usual to street debates. It was the dinner hour, and they all sat on boxes and barrels in front of a store where they worked. One was a dray driver and Irishman; a second was the janitor of the building, a German; the third was an Italian, the fourth a Swede, and the last a clerk in the store, a plain everyday American.

The reason for the quietness with which the discussion was carried on was that all were Republicans, and from their conversation it developed that each was a member of that party for the same reason.

"Phwat's the raison I'm a Republican?" said the Irishman. "Faith, because thot party is fur purtection. It kapes thim furriners out iv th' counthry so thot us Americans can have wurruk!"

"Yah! Dot's it. Dos ist vy I'm a Republic. Ve could nicht work haben yet but dot dose scums ver outen der kept zu kommen and ach ich mean from kummen," quoth the German.

"Righta you are. They keepa the barabba outa da countra. I vota and I pay for the protezione," said the Italian. "I'm a protezionista."

The big Swede in language that recalled Ole Olesen and Yon Yohnson spoke the same sentiments. Just then all had to hurry back to work, and the American hadn't time to give his reason.

A Model Conductor.

THE trolley car conductor is the generally accepted type of the man who "don't know nawthin'," especially when it comes to any delay on the line.

There is one bright and marked exception to this rule. He is conductor No. 2,069 on the Eighth Avenue line. In fact, those who travel on that line consider him the ideal of street car conductors and wonder how he ever obtained such a position. Two examples of his conduct will serve to indicate the kind of man he is.

A few days ago a car had some trouble at the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street. No. 2,069's car was a little distance behind the car in trouble. It was crowded with people hurrying to their offices. He jumped off the car, and, running forward, looked over the situation, and then hurried back.

"Those of you who are in a hurry to get down town had better take transfers and walk to the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown cars. You can get across to either the Sixth or Madison Avenue cars this way and save considerable time, as we may be delayed here longer than you would like."

Everybody who was in a hurry accepted his suggestion with thanks.

On Sunday last he had on board several passengers who were anxious to connect with cars going to the various ferries. When in Central Park West his car stopped several times, as the power gave out; one very fussy passenger began to fume and spout over the delay, and so managed to put all the rest on edge. A perfect torrent of questions was let loose at the conductor. Instead of ignoring them and expressing dense ignorance of the situation, he carefully explained that at that hour on Sunday mornings repairs were often made on the machinery at the power house, and that this always temporarily delayed the cars.

"It is nothing serious, gentlemen," he said. "We will still keep our running schedule, and you will get down town in time."

His reassuring words quieted all the passengers, and when the fussy man found out that he had plenty of time to reach the ferry he said with a sigh:

"Oh, for more conductors like this one. It would then be some pleasure to ride on trolley cars. You could find out the truth without having to sit in a car thirty minutes and then learn that you would have to walk if you wanted to get to your destination."

Points on Mosquitocide.

CRANKS and well-meaning interolpers were generous in "points" and information while Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of this port, was experimenting in mosquito destruction at Concord, S. I., and he continues to receive and file many contributions sent by irresponsible persons or persons acting in good faith without scientific knowledge. Suggestions also came from would-be wags.

The bulk of the advice from the more serious of Dr. Doty's correspondents was in regard to the rearing and employment of birds or dragon flies—"devil's darning needles"—to keep down or exterminate the pests. The funny men sent such "tips" as these: "Call out the militia," "Try moral suasion," "Kill off or sequester all malaria patients," "Ferget it," "Send for Carrie Nation," "Xtian Science will do it," "Try the 'lesser flea,'" and so on. Dr Doty is still very much of a humorist, but he treats the suggestions about swallows, whippoorwills, purple martins, and other dickey birds and the planting of eucalyptus and castor oil plants and the raising of dragon flies with respect, although they are of no value.

The bird idea is the most impracticable of all; he says. Could birds be trained to a steady diet of culicidae their operations would not reduce the pests one-tenth of 1 per cent, were there 10,000 of them to an acre. Besides, the mosquito is a nocturnal insect, and the main point in its destruction is to destroy it in the stages from the egg to the winged insect. Could birds avail one species would have to be bred to by day be aquatic to destroy larvae in the the pools and sloughs and another to hunt in sedges, weeds, and brush for the dormant pests. The night shift would in the same sense have to be divided between swift-flying birds and nocturnal aquatic waders.

Jokes of Auctioneers.

THE season for the active selling of real estate at auction will soon be at hand, and the salesroom at 111 Broadway, after the Summer season, when its only business is that furnished by the courts in the shape of foreclosure offerings, will again take on a lively appearance, and efforts to sell all sorts and conditions of property will be resumed.

Less famous and less favored by visitors than the Stock Exchange, the dingy old basement of the Trinity Building is nevertheless a pretty strenuous locality at times, and the proceedings there at least have the merit of being intelligible, even to an outsider, which is more than can be said of a busy day on the Stock Exchange.

With the return of the busy season, too, the real estate auctioneer will begin to get his voice in training and to apply the touching up process to all those little jokes and epigrams which have lain in the safes all Summer, but which will soon be needed to extract another bid from some close-fisted operator.

Peter F. Meyer is a leading humorist among the auctioneers, both in point of his "property" jokes and also in those little impromptu flashes of wit which do much toward lightening the hearts of the salesroom "regulars" and toward clarifying the atmosphere of that place, which one must use in order to appreciate.

Of Mr. Meyer's stock witticisms he uses none more frequently than that about the widows and orphans, and he has seldom sold holdings of an estate without making an appeal for higher bids, in order that those who will get the proceeds of the sale may not go hungry or be without shoes.

Sometimes, when the estate's property consists of one dilapidated tenement worth only a few thousand dollars, such an appeal has little of the humorous about it. When the sale is sure to yield enough to make half a dozen comfortable fortunes the references to the widows and orphans is apt to provoke a smile. The "last straw," however, was placed upon the camel's back at one of the Eno estate sales. It wasn't a "break" on Mr. Meyer's part, but he could not miss the chance to call attention to the orphans under such favorable circumstances—and there they stood directly behind him—Amos F. Eno and several of his brothers and near relatives, whose combined wealth could be expressed only by eight figures.

Mr. Meyer is never reluctant to make a joke at the expense of somebody in front of his stand—a circumstance which has sometimes been productive of ill-feeling—but usually his gibes are taken in good part. The sale of a small piece of business property recently had pretty nearly reached the knocking down point, and the advances in the bid had gotten down to $25. A "syndicate" of operators were immediately in front of the stand, with their heads together, discussing the advisability of another bid.

"At $32,175," shouted Mr. Meyer, "once—twice"—and then, leaning over suddenly toward the "syndicate," "ain't there $25 more in that crowd; if not, I'll lend it to you?" This little passage had the desired effect. The "syndicate" bid again, and so did its competitors, and the final selling price was several bids higher than it would have been had not Mr. Meyer livened things up just at the right time.

Wanted to Know if Color Was Fast

IT was raining in torrents, and the curtains of the Broadway car were pulled down. In the rear seat a negro, black as coal, sat beside a big German. The latter had taken on just enough of his favorite beverage to put him in great good humor, and he laughed at himself and at his fellow-passengers.

Suddenly the car stopped, and the curtain protecting the seat was raised by a passenger. A gust of wind carried the rain in a shower into the negro's face. The German reached over, and as he put his finger on the black man's cheek asked:

"Is dot color fast? Ach, mein Gott! You had better move vonce yet already, or it will run down and spoil your collar."

For reply the facetious Teuton got a stiff punch on the nose, but before the fight went further the conductor reached across and caught the negro by the neck and hauled him over the back of the seat and held him.

"Ach, mein Gott!" said the German, "vat for did you hit me yet. I yust wanted to know if der color vas guaranteed to stand vashing."

And he laughed again, despite his sore proboscis.

Where Thirteen Was Unlucky.

FROM the town of Arlington, N. J., hitherto chiefly known for its wicked clergymen and hysterical women, there comes a reportorial tale.

A well-known broker lives in Arlington, and he has a little girl, who in turn has thirteen ponies which she manages with more or less skill. Thirteen ponies seemed to present a likely opportunity to the reporter. He did not believe in the "thirteen" superstition, anyway. He went out to Arlington, found the palatial residence of the New York broker, and rang the bell.

It so happened that the mistress of the establishment was passing through the hall at the time, and she came to the screen door. She said nothing, but looked stonily at the reporter. He began to feel embarrassed, and started to state his business.

"I represent the ——," he began. "I learn that your daughter is a very fine horsewoman, and—"

"Mary," called the woman to the maid, who came to the other entrance, "hereafter always keep the doors locked," and, as she slid the bolt of the screen door, she added, "One can never tell what kind of creatures may be around."

That reporter had walked eight miles that afternoon in the cause, and now he believes that thirteen is an unlucky number.

Caterpillar Plague in Harlem.

THE caterpillar pest in Harlem has called forth some very strange sights and performances on Seventh and Lenox Avenues. Otherwise quiet and modest women are seen to address any one who happens to pass with the query: "Please will you tell me if there is anything on my back?"

One young woman, darting along the street, "knew she was just crawling away," while her attentive husband was running by her side and plucking imaginary worms from her back with the cheerful assurance that "there were only a few more left there."

So hugely did a group of small boys relish the joke that when, later, another young woman came, dressed in a fetching gown cut low, they cheerfully began discussing the possibility of caterpillars biting people on the neck. Just as the young woman passed one small boy called out: "O my! look at that caterpillar!" "Where?" said another. "There!" said the first, pointing in the direction of the young woman. The latter, distracted, could not attract the attention of one urchin long enough to ask if there were any caterpillars on her, and it was to the tender mercies of a stout, red-faced policeman that she finally had to appeal, much to the glee of her tormentors.

Any one passing down Lenox Avenue on a clear moonlight night need hardly be astonished to see women walking with their umbrellas and parasols raised. They are not afraid of the moon, but are only taking precautions to ward off the creepy denizens of the trees.

Familiarity with Ferryboat Signals.

"WE regular travelers on the Jersey City ferries," said one recently, "have numerous 'close shaves' with other craft passing up and down the river, and it is remarkable to notice the familiarity of many of the passengers with the bell signals in the engine room.

"Let the gong sound once, for half speed, when the boat is in midstream, and the men will look up from their newspapers. Let it be heard again within a few seconds—the signal to stop—conversations will be interrupted and there will be a general craning of necks to see what the trouble is.

"Going across the river the other evening there came one ring for half speed followed by another to stop, and a moment later two rings and a jingle for full speed astern. Half the men in the cabin got up and went out on the forward deck just in time to see the ferryboat miss a lighter loaded with cotton by less than ten feet.

"I thought at the time that this familiarity with the signals may be the means of saving a good many lives some day. If one of those ferryboats ever gets a good 'smash' and goes down within three or four minutes, those in the crowded cabins who are saved won't make a Corporal's guard, but at any rate those who have gone outside to see what is going on will at least have some chance of being rescued."

Passengers and the Bell Cord.

TIME was when the passenger on a surface car who had the temerity to pull the bell cord to stop it was glowered at by the conductor and sometimes abused by that official, but circumstances have changed this, and the other day on a trip from the Post Office to the Grand Central Station on a Madison Avenue car no fewer than half a dozen passengers, some of them women, gave the signal to the motorman at as many different points.

"Yes," said the conductor in reply to a question, "people are doing that more and more every day, and it's a good deal a case of 'have to.' What with collecting fares, giving out transfers and answering questions, a conductor would need about four pairs of eyes to see every person who holds up his finger when he wants to get off. There really ought to be two men—one to run the car and the other to tend to the fares and transfers—but I don't think the company would 'stand for' that.

"The people can't do much harm stopping the car to suit themselves, as long as they let me start it, and I'd rather have a woman get up and give the cord a pull than to have her scold me hot and heavy for carrying her a block too far."

POBIEDONOSTSEFF and KROPOTKIN

1901

IN The North American Review for this month there is an article by his Excellency Constantin Pobeidonostseff, Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia. It is a reply to a paper of Prince Kropotkin's, in which direct charges were made against the Procurator and his actions in relation to education in Russia.

It is quite possible that the religious head of the Russian Church, as is his Excellency, considers himself as the instrument of God, and that Kropotkin, as he is described by the writer of the article in The Review, is a "professor of anarchy and socialism." But between the two Pobeidonostseff, who would throttle all free thought, and the other, who would grant all license, the choice of an advocate for the betterment of mankind would be difficult.

What weight can the admonitions of a man have who has brought to their graves through fearful punishments such as exile and penal servitude not less than 200,000 souls? And, remember, it was not the Jews alone who have been wiped off of the earth, but Catholics, Baptists, and the many other Christian sects in Russia. And is it the Torquemada of the present age who is to teach us what is education, or to discuss the benefits arising from it? The Procurator writes of Kropotkin:

> Though a Russian, he does not know Russia, and is incapable of understanding his country, for the soul of the Russian people is a closed book which he has never opened. His impressions of the proper state of Russia are based only on gossip and the tales invented by daily newspapers and their equally ignorant and incapable correspondents, so far as seeking the truth about men and facts is concerned.

Of course Mr. Kennan is included among the "equally ignorant and incapable correspondents."

The Procurator having thus, at least to his own satisfaction, entirely put out of the question all such rubbish as may have been written or is to be written about Russia, devotes himself for the most part to "the administering of the universities and the schools," according to the Russian system. The Procurator with much candor admits that the "system reveals a whole series of mistakes and wrong measures, for which the Government is responsible." With exceeding ingenuousness he asks:

> What Government is free from defects of this sort? Yet one thing that should not be forgotten is that Russia is a world apart, and that her civilization has not passed through the discipline of several centuries of culture, as has that of Western countries.

Then the Procurator enters into speculations more or less vague as to what is culture. He lauds the elementary schools of Russia. "Since Kropotkin left Russia the progress in this matter has been enormous; * * * he has no knowledge of the village clergy school." The question might be asked just here who are the children permitted to enter these schools? Only the strictly orthodox is the answer.

There are three kinds of elementary schools, those established by the Minister of Education, those established by the Zemstvos, and those which are attached to the ecclesiastical parishes. For the maintenance of these schools the insignificant sum of 12,000,000 rubles is granted, the one-half coming from voluntary contributions.

Kropotkin has charged the Russian village clergy with "incapacity." The Procurator declares that to-day there are seminaries and training colleges for the education of schoolmasters. "When Kropotkin alleges that the schools of the Caucasus and the Don Cossacks are much more advanced than the ordinary Russian schools, he again betrays his ignorance of the facts, the condition of the schools in these regions being, on the contrary, much inferior."

One main charge advanced by Prince Kropotkin was the close connection between "the Procurator of the Holy Synod, Pobeidonostseff, a narrow-minded fanatic of the State religion," and Bogolépoff, the head and front of the Russian Educational Department. The Procurator insists that he never had any acquaintance with Bogolépoff. The Procurator's assertion is hardly to be taken as worthy of much attention, for it is hardly possible that religion and education of either the lowest or the highest forms could have had a head for public instruction appointed without the consent or approval of Pobeidonostseff.

As to the troubles at Kieff, Kropotkin wrote: "When the Kieff disorders were reported to Nicholas II., he said first that he had had enough of these students' riots, and would close the universities." The Procurator prints this:

> This is false from beginning to end. Who heard what the Czar said? Kropotkin's correspondents did not. They simply invented, and they invent every day for the press. What a series of platitudes! He spoke next of Port Arthur, and finally issued an order for military service. In order to get at the true significance of "next" and "finally" it should be remembered that our Emperor never issues such orders on his personal responsibility. He contents himself with confirming the decisions of the various executive councils and the resolutions of his Ministers in cases prescribed by the law.

According, then, to the specious Pobeidonostseff the Czar had nothing to do with the Kieff business, and, we are to believe, was utterly ignorant about it all. Kropotkin wrote that the students "were carried away as criminals in absolute secrecy to some unknown destination, presumed to be Port Arthur." No such thing, retorts the amiable Procurator:

> Without any secrecy the students were quickly sent off by rail to their respective regiments, the Minister for War being present at their departure and arranging for the comfort of their journey. * * * What is, unfortunately, true is that the measure in question was applied at once to 180 students, which gave it a peculiarly rigorous character, whereas the law was meant to apply only to a few exceptional cases.

Please imagine a Minister for War of the Russian stripe attending to the comforts of the students sent to serve in Siberia, and the Procurator's true sorrow that for the most trifling of faults young men in their prime were cut off from their friends for a lifetime.

With the differences between the pious Procurator and the irreligious Kropotkin nothing need be said. The former writes:

> As to a Constitution, the Chamber of Representatives, and the power of the governing majority, Kropotkin, being an Anarchist, chooses what in reality would be the surest means of bringing about anarchy in the country which he has abjured. He says that, to speak plainly, Russia has outgrown the autocratic form of government. But even if we were to admit the truth of this, God forbid we should seek for the amelioration of this form of government in the remedy proposed by Kropotkin.

To give the Procurator his due, there must be the acknowledgment made that the Procurator is sound here, but what has one of the cruellest men to say about the representative form of government?

> He (Kropotkin) ought to know that to-day almost everywhere in Europe, we may say, the various States have outgrown the representative form of government, and that everywhere serious minds are protesting against the tyranny of parliamentary majorities, at once incapable and turbulent.

For his authority, the Procurator quotes the writings of a singularly disgruntled person, not an American by birth, whose way of loking at all things was with an oblique vision. Certainly the Procurator is conscious that the question of a representative Government is precisely the one which is to-day agitating the civilized world. He calls it "a fatal Sphinx placed for solution between the nineteenth and the twentieth century:"

> It cannot be denied that Constantin Pobeidonostseff displays a clever way of dodging many of the accusations made by Kropotkin relative to the brutal actions of the Russian Government as far as the Kieff troubles are concerned. One particular point the Procurator makes must not be forgotten, and let full credit be accorded him for it, and it is when he writes, "that Russia is a 'world apart,' and that her civilization has not passed through the discipline of several centuries of culture as has that of Western countries."

That at least is an honest confession. That ugly phrase of Napoleon's: "Scratch a Russian and the Cossack appears," always must have its weight. It is hardly conceivable that the cruelties carried out by the Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia will ever be forgiven him. The man's policy has tended toward the utter annihilation of freedom of thought, and this is an impossibility which is certain to bring on the most fatal of cataclysms in the not so far distant future. For this man to prate of beneficial methods fitted for the improvement of any country, recalls a story of a Robespierre. This Frenchman who slaughtered men and women by the thousands was fond of small dogs. Once a lady inadvertently trod on a spaniel which was one of the wretch's particular pets. "Madame!" howled Robespierre. "Are you entirely bereft of humanity"?

B. P.

A Hip-Pocket Campaign.

THE Kentucky "Colonel" is up in arms. He is angry and also happy, for in the coming election he will have a new political issue. The party that stands with him will win by an overwhelming majority, for he will vote on his issue, and gold, silver, protection, free trade, or what not will be cries that will fall on dull ears. He swears that one of his inalienable rights is in danger of being destroyed.

At a recent meeting of the County Attorneys of the State held at Grayson Springs some wag presented a resolution to have a law passed at the next Legislature abolishing the hip pocket. It was passed unanimously, probably in the same spirit of fun in which it was presented. Nothing more was thought of it until the convention of attorneys adjourned and returned to their homes.

They were met with cool words. Friends politically as well as political enemies avoided them. Finally they discovered their error and immediately explanations that are still going on were begun. It is possible that nine-tenths of the counties of the State will have new County Attorneys after the coming election. The Kentucky Colonels feel that men who will joke about such a serious question as the hip pocket are not men that can be trusted.

But one paper in the State has advocated the proposed law, and it is in such bad odor that it is reported to have lost half of its subscribers. It is the Lancaster Central Record, published at the home of ex-Gov. Col. W. O. Bradley. It dared to say:

> * * * The old hip-pocket dodge has saved more murderers' necks and kept more criminals out of their just deserts than has any other dodge. The murderer does his dastardly work, then gets on the witness stand and says the dead man "threw his hand behind him," and the jury brings in a verdict of not guilty and presents the murderer with a chromo. If these County Attorneys can have a law passed prohibiting the use of hip-pockets they will confer a great favor upon law-abiding citizens.

Long Hair and Nervousness.

The man who runs the bath house at Sharon Springs, N. Y., is full of theories about difficult diseases, and some of his theories are at least interesting. Speaking to a patron, who had very thick hair, he said:

"I see you are one of those nervous people. You had better take pine needle baths."

"What made you conclude I was nervous?" inquired the gentleman.

"I knew it from your hair," was the reply.

"How so?"

"Because all thick, coarse-haired people are nervous."

"Why?"

"Well, it stands to reason, don't it, that if you overplant a small patch of ground you will deplete the soil. It's the same way with a man's head. When a man has a big crop of coarse hair his nerves pay the penalty. Bald-headed men are seldom nervous."

His Friend Had Been There.

Anxious Inquirer—How do you pronounce "table d'hôte," anyway?

His Friend—I pronounce it very bad—unless the place happens to have an à la carte bill of fare on the side.

Queer Things in Porto Rico.

"THERE are strange sights to be seen in Porto Rico," said a young civil engineer whose swarthy skin was speaking evidence of the year he had spent in Uncle Sam's newest possession.

"Tarantulas are one of them," he continued, "and you should see a tarantula jump! One of them went through a marvelous performance, with myself and a dog for spectators. The dog's barking awoke me early one morning, and I slipped into my shoes and ran out. Spot—that's the dog's name—was making frantic plunges at an enormous tarantula, as big as my palm, and its legs covering as much ground as a soup plate. Its wicked black eyes made me creep.

"All of a sudden the thing shrank up like a sponge, and jumped for the dog; I give you my word, it jumped fifteen feet if it was an inch. Twice the dog ran under the spider's jump—fact. Others were watching by this time, and they all saw it. Usually, though, he just side-stepped a bit.

"I broke up little pieces of a branch of a tree and hurled them at the tarantula. My aim was just good enough to stir him up; at first he kept jumping away from us, but Spot always herded him back again; then he jumped straight for us. At last a lucky shot keeled him over, and a few strokes with a convenient club finished him.

"Drinking water would have been a puzzle to us had it not been for the cocoanuts. When near the coast we gathered these ourselves or sent 'peons' after them; but inland we bought them of carriers, who would sell you a cocoanut for a cent, would chip off the ends with their machete, and bore a hole like a ten-cent piece for you. Then you drink the 'coacoa water,' as they call it, and throw the nut away.

"The natives are, many of them, a queer lot. The Spanish census made the population 85 per cent. white and 15 per cent. negro. I rather think the American census will just transpose those figures."

Actors, and Their Parts

METHODS of actors in memorizing the lines of their parts differ materially. Certain men never do learn them; others are letter perfect almost at the first rehearsal. Some get the lines "pat" by simply walking up and down, to and fro, repeating the words over and over again in a mechanical sing-song way. Others gesticulate and in a measure follow the business of the place while learning the words. To the latter every gesture and every position they take is associated with a line, and is an aid to memory.

After rehearsals for forthcoming productions have been in progress for a few days the stage manager will inform the actors that they must be up in the lines by a certain day.

"We'll take up the third act to-morrow," he may say, for instance, "and, remember, everybody letter perfect!"

The novices and the younger Thespians are duly impressed and go back to their boarding houses prepared to pace the floor all night if need be to get the required facility with the words of their parts. Old timers, however, are pretty apt to take chances. A few minutes before rehearsal they may be seen clustered about the stage door diligently conning the lines in an effort to commit enough of them to memory to make a fair showing. When the rehearsal proceeds they hold their blue-covered manuscripts behind their back, taking an occasional peep at the lines when the manager is not looking.

Some of the best actors are the worst "studies." The late E. J. Henley was a notable example. He constantly "faked" his lines at rehearsal, and even the last dress rehearsal always found him with the book in his hands. He was a valuable adjunct to any production, however, and so managers tolerated much in Henley's case that others would have suffered for.

On opening nights he would wait in the wings, book in hand, while other actors felt absolutely sure of their lines. But he seldom "muffed" when once the scene was on. Despite his indifference at rehearsal, he was in earnest at performances, and unnecessary interruptions annoyed him excessively. He did not hesitate to express his disgust in the very middle of a scene to the embarrassment of the other actors, the amusement of front-row auditors, and the consternation of the management.

The stock system, which is in vogue again at several theatres, necessitates something like the old-time ability for memorizing lines, but not quite the same facility. In the "palmy days," where the bill was changed every night, it was no unusual thing for the tired actor, just home from the play, to grind away until daybreak at some new part. Old actors tell of how they bound their heads with a towel soaked in iced water, to reduce the feverishness brought on by excessive study. The only rest came, contrary to the general idea, when there was a week or two of Shakespeare with some well-known star. In most of the companies the actors had a repertoire of Shakespearean rôles, previously acquired, and so less study was required.

In the case of the actresses in modern productions, the chief difficulties come from the fact that there is so much to do apart from studying the lines. The visits to the dressmaker and the wigmaker occupy all the time left after the rehearsal. In the evening the actress may be playing in another production, and so the studying must be done late at night, for she is not apt to be an early riser. Then to rehearsal at 11 o'clock, where, in the early stages, she must remain until 5 or 6 in the afternoon, leaving only time for dinner before the evening's work again begins.

As the production draws nearer everything seems to go wrong. The wigmaker has not been able to get just the shade of hair that is most becoming to the actress, the dresses don't fit, the bonnet is a fright, and the actress is away down in the depths.

There is something peculiar in the mental processes of the actor, with reference to his study of a part. The part is handed to him. He reads it casually and thinks he may have good opportunities in it. He sees effects in the bare manuscript that to the inexperienced reader will not be apparent. Then he gets down to work. For a while all goes well. His voice seems to ring true, he can almost feel the sympathy of his audience, he hears their applause on the opening night.

Then he pauses; something has suddenly impressed him as not being right. He reads a line over again. It sounds flat and false. He tries again, and it is no better. His confidence vanishes, and it may be days before he again reaches the point where he decides that he has struck the right key. And effects often depend upon shadings in reading and little actions of business so delicate that even the trained observer would be apt to overlook them.

As a rule applause comes at exactly the same place every night. The actors get to anticipating "the hands," and they study the cause for its absence where expected. For example, a climax of an act that usually gets two curtain calls. Some night it only gets one. Of course, the reciprocal capacity of audiences differ, but in cases where the rest of the play has been just as well received the actor begins to wonder if he is at fault. And it frequently happens that the absence of enthusiasm on the part of the spectators has been due to an almost unconscious change on his part. A too insistent gesture, or a note too prolonged may spoil a scene and ruin a curtain. So the mere matter of study is an unceasing thing. To the actor who is earnest there must ever be the watchfulness to note changes, unconscious perhaps, upon which applause and laughter hang.

It is an odd fact, too, that too much studying of lines will often result in absolute forgetfulness. An actor may go on for many nights reading the same line and then, suddenly, stand in agony unable to recall a word. In such cases the brief forgetfulness is painful, but when other actors are on the scene they usually throw out the lines and the actor regains self-possession. If he is on the scene alone he is apt to extemporize as best he can until the right words come back.

The importance of little shadings was illustrated to the writer some years ago by a well-known actor who had starred for over a year in a successful play. It was his own dramatization of a humorous novel. The actor frequently asserted that one line he spoke ought to be received with a roar of laughter. But he tried it with varying inflections night after night, and matinée after matinée, for eight months, and only silence followed. Finally one night the slightest possible change in the reading brought shouts of laughter. That was the reading ever after used in the line, and it never failed to strike.

A DAUGHTER of the GODS

By Evelyn R. Williams

THE fields are yellow with goldenrod, bowing and swaying to the gentle breeze. The woods sigh with contentment. The low of the cattle and sound of their tinkling bells come up from the distant meadow, and the brook, between the grassy banks, murmurs its glad refrain. The quail's silver whistle and the cry of the finch sound sharply from the thicket. The October sun lights all with its golden touch and fades into purple and blue on the distant sea.

To the right the houses cluster, and beyond stands the village church; ivy entwines its Gothic walls, and peeps in at the arched windows. Within are brightness and joy. The village children come laden with goldenrod and wild flowers, and depart racing down the long elm-arched lane.

On calm, still Sabbath evenings the slow, tremulous voice of the white-haired minister is faintly heard above the distant murmur of the ocean, or the sweet twittering of the birds in the fine, old trees, amid which the quaint little church stands almost hidden in Summer by the thick, green branches; but on this, the wedding morning, a perfect October day, the interior of the little edifice rang with the merry laughter of the gay crowd as they came and went, their arms filled with bright-colored flowers.

By night every nook and corner was filled, every window recess banked, and great bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, gathered from every farmhouse within miles, tied to the pew doors, until one of the girls declared it looked as if intended for a "golden wedding." Even the most fastidious among the guests could find nothing to criticise unfavorably, as the pretty bridesmaids, in dainty white gowns and yellow ribbons, big picture hats with nodding black plumes, and carrying huge bunches of yellow chrysanthemums, grouped themselves around the chancel rail amid the palms and soft yellow-shaded lamps.

Long before the wedding march pealed out from the tiny organloft back of the pulpit, the church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ushers found themselves busy taking up the late comers, who, as usual, at weddings, come in a rush at the last moment.

Archie Harrington and Hill Chapman, who were stationed in the middle aisle, had barely arrived in time to dress and hurry to their posts of duty, Chapman grumbling at the stupid client who had kept them in town arguing a hopeless case when they might just as well have been in the midst of all the frolicking and preparation, or "ante-morteins," as he expressed it.

The strong friendship existing between the two men had caused them to be dubbed David and Jonathan, but David and Goliath would have been equally appropriate, for in personal appearance they were as unlike as in disposition, and aptly demonstrated the well-known principle that opposites always attract each other.

Harrington's tall, well-built, athletic figure, and dark, almost Spanish coloring, was in striking contrast to Chapman's short, stout dimensions and round, good-natured face, with a broad expanse of shiny, bald forehead and shortsighted twinkling little eyes.

Returning from one of their hurried trips up the aisle, shortly before the bridal party appeared, Harrington caught sight of two ladies just entering the door; one of them was a small, plump, dark-haired, little woman, with a bright vivacious face and snapping black eyes; the other, a tall, strikingly handsome girl, dressed in white, unrelieved by a touch of color, except for a large bunch of violets upon the simple, but elegant décolletée gown. Her eyes, large and wonderfully expressive, rivaled the flowers in their soft, deep purple tints, but it was the wealth of hair, crowning the well-poised head, that attracted Harrington's attention; real Titian hair that shone and glistened like burnished copper in the bright light of the lamp under which she stood, and breaking in soft, loose waves from the low white brow.

Much too tall for a woman most people would have pronounced her, had it not been for the magnificent figure and queenly bearing, but Harrington, noting every detail in that momentary glance, with his dark, dreamy eyes, which nothing ever escaped, murmured to himself, "Truly a daughter of the gods."

As the two men stepped forward when the ladies had deposited their wraps with the maid attending them, the small, dark-haired little woman, being next to Harrington, made a motion as if to take his arm, when, to his intense surprise and amusement, he heard the girl exclaim in a quick, tragic whisper, intended only for her companion's ears, "Don't you dare take the tall man." With a low, amused laugh the little woman stepped back to Chapman's side and Harrington, hastily suppressing the smile upon his face, gravely offered his arm to the girl instead.

She had seen his amusement, however, and instantly guessed its cause. Pausing perceptibly, she glanced again at Chapman, but the sight of the stocky, brownie-like little figure, the bald head barely reaching to her shoulder, and the crowded rows of pews up which she must pass proved too much for her, and with a slightly defiant look in her eyes she accepted Harrington's arm and in a chilled silence followed her friend and Chapman, amid a low murmur of admiration from the crowd congregated near the doorway.

Harrington gained little from this auspicious beginning, however, for throughout the remainder of the time passed in the church the girl steadily avoided meeting his eyes, although she must have been conscious of the persistency with which he continued to gaze in her direction during the ceremony. At the reception following he soon lost her companion, Mrs. Delancy, whom she was visiting, but it looked to Harrington as if the girl was intentionally avoiding him.

But "the best laid plans o' mice and men aft gang agley," and he finally found the opportunity for which he had been waiting all evening, when he caught sight of her standing near the hall door beside Mrs. Pendleton, the bride's mother, and a group of young people, their hands filled with the proverbial rice and old slippers to be showered upon the blushing heads of the escaping couple.

Gently but firmly pushing and elbowing his way through the crowded rooms, Harrington succeeded in reaching Mrs. Pendleton's side, where he was cordially greeted by that plump, good-natured matron, with whom he stood in high favor. As she merrily offered him a handful of rice she introduced him to her companion, Miss Ingalls, and then turning to watch eagerly for the bride to appear left Harrington to make the most of his opportunity.

This he speedily did, despite the girl's first marked reserve, which soon melted under the influence of his natural, unaffected manner and infective laugh.

Suddenly there arose a chorus of disappointed voices:

"She's not coming this way! They've gone! They slipped out the side door!" and then followed a rush to the side entrance, through which the bridal couple had, indeed, succeeded in making their escape unmolested.

As they all flocked back into the house laughing and protesting over the trick played them, the musicians started a waltz, and Harrington and Miss Ingalls joined the dancers in the ballroom.

At the conclusion of the first waltz Harrington skillfully led his partner to a cool, distant corner of the conservatory, where he felt secure from untimely interruptions from the strolling couples nearer the door.

With a little sigh of contentment the girl sank into a low wicker chair, and leaned her head back against its cushions. The dark green of the foliage, with the masses of crimson azalias behind her, formed a background for her superb figure that would have delighted an artist's eye, and Harrington noting the rich, reddish gleam of her hair in the soft light, thought he had never seen a more perfect picture. The sweet, subtle odor of violets, the soft splash of the tiny fountain near by, and the subdued strain of the distant music, the only sounds that broke the stillness, but served to deepen the spell of the girl's glorious dark eyes and low, sweet Southern voice.

The vague, intangible feeling that had haunted Harrington all the evening, of having seen that wonderfully beautiful red-gold hair, and those dark, violet eyes, now grew into a certainty as he vainly struggled to recall to his treacherous memory the time and place of that former meeting.

Absorbed in his thoughts and the contemplation of the beautiful face before him, he was unconscious of the fixed, undisguised look of admiration in his eyes, until Miss Ingalls recalled him to himself by saying quizzically: "A penny for your thoughts, Mr. Harrington."

"Solve them and I will give you more than that, even to the half of my kingdom," he answered, a trifle seriously, she thought, considering the occasion. "Tell me where I have met you before, and I will be your debtor forever."

The girl shook her head emphatically. "I never saw you until to-night at the church, and even then I had to force myself unwillingly upon you," she answered, laughing frankly at the recollection. "I don't know what construction you put upon my remark, which, by the way, was never intended for your ears, but I simply felt desperate when I saw Stella calmly leaving me to my fate in the shape of that funny-looking little Brownie. Why, he wouldn't have come up to my shoulder; nothing could have persuaded me to walk up that crowded church with him."

In the midst of the merry laugh that followed at the thought of the incongruous manner in which the two couples would have been matched had Mrs. Delancy carried out her intention, that lady herself appeared at the other end of the conservatory and to Harrington's disgust hurried toward them.

"Well, here you are at last!" she exclaimed, nodding pleasantly as she came up. "I've been hunting all over the place for you, while the poor horses are worn out waiting."

On the way to the carriage, to which Harrington escorted them, Mrs. Delancy invited him to call next afternoon with Mr. Chapman, adding, as she leaned out of the carriage window, just before starting, "This will be a good chance for Violet to atone for her rudeness to Mr. Chapman to-night. I am sure she will not mind walking through my grounds with him, provided there are not too many people present."

"Maybe she won't mind, but I will," Harrington muttered grimly as he watched the carriage out of sight, and then turned his footsteps homeward.

* * * * * * *

When Chapman reached his rooms later in the evening, he found Harrington still dressed, seated beside the open window smoking.

"Hello, old man; moonstruck?" he exclaimed, throwing his hat and light top coat on the sofa. "Or still dreaming of your fair, red-headed inamorata and all the sweet nothings you whispered in her pretty ear in the conservatory?"

Harrington's only reply was an indignant snort as he gazed out of the window, while Chapman continued calmly, "Oh, you needn't deny it. Mrs Delancy had me hunting all over the place for you two, but I knew all along where you were; that's the reason I studiously avoided the conservatory in my search. Well, she would have been a fairly good-looking girl if she hadn't been so everlasting tall, and then her hair is a little too red to be pretty, don't you think?"

The comical look of satisfaction with which he was regarding his five feet two in the cheval glass was rudely interrupted by the slipper, fired with such accurate aim that it barely missed the bald head by its owner quickly dodging to one side.

After this unmistakable proof of his friend's unsociability and desire to be left alone with his thoughts, Chapman betook himself off to bed, but not until he had reappeared in the doorway, in his pink and white pajamas, and waving his hand exclaimed triumphantly:

"He thinks she is divinely tall,
And most divinely fair;
I don't agree with him at all,
For I cannot stand Red Hair."

The refrain was repeated several times for Harrington's benefit, after the light had been extinguished in the next room, but presently the deep, regular snoring testified that the little man's slumbers were not affected by disturbing visions of red or brown headed girls with whom he had been flirting indiscriminately all evening, an art in which he was well versed.

Red hair, indeed! Harrington blew a puff of smoke indignantly into the air with a strong desire to punch Chapman's bald head for the imputation. Well, she had certainly "scored" him one, when she called him a little "Brownie."

How beautiful she had looked, with that half-defiant, half-apologetic look in the dark, violet eyes, as she took his arm at the church door.

Suddenly the picture of just such a look in a child's eyes flashed before him, the picture of a sobbing child with great violet eyes and a tangled mass of red-gold hair falling in disorder about her tear-stained face, as she appealed to him to deny the taunting accusation that her hair was "as red as a fox."

Harrington smiled in the dark as he remembered his prompt chastisement of the offender, followed by the grateful sympathy of the wounded childish heart. They had been declared sweethearts after that.

Striking a match, Harrington drew out his watch, and opening it at the back gazed long and earnestly at the picture within of a child's marvelously beautiful face, with great, dark eyes, almost too serious for a child, and a wealth of soft curls framing the delicate, oval countenance.

The face that smiled at him from the watch was the same that had so puzzled and bewitched him that night. The eyes, with the soft, dreamy expression; the rich, red-gold hair, and soft, delicate coloring in lips and cheeks were unchanged. The promise of great beauty in the child had been more than fulfilled in the woman.

With a sigh of satisfaction at having solved the puzzle that had worried him so all evening, Harrington replaced his watch in his pocket, feeling confident that the little sweetheart of years ago and the girl he had just met were one and the same.

"From your little 'red-headed sweetheart,' Gladys Ingalls, Warm Springs, Va."

How well he remembered now the cramped childish writing—strange that he had not been struck by the similarity of the names, and that sweet Southern accent; but why had Mrs. Delancy called her Violet, when her real name was Gladys?

Still puzzling over the change in names, for he was satisfied there had been a change since he had last seen her, Harrington fell asleep and dreamed all night of fighting red-headed boys, who wore violets on their coats, because they called him Gladys.

* * * * * * *

The early Fall day was drawing to a close with a cold, misty rain the next afternoon as Harrington and Chapman entered Mrs. Delancy's brightly lighted, attractive little house—the merry crackling wood fires and pink-shaded lamps within forming a cheerful contrast to the cold and gloom outside. A woman's full, rich voice was filling the rooms with exquisite melody as the two men paused upon the threshold to listen. Despite the gloomy weather, the gay society set, with few exceptions, were present in full force, their merry voices hushed for the moment.

Behind a tea table on the opposite side of the room sat a bright-faced, black-eyed little girl, who nodded gayly as she caught sight of Chapman in the doorway and motioned him to a seat beside her—an invitation which he promptly accepted. Harrington did not notice this little by-play, however, his eyes being fixed intently upon the girl standing beside the piano, her full notes filling the room with sweetness. It was Miss Ingalls, dressed in a soft gray gown, which clung in simple folds to her graceful figure. She was standing with her hands clasped loosely before her, her head slightly turned away from the door, so that Harrington could watch the exquisite profile unobserved.

As the last notes died away he came forward to join in the general expression of delight, and entreaties for another song. Miss Ingalls graciously and unaffectedly complied with the request, and then turning away from the piano, exclaimed, good-naturedly, as she eluded the detaining hands, "Not another note to-night! You've been sufficiently amused, and I am too hoarse to speak."

Some one drew a large easy chair before the blazing fire for her, and the room soon hummed again with the merry voices and laughter, and the rattle of tea cups. Harrington did not immediately join the circle around Miss Ingalls's chair, stopping to chat instead with Mrs. Delaney, but presently spying a vacant seat near her, he promptly took possession of it.

"What made you so late?" she inquired, as he sat down. "I was sure this cold, drizzly rain had kept you away."

"It would have taken more than the risk of getting wet to have done that," he answered with a simple directness that brought the quick flush to the creamy, white skin, one of the charms that usually accompany red hair, and which was so enticing in Miss Ingalls.

"You were singing when I came in," Harrington continued, as he watched the soft color dart away as quickly as it came. "I imagine you have studied abroad, have you not?"

"Yes, for the last few years, since I left boarding-school."

"With Mrs. Delaney, I suppose?" casually.

"Oh, no!" she answered quickly. "With my aunt; Stella and I were schoolmates and friends for years when I came South to live, but this is the first time I have seen her since she was married."

"I should have thought from your accent that you had always lived in the South," Harrington said slowly, trying not to betray in his voice his eagerness to hear something of her early life.

"How keen you Northern men are to detect the Southern accent," she answered, with a little note of approval. "I was born in the South, in Virginia, but when I spoke of going South to live I meant 'way down in Dixie land,' in Mississippi."

"Ah, yes," he said, reluctantly stroking his mustache, and noting with satisfaction that the group around them had gradually broken up and strolled away.

"Then you really consider Virginia your home?"

"As much as a nomad like myself can claim any home," she said a little wistfully. "For years I spent my life traveling with my invalid mother for her health, and after her death I lived with my aunt in Mississippi, until I went to Paris to study music. But, after all, there has never been any place half so dear to me as my old home in Fredericksburg, where I was born, and where my mother is buried."

She had unconsciously lowered her voice at the last words, and for a moment sat quietly gazing into the bright flames and so missed the look of satisfaction that came over his face as she mentioned the name of her birthplace. All doubt was removed from his mind as to the identity of the child whose picture he had carried all these years and the girl sitting beside him; but he was about to question her further when Chapman's voice broke in:

"Pardon me, old man, for interrupting you, but don't you think you have monopolized Miss Ingalls long enough for one afternoon? Suppose you give some one else a chance and say good-night before Mrs. Delancy puts you out."

Harrington rose reluctantly, apologizing to Miss Ingalls for his selfishness, and after obtaining her consent to join him on a horseback ride in the evening, if clear, took his leave, good-naturedly submitting to the "chaffing" with which Chapman beguiled him on the way home.

* * * * * * *

During the month that followed, while Harrington lingered, long after the two weeks' vacation he had intended to take had flown, not a day passed in which he did not meet Miss Ingalls, driving with her for miles through the picturesque country around Bayview, taking long walks up the beach or sitting for hours under shelter of a huge Japanese umbrella, until the incoming tide drove them home. During these hours spent together, Harrington often led his companion on to talk of her early life, particularly the time spent in Virginia, not that he had once doubted, since that first meeting at the wedding, that years before she had once been the object of his boyish affection, as she was now, the all-absorbing love of the man's heart, but he loved to watch the dreamy expression, never entirely absent from the dark eyes, deepen, and listen to the sweet, low voice that grew so tender when speaking of those happy, childish days, and the delicate, gentle mother.

He had never reminded her of that earlier friendship between them, and the girl had evidently forgotten it entirely, for she had more than once spoken of her last Summer in Virginia at the Warm Springs, where he had first known her.

One bright crisp evening toward the end of the month, when the air was filled with a touch of frost and all the world seemed flooded with the bright golden sunshine, Harrington's mail brought him a letter from Chapman, hinting that he would like to have his partner's well-known ability to tie up slippery witnesses, to fall back upon, in an important case, which was to come up the next day.

Sitting on the beach, watching the soft undulations of the waves lapping the shore, the shrill laughter of a party of children building sand houses coming faintly to their ears, Harrington told the girl of his intended departure the next morning, and

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then a silence had fallen upon them, which both seemed loath to break.

Unconsciously a quick, startled look had crossed her noble face as she listened, and then she had turned her eyes away, gazing quietly out at the dark, ever-restless waves. Her crimson-lined hood had fallen unnoticed upon her shoulders, and the rich, red-gold hair was shining gloriously in the sunlight, as it broke in loose, rebellious curls above the low, white brow.

Presently Harrington broke the silence, asking, a trifle abruptly, "When did you change your name to Violet? That isn't your real name, I know?"

"No," she answered, slowly turning her eyes from the water and not seeming to look at him or think his question surprising, "it was just a fancy of my mother's; she never liked the name Gladys, although it was her own name, and she finally began calling me Violet, partly, I imagine, because she was so passionately fond of those flowers."

Harrington thought to himself that the sweet purity of the girl's nature and the expression of the dark, violet eyes, had probably influenced the choice of names, as well as a natural preference on her mother's part for the sweet-smelling flowers, but aloud, he only said, questioningly: "Do you remember my asking you that first night where I had met you before?"

She nodded without replying.

"Well, I know now."

The girl looked puzzled as she shook her head.

"I don't remember it. I must have been quite small at the time, was I not?"

Harrington did not answer immediately, but drawing out his watch, opened it at the back, and held it toward her, "Do you remember now?"

As Violet's eyes fell upon the picture within, she uttered a little cry of surprise. "Where did you get it?" she asked, looking at him with wide-open eyes of astonishment. "My mother always had one like it, as a brooch, which she wore until her death.

"Look at the back of it," Harrington answered, briefly. His face was pale and set and his hand trembled as he slipped the little picture out and handed it to her.

Turning it over, she read aloud, slowly, as if puzzling over the uncertain, childish writing.

"From your little red-headed sweetheart, Gladys Ingalls, Warm Springs, Va."

For a moment she hesitated, as if trying to recall to her memory the past and the incident which had caused the little offering. Then her face cleared and she exclaimed, with a quick smile, "Now I remember it all, that Summer when I gave you this; somebody, a boy called me red-headed, and when I cried you thrashed him and I gave you this picture when we left the springs. How clearly it all comes back to me now!"

She was still holding the picture in her hand and gazing at the childish face, so like her own, but presently, glancing up at Harrington, she asked, curiously, "And so you have known all this time and you never mentioned it. Why didn't you tell me before?"

She was looking straight at him as she spoke, but only for a moment. The expression in his eyes caused her own to fall quickly, and the soft, ever-ready flush to mount clear to the roots of her hair. "Violet," Harrington said, softly, taking in his the hand still holding the picture, "years ago, when a little child, you promised me you would be my little sweetheart always. Will you keep that promise now?"

And the soft lapping of the waves upon the shore broke into a deep, glad song as the dark, violet eyes were raised to his and the sweet voice gave again the promise of "auld lang syne."

THE LETTERS ON PAPER MONEY

"TALKING of counterfeiters," said an ex-Treasury official the other day, "puts me in mind of one thing that few people outside of the Treasury Department know about paper money. Many notorious counterfeiters have been captured through their lack of knowledge of it."

Here the speaker reached down into his pocket and flabed out a one-dollar bill. It was a new one, and he pointed out a diminutive letter C on the right, under the bill's number, and another down in the other corner.

"Now," he continued, "I don't suppose you can tell me what these seemingly unnecessary letters are on the United States bills, nor what they signify. Well, take any one of these bills and tell me what the last four figures of its number are."

The bill was taken and the Treasury man informed that the last four figures were 5,322. Almost instantly he said: "The letter on that bill is B." When the bill was examined the diminutive B was found on it in two places.

Half a dozen other bills were similarly tried and the ex-Treasury official was able in each case to tell what letter would be found on the bill. The letter was always either A, B, C, or D.

"The explanation is simple," said the expert in paper scrip. "If you divide by four the number on any United States Treasury note, no matter what its denomination, you will, of course, have a remainder of one, two, three, or naught. If the remainder is one, the letter on the bill will be A; if it is two, the letter will be B; if it is three, the letter will be C, and if it is zero, meaning that it divides evenly, the letter will be D.

"This is one of the many precautions taken by the Government against counterfeiters. It is not an infallible precaution, of course, but you may be pretty sure that if the rule does not apply the bill is a counterfeit."

GOWNS WORN at the NEWPORT HORSE SHOW

MRS. OGDEN MILLS wore an exquisite white mull, with a delicate white vine in heavier threads running through it. The skirt had ruffles of this at the bottom, and a deep tunic effect was produced by appliques of heavy yellow lace running from the waist to the knees and describing deep points at both top and bottom. The full blouse of the mull had an Eton jacket of the lace and short sleeves below which the mull formed puffs and was gathered into bands. A very wide boa of white tulle, edged with black, and with long ends, was worn. Mrs. Mills wore a black hat, covered with white ostrich plumes.

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Mrs. Charles Oelrichs wore a skirt and Eton jacket of white mohair and a blouse of pale pink mull. The long plain skirt had narrow strapped bands at its lower edge and seams and the Eton jacket had the same stitched bands around its edges and as a finish to the sleeves. The blouse had a full plaited front, with crossing straps of lace. The toque worn was a small white one, with dashes of light pink.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson was in a pink and white liberty satin. The dull pink was splashed and spotted thickly on the white background with now and then an occasional large oval-shaped white figure. The long skirt was cut to fit like a sheath and had an applied flounce. The bodice was the same, except that about four inches of it above the girdle were of tucked white chiffon, which also formed the lower part of the sleeves and showed in the stock and the vest. A square white toque, lower in front than back, and covered with a cream lace veil, was worn.

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Mrs. James Hude Beekman was in a white and black satin foulard, with insertions of black lace and appliques of black velvet flowers. The skirt had at its lower edge a six-inch ruffle of black net covered with rows of black and white satin beading. Falling over this in points was a black lace ruffle. The upper portion of the skirt was of the foulard—the white background being broken by vertical curving stripes of black, some solid and some formed of tiny dots. Now and then a vertical inch-wide applique ran from the girdle to the wide horizontal insertion of black lace, placed a little above the bottom ruffles. In the bodice the lace insertion was so wide as to have the effect of a bolero, white lace and chiffon formed the shallow vest and the stock, and finely plaited white chiffon the lower part. The yoke was outlined by a narrow applique of black velvet roses. The elbow sleeves were formed of the fine black lace unlined. The pattern of the lace was tiny garlands, and running across the top of the sleeves and along the lace so as to outline a large oval was a garland of the tiny velvet roses. These roses also headed the frill of black lace over white chiffon that formed the sleeves' finish. Mrs. Beekman's hat was a rather square black affair, trimmed with three ostrich plumes, These met in the front under a small chou of black ribbon. A white ostrich plume ran around the left side close to the hair, and above this a shorter black one, and a single plume trimmed the right side.

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Mrs. Gordon King wore a pale gray frock of nuns' veiling. The skirt had two graduated flounces, ten inches deep, in the back and eight in front, headed and edged with a lighter gray beading. The bodice was tight-fitting and had a tucked belt stitched to it. In the back the vertical tucks tended to a point, in the front they were straighter. The short, square yoke was of solid tucks and was outlined by a five-inch band of lace applied flatly and headed by a half-inch band of black velvet. The bishop sleeves were tucked longitudinally in clusters. Mrs. King's toque was formed of alternate bands of light and dark geranium red straw, the brim was edged with ribbon and flowers to match, and she carried a parasol of Persian silk broken by solid bands of geranium red.

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Mrs. George Rives was also in gray, a medium shade. The material was crepe veiling and the gray taffeta silk lining showed plainly through it. The long, plain skirt had three one-inch tucks at the extreme edge. There was a graduated yoke in the front and on the hips of tiny tucks; this yoke was some six inches deep on the hips and twelve in front. The front breadth was broken by a lap from top to bottom a little to the left of the centre and three gray frogs, perhaps six inches apart, and beginning where the tucked yoke stopped simulated a closing. The back breadth was gathered and hung full. The bodice fitted closely and the shallow yoke of cream lace, with stock of the same, was outlined by a two-inch band of dark steel-gray velvet embroidered in silvery gray velvet flowers. The sleeves had puffs of white between the elbow and the gathered velvet wristbands. The hat that topped the costume was a flat one of delicate grayish white flowers and a few narrow loops of black velvet. The parasol was gray.

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Miss Daisy Pierson wore ciel blue satin. The skirt was formed of three equally deep flopping circular flounces of satin, each finished by a quarter-inch bias fold of white satin. The close bodice was made of alternate quarter-inch satin bands and white silk cross-stitch "fagoting" or insertions. In the sleeves these alternate bands ran diagonally, but in the bodice vertically. It bloused a little in front and had a blue chou at the left. There was blue tulle in the stock, and the blue hat, round in shape, was of blue tulle and satin.

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Miss Florence Twombly was in a delicate dull pink and white liberty silk, a Persian pattern of pink on a white background. The bodice fitted tightly in the back and bloused a trifle in front. Bands of ecru lace an inch and a half wide outlined V's on the lower two-thirds of the bodice, and above these a horisontal band simulated a yoke. These bands of lace were also used on the sleeves and formed the only trimming. The skirt had a graduated flounce two-thirds its depth, and this was laid in shallow box plaits. The upper portion was perfectly plain, save for the double box plait laid in the back. The white straw hat was trimmed with pink.

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Mrs. George Crocker was in white chiffon over white taffeta. The skirt had full plaitings of chiffon on the bottom of the foundation skirt and the dress skirt had as its trimming four-inch horizontal insertions of ecru lace, and below, above, and between them clusters of three and four tiny horizontal tucks. The blousing bodice showed appliqués of the ecru lace. The Pacquin sleeves had touches of shrimp pink satin ribbon in the wristbands, and the girdle—pointed in the back and with long ends—was also of pink. Mrs. Crocker wore a large shrimp pink hat, the front covered with a wide ostrich feather of the same hue, and about her neck some rare pearls.

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Mrs. Astor was at the Horse Show on its second day, in a black and white foulard, the black and white so blended as to give a gray effect, with black and white figures running horizontally. There were insertions of black lace near the bottom of the skirt, also in the bodice and sleeves, and these were also horizontal. She wore a black tulle boa and a small black hat trimmed in black.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, who was with Mrs. Astor, was also in black and white foulard, but the effect was of vertical stripes. There was the same soft gray effect, however. Mrs. Wilson's hat was a small one of black lace and tulle, with a white aigrette.

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Mrs. William T. Bull was in light brown veiling. The bodice had its back covered with deep écru guipure lace, and the front showed much of it in a plastron over white chiffon. The sleeves had numerous horizontal bands of the insertion with strips of veiling between. They were tight fitting coat sleeves. The skirt had its back breadth laid in narrow tucks at the top for a depth of eight inches, and from there it was perfectly plain, finished at the bottom with a deep hem. From the sides of the back breadth there started an applied flounce of the veiling, edged with lace and tucked, above it was a deep applique of the lace with tucks below and above it, and above this and rising near the girdle was a deeper applique of the lace that extended across the front and sides. Mrs. Bull's hat was of rose-pink tulle, with a wide bow of ribbon of the same shade directly across the front.

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Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster wore one of the simplest and most graceful gowns seen the first day of the show. It was of black net, and so hung or tucked that it seemed to hang in tapering graduated folds from belt to hem, and at the hem several rows of narrow black velvet ribbon were applied. The girdle was of black velvet, and the simple bodice was trimmed with the black velvet ribbon, which crossed the sleeves, outlined a yoke, and trimmed the stock. Mrs. Webster's black hat had a wide brim, it was of soft thin black stuff, and its low crown was formed of pale green leaves.

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On Tuesday Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary wore a picture dress of filmy organdie splashed with large flowers of pale coral color, and now and then a hint of mauve. There was an applied flounce of dead coarse white lace, and upward rising bands of insertions to match, and a crossing insertion near the waist. The bodice was tight-fitting and showed the white lace in yoke, stock, and lower part of the sleeves. At the left of the corsage there was a large chou of light but brilliant watered lavender ribbon, a strip of the ribbon ran to the waist line and was caught there in a smaller chou, and then ran around this left side of the waist to the back, where it was caught with a rhinestone buckle, and from that point hung nearly to the hem of the trailing skirt, the ribbon ending in several short loops. Mrs. Cary's hat was of cream white straw, rather large, and worn straight on the head, with one large and wide heliotrope ostrich plume running around the crown and brim. Under the brim at the left were sprays of white roses with pale green leaves. A white cape boa of [illegible] tipped with black chenille completed the strikingly beautiful toilet.

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Mrs. George Crocker wore one of the handsomest gowns seen on Tuesday. It was of pale blue panne satin. The bottom of the skirt was formed of joined diamonds of heavy white silk net, with dots of white, and the blue satin, and edging of the blue diamonds was a wreath of blue silk roses a wee bit darker than the satin. The bodice showed insertions and blue satin flowers, and the yoke was outlined by narrow black velvet ribbon run through the lace, and this black ribbon was looped at each side of the bodice centre at the bust line. A bit of the black showed in the stock. The elbow sleeves were formed of the lace and satin, with wreaths of the satin roses, and frills of lace finished them. The full puff below the elbow sleeves was of chiffon and flowers were painted on them. She wore a moderately large black hat turned up on the left side, where it was covered with black ostrich tips.

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Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore at Tuesday's show a gown of white embroidered mull with lace insertions. Near the bottom there were criss-crossing bands of lavender satin an inch wide that outlined diamonds a foot high. The tight bodice had three knots of lavender ribbon in the back at the waist line, and there were three similar knots a few inches below it, also in the back. The stock showed lavender touches. The bishop sleeves had puffs of lace at the wrists. A large pale gray boa was worn and a large black straw hat, simply trimmed with flat loops of ribbon to match.

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Mrs. Francis Ormonde French was in black organdie flowered in pale heliotrope with soft green leaves. Pin points of white were scattered in clusters over the background, and there were winding insertions all over the frock of fine black lace. It was a beautiful gown. A black boa and a small white hat, touched with black, was worn.

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Mrs. Benjamin Thaw on the same day wore a marvelous gown of white organdie, with wreaths of cretonne flowers and medallions of lace. There was a wreath directly in the back of the bodice, encircling a medallion of lace. The front had bands of lace and flowers forming a deep V. A wide girdle, boned to fit and some eight inches high in the front by five in the back, was of bright light blue satin, and from under the side fronts and heading this blue girdle started bands of deep olive green velvet ribbon; these met at the top of the pointed back, were there tied in a close knot, the ends falling far below the waist line. An immense cream-colored straw hat, trimmed with equally large ostrich feathers across the front, topped the costume.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore the second day a white embroidered pique, the lower part of the skirt being of all-over white Irish embroidery, which was also used in the yoke. Mrs. Fish wore a large round hat of red straw, the brim of which was encircled with ostrich plumes of a darker red. She carried a plain deep red parasol, matching the hat in shade, with two wide rows of appliques of ecru lace.

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Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore on Monday a white mull gown. The skirt had two very deep flounces gathered at the top and forming two-thirds of the skirt's length. These flounces were embroidered along their edges and also in perpendicular lines. The deep bolero of the bodice had medallions tucked in and embroidered in the back and below these bowknots and a ribbon design were also embroidered. The embroidered sleeves were puffed at the elbows and were brought in close at the wrists. The stock, girdle, and sash were of white taffeta and the flowing ends were painted in pink flowers, and these appeared at the wrist also. Mrs. Burden's hat was a large flat one of cream white straw, the double brim was filled in with white taffeta ribbon, and against the hair on the left were white flowers tinged with pink, and green leaves.

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Miss Evelyn Burden wore a clinging frock of white mull heavily embroidered and fluffy at the feet. Her hat was covered with lavender flowers, and a lavender girdle with long ends of brocaded white and lavender completed the costume.

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Mrs. John Clinton Gray wore a black grenadine gown striped. The plain stripes were an inch and a half wide and the wider stripes, covered with small black velvet or chenille flowers, were five or six inches wide. The skirt was long and plain, and the bodice was plain and tight. A large pale-blue feather boa was worn, and the flat hat set back from the face was of light-blue rough straw with black under the front and at the sides.

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Miss Emma Rutherford wore a gown of an exquisite shade of gray veiling. The skirt was laid in tiny tucks a half inch apart from a few inches above the hem, and above a wide crossing insertion of cream lace. The bodice was tucked and had a deep yoke of lace, a stock of lace with a bit of black velvet baby ribbon in lengthwise dashes over it. The sleeves were tucked and a deep feather boa that was a perfect mass of fluffy gray loveliness was over her shoulders. Her hat was of gray tulle, silver spangled, and at the left side were five or six upstanding small white ostrich tips. A turquoise horseshoe ornamented the front of her bodice and a la Vallière chain with pendant turquoises [illegible]

FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

Hawthorn and Lavender.

Songs and Madrigals.

I send you roses—red, like love,
And white, like death, sweet friend:
Born in your bosom to rejoice,
Languish, and pine, and end.

If the white roses tell of death,
Let the red roses mend
The talk with true stories of love
Unchanging to the end.

Red and white roses, love and death—
What else is left to send?
For what is life but love, the means,
And death, dear heart, the end?

When, in what other life,
Where in what old spent star,
Systems ago, dead vastitudes after,
Were we two bird and bough, or man and wife?
Or wave and spar?
Or I the beating sea, and you the bar
On which it breaks? I know not, I?
But this, O this, my very dear, I know:
Your voice awakes old echoes in my heart;
And things I say to you now are said once more;
And, sweet, when we two part
I feel I have seen you falter and linger so,
So hesitate, and turn, and cling—yet go,
As once in some immemorable Before,
Once on some fortunate yet thrice-blasted shore. * * *
Was it for good?
O, these poor eyes are wet;
And yet, O! yet,
Now it comes back, I would not, if I could, Forget.
—W. E. HENLEY in The North American Review.

The Work of the Sea.

From Longman's Magazine.

When the sea is running in from the east I can see the waves hurrying up to put in each his contribution toward the modeling work in hand. There are a few million touches still required to finish the chin of the demon face formed by the corner of yonder red cliff, puckered and wrinkled already by a hundred years of wave-sculpturing. The sea knows that to-day there is a chance of getting on with the work, for the wind is driving it hard and the waves are climbing high up the face of the precipice. Each in turn dashes upward and aims a vigorous blow at the spot which must be hollowed out or rounded off. You can see the wavelets bobbing up here and there, far out at sea, in order to take the bearings of the spot to be attacked, which taken, they shape their course, collecting material until they have formed a great rolling power; this travels landward at speed, gathering pace and weight as it comes; now it is a full-blown roller, breaking and curling over the rocks which have been torn from the cliffs in years gone by and now lie strewn in its path, and it dashes at last with a roar against the perpendicular of the precipice in order to perform its share of the molding work to be done; its twenty millionth part in the removal of a few grains of red sand from the great block which, when a century or so more of similar waves shall have contributed their share of the work, will complete the resemblance to the chin of a demon face.

The sea does its work very gradually, tide by tide and century by century, but it is an untiring worker, and keeps its object in view; time is a matter of no consequence, everything is to be achieved by patience and diligence, and the mills of God grind very slowly, very surely.

Traveling Kurds.

From The Geographical Journal.

The inhabitants of Jelu, in distinction to those of the other valleys of Tiari and Tkhuma, are wonderful travelers, making begging tours to all parts of the world. Consequently, people talking a little English are easy to find, but it was rather disconcerting to be addressed in a strong American accent by a man who had been through the recent Spanish war as an American sailor, but who had just returned to tend his home farm, the sense of attachment to this little canton in a valley under Gellashin being stronger than the delights of civilization. One old fellow, who had finished his traveling days, said he knew London well, but the only name he could just then remember was Bow Street. Another was returning with a comrade from a successful tour in the Brazils, when his friend died off Lisbon, leaving £175, which was handed over to the Turkish Consul at Lisbon until proof of next-of-kin relationship was established. The man was starting for Lisbon this Spring. This gives a good idea of the extraordinary way in which these people exploit the whole world in their tours.

Beau Nash and His Coat.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Richard Nash was born at Swansea in the year 1674; he was the son of Richard Nash, who, as partner in a glass house, had earned sufficient to give his son an excellent education. It is a matter of small account who were the parents, or what was the education, of a man who owed so little of his advancement to either. He seldom boasted of family or learning, and his father's circumstances were so little known that it was thought the splendid beau had dropped from the clouds ready dressed and powdered. Dr. Cheyne used to affirm that Nash had no father. The Duchess of Marlborough, as rude a creature as himself, one day rallying him in public company upon the obscurity of his birth, compared him to Gil Blas, who was ashamed of his father. "No, Madam!" replied Nash; "I seldom mention my father in company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he has some reason to be ashamed of me." His mother was the niece of Col. Poyer, who was killed by Oliver Cromwell while defending Pembroke Castle against the rebels.

Mankind has proved its folly most ludicrously in its respect for a man's coat. He is something of a wise man who is alive to the advantage of being well dressed; for example, some of the most illustrious and wisest of men have been dandies of the first water. King Solomon was one and Alexander the Great was another; but there never was a more despotic monarch, nor one more entirely obeyed by his subjects, than the King of Bath, who won his dominions by the cut of his coat.

Some Boer and Other Ideas.

Poultney Bigelow in The Independent.

The Boer thinks he is fighting for liberty. Yet the Krüger Government has never given more liberty than is granted to men of all nations in every British colony—not merely in South Africa, but in Canada, Australia, Barbados, or Hongkong.

The English flag is to-day the flag of local self-government and constitutional liberty, and no Joseph Chamberlain, no Cecil Rhodes, no Cabinet in London can pass any regulation that can curtail the rights of a German, a Frenchman, a Boer, or an American anywhere in the vast extent of her colonial empire.

The Krüger Government was based upon granting privileges for manufacturing purposes, and excluding from the country everything that offered competition. This spirit went so far as to seek to exterminate the English language—a short-sighted measure, for the English tongue is the tongue of commerce, and to train Boer boys in Dutch alone is merely to condemn them to a narrow field of activity. The German Government in Southwest Africa makes also the mistake of excluding the Dutch and their language, for fear that they might interfere with German progress! What would have become of the United States had we acted on any such doctrine?

The prejudice that now prevails against England throughout Europe, and especially in Germany, is founded largely upon ignorance: It is assumed that a conquering nation must necessarily seek to enforce institutions and regulations obnoxious to the conquered. Many nations of Continental Europe frankly defend such a policy. But in the English system of colonial administration, so far as I have observed its practical workings, no especial privileges are reserved to Englishmen. At Cape Town I found a German President of the Chamber of Commerce. In colonies like Singapore and Hongkong I have found Germans exercising their full share of political responsibility.

Plants as Water Carriers.

From The Popular Science Monthly.

One of the most delicate of all plant mechanisms is that which is associated with the transportation of its liquids. The leaves and green surfaces generally are closely studded with minute structures, 100,000 or more to a square inch, that open or close as the emergencies of the case demand. They are vitalized and exceedingly sensitive valves, usually constructed of two crescent-shaped cells set in the skin and highly charged with protoplasm. These organs are influenced by sunlight and darkness, by heat and cold; in fact, their functioning calls forth the admiration of any careful student of the subject. The two guard cells are so hung that they become turgid when the leaf is well filled with water, and thus enlarge the opening to its full capacity for the passage of vapor-laden gases. As soon as these guard cells lose much water, they become less plump, and this brings about the closing of the pore. They are therefore valves of safety, and, as the other portions of the leaf are covered with a cuticle more or less impervious to gases, it is seen that the stomates are the organs that regulate the evaporation stream.

That the amount of water carried is very great scarcely needs to be emphasized. Note the rapidity with which grass wilts when cut for hay or the leaves upon a branch that has received any injury. If a melon vine with twelve leaves will carry a liter of water in a single day, as it has been known to do, what must be the vastness of the lift in a forest of a thousand acres upon a dry day when the leaves are fresh and most active!

That it needs to be great is seen from the requirements of the plant. The soil water is weak in all salts that a plant must acquire, and to take them in concentrated form would be as poison. The whole plan, therefore, is to carry large quantities of a dilute solution, and afterward bring it to the required strength. In the evaporation there is a cooling obtained that may possibly save the plant from destruction.

The Duck-Hawk's Strategy.

From St. Nicholas.

It is exciting to watch the duck hawk in pursuit of his prey. Given an open field with the quarry, it is astonishing to witness the exhibition of speed by these "thoroughbred" racers. The hawk will often overtake and strike a duck in the air, though he seems to prefer to single out one from some flock, and, if possible, force him to dive. As the duck comes to the surface to breathe the hawk is at hand, and down goes the duck once more. This is repeated until the poor duck is almost exhausted; and when the duck pauses a second too long at the surface the hawk pounces, and the duck is secured.

There is a wonderful sagacity shown by these birds in forcing a diving duck away from the reeds into open water. They seem loath to exert themselves sufficiently to capture their game on the wing, but will "dog him," as it were, from the shallows to deep water, where in sheer desperation the victim dives, fancying that one or two long reaches under water will bring him within the shelter of the reeds. Seldom, however, is he successful in the attempt; fear and exhaustion generally end the matter as the hawk wishes.

A great many ducks crippled by gunners will make for the marshes, where they hide; and sometimes, if forunate and not too severely wounded, they will recover. But even here they are not safe; the prowling fox or mink will strike their trail among the sedge, and often catch them when they venture too near the shore.

Out in the deeper parts of the marsh ducks must exercise the greatest caution when feeding; for when the dusk of evening settles down on lake and fen, and the mystery of the twilight reigns, a most dangerous foe—the "still-hunting owl"—comes from the darkening woods, and on silent wing the great bird quarters the marsh backward and forward with the thoroughness of a well-trained hound. Still hunting is the high art of sport, and the big owls are experts in their way.

Billy the Kid.

From Everybody's Magazine.

History has it, with what accuracy let us not inquire too closely, that when Billy the Kid was yet a boy, not more than fourteen years of age, some one addressed to his mother a disrespectful remark. This was in Arizona, and at a time when resentments were swift and deadly. The story goes that the boy drew a knife, fatally stabbed the man, and then fled the country. From that time Billy the Kid became an outlaw, and an outlaw he remained for the seven years which completed the span of his short life.

To-day there is a little lowly heap of earth situated at Las Cruces, New Mexico. To the curious stranger some idle native may, now and again, point out this little grave and explain, with a certain pride, that Las Cruces possesses the final resting place of the worst bad man that ever infested the Southwestern border. An ancient Mexican, who sometimes shows this grave to visitors, once made the cautious remark regarding its occupant that, had he lived, he would probably have turned out to be a bad man.

"And how old was Billy when he died?" asked one curious stranger.

"Twenty-one, Señor," replied the ancient. "He died, almost as one might say, before he fully began to live."

"You say he was bad?" remarked another stranger.

"He is said to have killed many men."

"How many? How many, amigo, had this man killed at the time he himself died?"

"He had killed," replied the ancient Mexican, "twenty-one men, one for each year of his age, may the saints defend us," said the Mexican. "He was a good man, and very kind to poor people. Yet, had he lived, he might, according to the opinion of some, have turned into a bad man."

British Shipyards. Their Turn Out.

From The Monthly Review.

In the last year of the century the British shipyards turned out 1,245 vessels, of 1,674,844 tons and 1,777,643 horse power, and to the total tonnage the Clyde contributed 402,609 and the Tyne 325,277 tons. This immense total includes not a single sailing ship from the once prolific birthplaces of wooden brigs on the Wear and Tees, only two small sailing craft on the Tyne, and four sailing ships on the Clyde. Only on the Thames and the Humber is the building of sailing ships of any dimensions. As the world's output of new vessels in 1900 is estimated by The Statist at 2,321,755 tons, the United Kingdom contributed more than five-eighths of it—not all for British owners and British uses, however. According to Lloyd's returns, the actual addition to the register of the United Kingdom in 1900 was 1,221,533 tons gross, of which only 34,903 tons was in sailing vessels. About 93½ per cent. of the addition were new vessels built in the United Kingdom. Against this there were 601 vessels, of 265,937 tons, lost, broken up, or for other causes removed from the register, and there were 636 vessels, of 669,118 tons, transferred to foreign and colonial purchasers.

Paul Revere's Silverware.

From Scribner's.

The silverware of Paul Revere is of excellent workmanship and chaste in form, evidently modeled after English eighteenth century designs, and the pieces of plate manufactured by him, and now so eagerly sought for by collectors, are good examples of the style at present so greatly in favor, which we have agreed to call Colonial. The simple classical forms adopted by our struggling artisans at a period when art in this country was still in its "bib and tucker," strangely enough have never been improved upon by their successors; and by reverting to them in these latter days our silversmiths, as well as our cabinetmakers, are displaying good sense as well as taste; but in this mechanical age they stamp or saw out their patterns in unlimited quantities by machinery, and do not, as of yore, hammer or carve them laboriously, piece by piece, by hand, and therein lies a distinction and a difference.

"The Seacoast of Bohemia."

"A WINTER'S TALE," Act III., Scene 3.

The seacoast of Bohemia! a seacoast far away
From any sound of billow, or any dash of spray;
But where the ships of Fancy load their cargoes day by day.

Oh! seacoast of Bohemia, uncharted and unknown,
Oft may thy fleets, on slumbering seas, by dreamful breezes blown,
Convey us hence from common things, and make thy shores our own.
—F. W. CLARKE in The Independent.

Boys, American and English.

From The Outlook.

Both in England and in America the boys might be described as being keen; there is nothing blasé about them. And they have plenty of interests; for instance, their mission, which is a capital idea; their school paper, and their shop or store, which is not nearly so useful. The English boy does not spend so much money on iced drinks, although his luxuries are probably equally unwholesome.

The American masters whom I met were excellent as men and as masters; but they did not seem to be, for the most part, men who had chosen to be schoolmasters in preference to many other professions. Their methods of teaching were certainly better than those in England; thus, they pronounced Greek in the proper way, or in something like it, and not in the English way; they allowed the boys to ask questions freely, and did not aim at making their boys reproduce just what the textbook said; in a word, they did not blindly follow custom and authority. There was less drill, however, in the American system, where more drill is really needed; for American boys, so far as I can see, are apt to be lacking in self-restraint. Again, there was less accuracy; America does not produce many accurate and refined scholars, although, on the other hand, the work was more interesting than the work at an English public school, and had far more energy and bustle about it.

The Newly Discovered Beast.

Sir Harry H. Johnston in McClure's.

The coloration of the Okapi is quite extraordinary. Its cheeks and jaws are yellowish white, contrasting abruptly with the dark-colored neck. The forehead is a deep red chestnut; the large, broad ears are of the same tint, fringed, however, with jet black. The forehead ranges between vinous red and black in tint, and a black line follows the bridge of the nose down to the nostrils. The muzzle is sepia colored, but there is a faint rim or mustache of reddish-yellow hair round the upper lip. The neck, shoulders, barrel, and back range in tone from sepia and jet black to rich vinous red. The belly is blackish, except just under the knees. The tail is bright chestnut red, with a small black tuft. The hind quarters, hind and fore legs, are either snow white or pale cream color, touched here and there with orange. They are boldly marked, however, with purple-black stripe and splodges, which give that zebralike appearance to the limbs of the okapi, that caused the first imperfect account of it to indicate the discovery of a new striped horse. The soft parts of the animal being as yet unknown, it cannot be stated positively that the okapi possesses a prehensile tongue, like the giraffe, but the long and flexible lips would seem to atone for the very weak front teeth. It is probably by the lips and tongue that the creature gathers the leaves on which it feeds, for, according to the accounts of the natives, it lives entirely on foliage and small twigs. Like all ruminants except the camel, it has no front teeth in the upper jaw. The molars are very much like those of the giraffe.

Mold and Vase.

Greek Pottery of Arezzo.

Here in the jealous hollow of the mold,
Faint, light-eluding, as tempted in the breast
Of some rose-vaulted lotus, see the best
The artist had—the vision that unrolled
Its flying sequence till completion's hold
Caught the wild round and bade the dancers rest—
The mortal lip on the immortal pressed
One instant, ere the blindness and the cold.

And there the vase: immobile, exiled, tame,
The captives of fulfillment link their round,
Foot-heavy on the inelastic ground,
How different, yet how enviously the same!
Dishonoring the kinship that they claim,
As here the written word the inner sound.
—EDITH WHARTON in The Atlantic.

Christian Science a Stupidity.

The Rev. J. M. Buckley in The North American Review.

As President of the Board of Managers of the Seney Hospital in Brooklyn since its foundation, I have witnessed such miracles of surgery and medicine as would have caused the physicians and surgeons to be hanged by the pious Puritans of Massachusetts two centuries ago, had such mighty works been performed without explanation. And as one of the Managers of the State Hospitals of the Insane at Trenton and Morris Plains, I have seen the maniac whose screams and violent conduct had for many doleful nights and dismal days horrified those who loved him, and terrified those who essayed to restrain him, sink under the magic of sulphonal, trional, or paraldehyde—into a sleep as quiet, if not as sweet, as that of a babe. I have seen him in the morning, the spell broken, the blood less rapid, the voice less strident, and, in a few months, returning to his old self and to his home. I have seen the young girl, anaemic, and muttering in the stupor of melancholia, in six weeks respond to the blood-making elements of well-selected foods, to the tonics, sedatives, the baths, the exercise prescribed, the light of reason returning in the very month prophesied by the medical director.

To "be out of one's senses" is a grievous affliction, to disparage the senses and the mental faculties which interpret their reports is a crime against human nature and an imputation upon its Creator.

For when disease undermines and tissues waste, when the brain reels under stress of agonizing pain, there is demanded a science which ages of research and experimentation have brought to the opening century—a science understanding and respecting both the body and the mind, which employs as medicine what God has endowed with suitable properties and which enforces the regimen His order in nature and man requires.

Understanding, faith, and prayer have their place, but if blood gushes from a desperate wound, stay not to pray, except, indeed, in that swift appeal to God for help which a true worshipper instinctively breathes in dire extremity—but lose no time in applying the cautery to stanch the blood, the cordial to sustain the patient, and, if necessary, the opiate to preserve him in quietude or the stimulant to aid his failing heart.

The Power of Fungi.

From Chambers's Journal.

The late Rev. M. J. Berkeley, F. R. S., saw a species of fungus on a lead cistern at Kew, and Sowerby found one growing on some cinders on the outside of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. The great puffball will reach the size of a pumpkin in a single night, and Lindley calculated that the cells of which it is made up will multiply at the rate of 60,000,000 a minute. Dr. Greville records that a specimen of one of the largest British fungi—the Polyporus squamosus—had a diameter of 7 feet

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8 inches and weighed thirty-four pounds. It took four weeks to reach that size, growing at the rate of nineteen ounces a day. A specimen of this species has been known to attain a diameter of 11 inches in a week.

The late Dr. Benjamin Carpenter, F. R. S., recorded an instance of the tremendous power exerted by growing fungi. Many years ago Basingstoke was paved, and some time afterward the pavement was found to be uneven; this increased, until some of the heaviest stones were completely lifted out of place by the growth of enormous fungi underneath. One of these paving stones was 22 inches by 21 and weighed eighty-three pounds. Dr. M. C. Cooke had a similar incident brought under his notice—a large kitchen hearthstone being forced out of its bed by the growth of a fungus. Sir Joseph Banks relates a still more startling occurrence. A cask of wine leaked, and after a time a fungus grew from the leakage, finally filling the cellar and lifting the cask to the ceiling.

The Great Italians.

From The Spectator.

Francesco Crispi, the Sicilian, the last of the group who in 1860-62 made Italy, after living into what in Italy is extreme old age, has at last passed away. What a group they were, and how the hearts of Europe went out to them in sympathy or hate! There was "the King," Victor Emmanuel, the bull Savoyard with horns always leveled, yet with the rusé mind of his house visible in him, too, a man of perfect courage, true political conscience, and almost insane pride. He refused despotic power because he had pledged himself to the "Statuto," and refused also the throne of Italy if he, head of a house of a thousand years, was only to be called King of the Italians. He was partly concealed by those around him, but to his clear insight, to his political daring, and to his fiery ambition Italy owed much, and it must not be forgotten that if greater men than he advised him, his acceptance of the advice which again and again risked his throne was always necessary and always given. There was Cavour, the only diplomatist of the latter half of the century with whom thought meant action; who talked like an English Minister, and dared like the leader of a forlorn hope; who could sway a Parliament, or manage a King, or baffle the astuteness of Napoleon III.; who did for Italy without means all that Bismarck did for Germany with the strongest army in the world. There was Ricasoli, the great Baron who never forgot his rank, yet was willing to risk all for the people, a man with a heart of steel, yet as supple in governing as Italian ever was. There was Garibaldi, the "inspired idiot," as Mazzini called him, with a nature so royal that men of all nationalities flocked to him, eager to be his private soldiers; who, with a kingdom at his feet, gave it away to make Italy; and with limitless wealth and rank at his disposal, elected to be simply Garibaldi, the man whom all Europe felt to be in some way alone among the sons of men. There was Mazzini, the grave philosopher full of dreams, whom no man met without reverencing, who never achieved a success, and never devised a plan that was accepted, but who had a magical influence on all minds with whom he came in contact, and with every policeman on the Continent thirsting for his capture, flitted through Europe at his will, as safe and as invisible as a disembodied spirit. And there was Crispi, the fiery Sicilian who enfranchised his island, whose adhesion to the monarchy did perhaps as much for the unity of Italy as Garibaldi's, but who, after some splendid successes as an orator and an election manager proved himself unable to manage the most difficult of instruments, parliamentary government, and quitted power to die in poverty and neglect.

To Reform Women's Dress.

Princess Ysenburg in The North American Review.

The leading idea of reform in woman's dress is that every garment ought to fit according to the natural lines of the figure, without any impediment, without pinching or exclusion of free air that is supposed to penetrate as freely as possible through the clothing. I am afraid that elegance will be the sufferer for some time to come, for the medical celebrities, who are thinking only of the practical side and wishing to give relief to their patients suffering through their mode of dressing, leave it to those whose profession it is to think how to introduce their planned reforms into practical use. Yet this form of suffering of elegance will only wear so long as fashion ignores those reformatory views. If the leaders of fashion would take the reform of woman's dress in hand, and go in boldly for it, breaking with the traditions of high collars and pinched waists, Louis Qinze heels, veils, &c., the dawn of the reformed woman's dress would quickly come, the scale would turn in accordance, and the fashion of to-day would be scorned by those who are now its warmest followers and adorers.

Dusk.

Beyond the burning rhapsody of noon,
The wind's elusive harp-note in the trees,
Between the sunset and the primrose moon
There is a rapture all unknown of these—
The harmony of twilight. Nature's noze,
Prolonged, pellucid, subtler far than song,
Bearing the lifted soul till it doth fleat
Upon the heart of night and find it strong;
Against this bar the waves of tumult fall
And ebbs slip back into a silent deep;
The world, beneath a white and windless sail,
Drifts outward to the vaster sea of sleep,
And thought, starlike, doth rise above
Time's shoal
To find thee still—thou twilight of my soul!

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD in The Bookman.

English, Englishmen Do Not Understand.

Julian Ralph in Harper's Magazine.

If you ask a guest at your home in England whether he likes his meat rare, he asks what you said, because he does not understand you. He calls meat underdone when it is not thoroughly cooked. If you tell him you fear the asparagus is canned he is at a loss again, because he would have said it was tinned. To ask him to pass the powdered sugar will again set him to wondering, for he calls it icing sugar, generally, though he knows that it is sometimes called taster or sifted sugar. And if you have candy on the table you may not call it so without betraying your foreign origin, for he calls candy "sweets," abbreviated from "sweetmeats," and used to designate all preserves, puddings, pies, candies, and jams.

To go further along the eccentricities of English at the dining table, most persons know, I suppose, that the beet is called beet root, corn starch is corn flour, corned beef (or a particular cut of it) is called "silver-sides of beef," and napkins are serviettes.

If in a shop I say, "I want a paper of pins," the clerk says, "Thank you. A great many Americans in London now, aren't there?" "Oh, yes," I say; "I meant a packet of pins." To ask for a spool of cotton is to set a clerk to staring at you, and to speak of a baby carriage is to speak of the unknown, because spools of cotton or silk are called reels and baby carriages are known as perambulators—shortened to "prams" in the speech of millions.

The Romance of the Hanover Treasure.

From The London Truth.

The story of the Duke of Cumberland's fortune has been just related by Herr von Hassell. His father, George V., had a narrow escape of finding himself both kingdomless and penniless. The State treasures of Hanover were only placed in safety a few hours before Prussia declared war on the excellent blind King. The person who saved the financial part was Herr Klenck, Chief Secretary of the Exchequer. He had to remove 720,000 thalers in silver, 33,000 crowns in gold, worth about 30s. each; £54,000 in English banknotes, £36,000 in Prussian thalers, £220,000 in Hanover banknotes, and £10,000,000 worth of English, Dutch, French, and other Government bonds. The gold crowns were packed in seventy-nine wine tubs, the bonds in ten chests, the Hanover banknotes in bales, and the thalers in crates lined with tin. This variety in the packing was to prevent notice being taken at the railway or the port of embarkation, where Prussian agents were reported as on the lookout. These barrels and bales were taken by an ordinary goods train to an outlying station, and then rapidly shifted to a special train that was to go at full speed to Geestemünde. It started at 11:30 P. M. on June 15, 1866. But they had forgotten to order station masters to keep the line lighted, and the enginemen had to creep along in momentary fear of an accident. The train was late for the steamer that was to take the treasure to England. The risk of taking it on board a Lloyd's steamer, the Bremen, had to be run on the night of June 17. Klenck grew gray in the two days of suspense. Prussian men-of-war were hanging about near the mouth of the Elbe. The Bremen entered Southampton on June 19, and did not sight a single Prussian vessel on the way.

The Ants and the Flowers.

From Ainslee's.

When an ant comes around all the honey-bearing flowers shake their heads and say, "Nothing for you—not to-day. No, no; go on away. Get out, now, or I'll set the dog on you." Some defend their blossoms with regular chevaux de frise of bristles and stickers; some make their stems gummy and hairy; some, like the snapdragon, shut up so tight that an ant cannot get in, and make the flower stalk so dingle-dangling and so slippery that the ant falls off. Some open early and close early, knowing that bees arise betimes, while ants are notorious slug-a-beds. But that there is a determined purpose to boycott the ants is evident from the fact that amphibious plants when they grow in the water where insects cannot get to them omit the defenses they throw up when they grow on the land. On the other hand, some plants, recognizing the fact that ants are great for destroying worms and caterpillars, set out a kind of cheap luncheon for them on the under side of the leaves. The acacia even goes so far as to grow hollow thorns as company houses for the ants, as well as furnishing them sweet syrup. But I think the smartest trick of all is played by the melampyrum pratense. It knew that the soil on an ant hill was more than usually fertile and well stirred up, so it sat with its head in its hands for a long time and thought out this plan of action: "Ants like honey. I'll squeeze out a little for them. They think the world and all of their young ones. I'll make my seeds look like their cocoons, and, more than that, I'll make them smell like their cocoons. They'll carry 'em under ground, and when Spring comes they'll sprout." It worked like a charm, and you will find the melampyrum pratense growing on ant hills where no other plant is allowed. It looks like a lowe down trick to play, but where there is so much competition it doesn't do to be too particular.

Punishment for Crime.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Sir Samuel Romilly was the first who endeavored to soften the rigor of the criminal law. In 1808 he passed a bill repealing the statute of Elizabeth, which made larceny punishable by death, and three or four years later he carried other bills of a similar nature; indeed, it is chiefly owing to his efforts that our criminal system is indebted for its present characteristics of humanity.

One or two of the former punishments are so curious that it may be interesting to notice them. In the time of Henry VIII. poisoning was made treason, and the punishment was to be boiled alive, which was carried out in the case of one John Rous, who threw poison into a pot of broth prepared for the Bishop of Rochester's family. This, in common with many more of Henry VIII.'s barbarous laws, was repealed by Edward VI. The law of peine forte et dure was introduced by Statute 37, Edward III., as a punishment for those who preferred malicious accusations. It did not answer, however, and was repealed after one year's trial. Crimes of an unnatural nature, such as a wife killing her husband, a servant his master, an ecclesiastic his superior, were held petit treason, and a man was drawn and hanged and a woman drawn and burned. We see something of a similar nature in the ancient Roman law that enacted that the murder of a parent should be scourged, and then tied up in a leather sack with a dog, cock, viper, and ape, and then thrown into the sea. Publicius Malleolus, who killed his mother, was the first who suffered this punishment in the year of Rome 652. But this punishment has existed in modern Europe.

Thus, in Spain, at Jaen, on March 1, 1652, a man, for murdering his daughter-in-law, after being placed in a barrel with a cock, a snake, a monkey, and a toad, was thrown into the river.

Another common punishment, now long obsolete, was disfigurement, as every one acquainted with the records of the Star Chamber knows. Ears and noses were most frequently cut off, the excuse being that the culprit, whereas the loss of an arm or finger does. Early law always advocated member for member, forgetting that on a repetition of the offense the punishment cannot be repeated.

The Barracoon, Africa.

From The Empire Review.

When the difficulties of the forced marches are surmounted, and the captured slaves landed at the headquarters of the invading King, they are stored till they can be divided among their captors—so many to the King, so many to his Captains, so many as prize money to the soldiers. It may be some days before everything can be settled; meanwhile, the slaves are crammed altogether into the smallest possible space, probably locked up, and not allowed to move out of their prison house for any purpose whatsoever. During this time the strongest of the slaves are bound. They are powerless to help whatever may be done to the others who are their fellow-townspeople, friends, or, it may even be, members of their own family. And much is done; the refinements of torture that suggest themselves to the lustful mind of the Soudanese soldier are many and peculiar. But with this experience the worst part of the business, as far as the slave is concerned, is over.

The barracoon is a sort of purgatory through which the slave passes from the domain of the raider to that of the dealer. It is a portal at which he exchanges an atmphoshere of fire and sword for one of cash and credit. It is a change for the better. When the gates of the barracoon clang to behind him, they close on the red and lurid details of epoch number one of his career. They shut out the confusion of the onset, hide the cold gray ashes of his home, smother the rattling of fetters and the shrieks of the dying. There is silence. He has severed his connection with the raider.

The Giant Redwoods.

John Muir in The Atlantic.

The Big Tree (Sequoia gigantea) is nature's forest masterpiece, and, as far as I know, the greatest of living things. It belongs to an ancient stock, as its remains in old rocks show, and has a strange air of other days about it, a thoroughbred look, inherited from the long ago, the auld lang syne of trees. * *.* The Pacific Coast in general is the paradise of conifers. Here nearly all of them are giants, and display a beauty and magnificence unknown elsewhere. The climate is mild, the ground never freezes, and moisture and sunshine abound all the year. Nevertheless, it is not easy to account for the colossal size of the sequolas. The largest are about 300 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Who of all the dwellers of the plains and prairies and fertile home forests of round-headed oak and maple, hickory, and elm ever dreamed that earth could bear such growths?—trees that the familiar pines and firs seem to know nothing about, lonely, silent, serene, with a physiognomy almost godlike, and so old thousands of them still living had counted their years by tens of centuries when Columbus set sail from Spain, and were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Saviour's cradle. As far as man is concerned, they are the same yesterday, to-day, and forever, emblems of permanence.

Old Theatre Checks.

From Notes and Queries.

In Wilkinson's "Londini Illustrata" (1819) there are twenty-four illustrations of the checks and tickets of admission to the public theatres and other places of amusement, among others the Red Bull Theatre, which flourished from about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth until some time after the Restoration—a check for the "Upper Gallery." For Drury Lane Theatre there is one "For the First Galleric, 1671," on the obverse the head of Charles II., and another with the bust of James II. and Maria d'Este, his Queen, dated 1684. There is also another "For the First Gallerie" of the Queen's Theatre, bearing the same date. The remainder are modern and comparatively of recent dates.

The Priest and the Highlanders.

From Donahoe's.

The position of the priest in a Highland community is, as may be imagined, one of exceptional authority. The deep reverence and enthusiastic devotion with which the people regard their faith, extends to the person of the priest, and not only in spiritual things, but even in many of the every-day affairs of life which even remotely concerns his interests, his will is obeyed with childlike docility. Examples will show this better than pages of description. The writer knows one Highland priest who has often driven from the public house, on a Saturday night, the too indulgent members of his flock, and that with a liberal use of his "pastoral staff"; nor was he ever gainsaid. Again, it is still customary in some parishes for the priest to call to the altar rails on Sunday, for public reprimand, the notorious delinquents of the week past. It is doubtful whether such a survival of the discipline of the Early Church could be found in any other European country, except, perhaps, in some of the more secluded parishes of the Hindred race in Ireland.

The President's Correspondence.

From The Independent.

The extent of President McKinley's correspondence can be appreciated from the fact that four hundred thousand communications were received and disposed of at the executive offices in his first term. Mr. Cortelyou, with a force composed almost exclusively of stenographers, who read each other's notes with facility, has dispensed with an immense amount of unnecessary work. When a letter or document is received it is stenographed, to show what is to be done with it, is written in shorthand in its upper left hand corner. This is kept on the paper until it comes back to the secretary for approval. A letter to them written by a clerk in conformity with the memorandum. Thus in most of the correspondence there is no dictation. A "precedent index," prepared by Secretary Cortelyou, covering practically every case that is likely to arise, serves as a guide to the clerks in answering correspondence and lessens the work materially. When a letter is of sufficient importance to be filed in the executive offices the shorthand notes are preserved with it, so the exact action taken can be learned with a glance. Every important paper is briefed in typewriting, and when necessary this brief is filed with the papers, giving an accurate record. Appreciating the importance of expediting business, Mr. Cortelyou prepared and had printed a number of indorsement pasters, which are attached to papers referred to other departments. Consequently when a communication comes to the White House that should go to the Department of State, a paster referring it there is attached and, thus indorsed, it is forwarded. A rule of the executive offices requires that the work of each desk be finished on the day of its receipt. This prevents an accumulation of work and keeps it up to date.

A Former Air Flier.

From The Spectator.

In the discussion on the airship of M. Santos-Dumont, a curious fact has come out. Another Brazilian, Bartholomeo de Gusman, who had been educated by the Jesuits of Paraguay, constructed an aerial machine in 1709, in which he "flew" from church tower to church tower in Lisbon. The descriptions of the machine are hopelessly vague, but we take it it was a kind of parachute which enabled him to leap safely from a high point on to a lower one. The Inquisition naturally arrested him, nominally as a magician, really as a man of science, and probably, therefore, an unbeliever, and though he was rescued by the Jesuit fathers, he died of chagrin and disappointment. M. Santos-Dumont will not die that way, but courage, however superb, will not alter the laws of gravitation, any more than "fanaticism" will stop a bullet. The real hope for an aeronaut is that a bird can fly, but even a bird cannot remain passive in the air. The albatross, which has the best chance of doing it, from the marvelous size of its wings, sleeps on the water.

At Gaza.

In the calm ebb-tide of the afternoon
We marked the peerless palms of Gaza rise
In silhouette against the southern skies;
So we set spur to flagging steeds, and soon,
Hard following on the heels of hale Haroun,
His bright kaffeyeh blowing careless wise,
Won through the gateway to the square that lies
Where looks the citadel o'er the desert dune.

Then we strolled mosque-ward; saw the scimitar,
With its sharp threat, high on the whitted wall,
Voicing Mohammed's prowess with the brand;
Lounged for a little in the quaint bazaar,
Then watched the night, swift as a falcon, fall,
And white stars flower above a lonely land.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Critic.

A Ranch Spread.

From The Criterion.

The "chuck wagon," under the supervision of the "wagon-boss," had, early in the day, conveyed the camp outfit to a cool spot under a clump of cottonwoods. A clear little stream flowed lazily along between the cottonwoods and the box-elders, which, with the fresh, flower-laden breath of the plains in their faces, and the inspiring works of Nature about them, caused the guests of the cow-punchers to forget for the time the dust and heat and turmoil of the town.

And such a dinner! Ranchers know a good thing and name it accordingly, though the result is often a fearful and wonderful commingling of slang, localisms, and foreign words. There was spread, picnic fashion, a menu which if writ upon the regulation card would appal the fastidious and tax the knowledge of the most learned college professor. There were "frijoles," (beans,) and only such beans as one gets at a ranch; there were "fry" and its inevitable "dope," which translated mean bacon and gravy, and there were "spuds," or, in plainer English, potatoes. The biscuits were real works of art—as the ambitious "slush" intended them to be—great flaky white mounds quite the size of an ordinary saucer, so that the hungry cow-punchers would not be compelled to stop very often to say "Pass the bread, please." Last on the list came coffee, strong as hate and black as despair—three cups to the man.

Making Tunnel Ends Meet.

From Everybody's Magazine.

It is quite apparent that to dig a tunnel from two sides and make both ends meet is a delicate problem. Should they happen not to meet, it would be an expensive wandering in the mountain to find them and get them together. But fortunately there is a guide as true and unbendable as mathematics. This is an imaginary straight line between two points. One point is a little observatory shed on the bank of the Rhone, with a spy-glass pointing horizontally toward Italy. The other point is a similar little observatory on the bank of the Doveria in Italy, with a glass toward Switzerland. Between the two points rises the Simplon mountain mass. But the straight line goes through just the same, for it is only an imaginary straight line. It is, however, steadily turning into a reality—that is, the tunnel. And if it were not for the grade of the tunnel, then some day the observatory in Switzerland could look through the mountain at the observatory in Italy. It will be objected, however, that we went around a curve in the tunnel. In fact, there are two curves, but they do not affect the straight-line proposition.

There is a small tunnel which joins the main tunnel some hundred metres or 100 yards inside. It is called the locating tunnel, and faithfully follows the imaginary straight line. The main tunnel finishes its curve at this hundred-metre point, and thence continues along the straight line to the corresponding curve at the other end, where again the straight line is supported by a second locating tunnel.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

For a Germanic Union Against America.

For some months past the popular press of Berlin and Vienna have been propounding various schemes by which Europe might more or less successfully combat American influence in commerce and industry as well as in politics. The trouble in Central America has served to augment the discussion, and for the first time, it is believed in Vienna, an idea originating in the Austrian Chambers of Commerce for an effective combination has begun to take a practical shape. This institution, representing the manufacturing and commercial as well as the agricultural interests of the country, is about to present a series of defensive measures to the Government, the most important of which is the adoption of the American system of reciprocity treaties and the abandonment of the general application of the most-favored-nation clause.

At a recent meeting of the Government Department intrusted with the preparation of commercial treaties, a resolution was passed declaring that the projected German customs tariff was the first step toward the union of the Central European producers and the realization of a convention for their mutual protection against the competition of transoceanic countries, and more particularly of the United States, on the basis of the general adoption of high duties. It was also recommended that every means be taken by the Austro-Hungarian Government to come to an understanding with the German Government on that point.

It is pointed out by the promoters of a Pan-Germanic combination that as a minimum tariff was only fixed for the four principal species of grain, it is for the Austro-Hungarian Government to secure a differential treatment in favor of the dual monarchy in its treaty with Germany. In making such an arrangement both countries would abandon the universal application of the most-favored-nation clause. The resolution in question also adds that an increase of the duties already proposed by the Austrian agricultural interests has been rendered necessary by the projected German tariff.

Both in Vienna and Berlin it is believed that the action of the Austrian Chambers of Commerce and the Department of Commercial Treaties, will do more than anything else to bring about a Germanic agreement, which sooner or later will be followed by all the Continental States which will be driven to adopt a high tariff policy.

Prince George and the Powers.

The refusal of the protecting powers of Crete—France, Italy, Russia, and Great Britain—to allow any change to be made in the status of the island, has not, it is reported from Canea, had the discouraging effect it was feared it would have upon the Christian population. Prince George, as the representative of the powers, in his office of High Commissioner of Crete, bluntly informed the powers that it was impossible to make further progress under the old order of things, as the acts of the Cretan Assembly were constantly conflicting with the remaining prerogative of the Sultan of Turkey. It is now believed that the only alternative offered by Prince George was union with Greece, and that is why the powers were so unanimous in their decision to leave the politics and economic policy of the island in statu quo.

It is now announced that Prince George has another proposal to make to the Powers which does not include an immediate union with Greece, and that in order to make this new scheme known in the proper manner his present visit to Athens will be followed by another journey to the capitals of the four protecting Powers. It is expected in Canea that his journey will last about two months.

In regard to the recent rumors of antagonism alleged to prevail between the High Commissioner and the Assembly it is believed that the confidence which is reposed in the Prince is unmistakably shown by some recent resolutions which the Cretan Chamber passed just before its prorogation. Thus a special law was enacted recognizing the validity as laws of all measures taken by him, although they could not be discussed in the Chamber owing to the want of time. Further, the Prince was empowered, in case he should think right to refuse his approval to any of the laws which had been passed by the Chamber, to put other arrangements into force in their place. As the budget was among the measures which failed to pass the Chamber, the latter has empowered the Prince to issue a special decree by which the budget of the previous year will remain in force.

Among the recent attempts to improve the island are the surveys made for a railway running from Candia to Messara, which would establish a connection between Candia, the most important export station on the island, and the interior. Steps are also being taken to induce foreign capitalists to undertake the construction and working of the line, which would be about sixty miles long. The cost of the undertaking is at present estimated at from five to six million francs, and the yearly cost of maintenance and working at from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand francs. As the average yearly receipts are not expected to amount to more than one hundred and eighty thousand francs, the treasury would have to provide the balance. The advocates of the project believe, however, that the railway, which is, they say, an economic necessity, would pay its way in from fifteen to twenty years.

Morocco and Spain.

The article recently appearing in The Spanish Review on the Moroccan question, which was widely commented on in the European press, has now been authoritatively ascribed to the authorship of Señor Silvela, former Prime Minister, and the leader of the Conservative Party. Señor Silvela expressed his view that Spain would find in France her best support in the Moroccan question. Just what the status of Spain is in North Africa has already been explained in these columns. In replying to the Conservative leader, the Imparcial of Madrid says that the Spanish people remember how costly the friendship with France has proved whenever it has led to joint action, and considers that of all the nations which may desire to occupy Morocco, France is the one which Spain has most cause to fear. It points out that Spain's proximity to Morocco and her other advantages would enable her to claim a share in any case. The Madrid paper, moreover, considers that the antipathy which is felt toward England by the Spanish people is justified, but adds that international policy is not guided by sentimentalism. It thinks that Spain's principal aim should be to postpone the Morocco conflict so that when it finally occurs she may be at least convalescent.

Spanish advices from Tangier confirm the statement recently emanating from Marakesh that Sid el Menebhi had been reinstated in the office of Minister of War. It is also reported from the same source that the French will try to intercept the munitions of war recently purchased by El Menebhi while on his mission to the English Court, which act caused an inquiry to be addressed by the French Government to the Sultan of Morocco, which was in due time followed by the story of the alleged disgrace of the Minister of War, whose post was for some days occupied by Sid Fenul Ghurnit, who is still retained as Minister of State.

The first act of Sid el Menebhi in resuming the duties of Minister of War was to secure the liberation of Kaid Omar el Abdi, Governor of Abda, who had been incarcerated twenty days. Being reappointed Governor of Abda, he in turn liberated all the prisoners confined in his different prisons in Marakesh, Saffi, Mongador, Azemur, Rabat Larache, and Tetuan, in all about 5,000. It is affirmed in Tangier that Ben-Omar's return to power will bring to the Sultan's coffers the sum of 1,250,000f. He is supposed to have made an oath never again to imprison any fellow-countrymen.

Russian Protection in Northern China.

For some time there has been a general impression among casual observers of affairs in the Far East that the open door in the Russian sphere of influence in Northern China had something more than a shadow of existence. Such has been the clear indication of dispatches from St. Petersburg on the subject. It is true that up to date Port Arthur and Talien-Wan have been treated as free ports, but it was recently announced that, in view of the great facilities that this status gives for the introduction of goods across the land frontier into Russian territory, and the possibility of thus evading the prohibitive tariff, the same benefiting rules which prevail at Vladivostok will soon be introduced in the Russian sphere further south. In order to stop the avoidance of the prohibitive duties it is only necessary for Russia to collect her duties at the apex of the triangle, instead of maintaining stations for the purpose along its base.

On Jan. 1, 1901, the porto-franco of the Russian East Siberian ports ceased and the Russian customs laws came into force, with the result that shipping firms at Vladivostok and elsewhere were advised as follows: "(1) Ship's provision and store list, and the manifest, accompanied by a full set of signed non-negotiable bills of lading, must be on hand at the Custom House when the ship is entering; (2) marks, numbers, and contents of packages of cargo must correspond exactly with the particulars specified in the bills of lading; (3) bills of lading with any alterations will not be recognized unless they are officially certified at the port of leading; (4) gross weight and net weight and exact contents of each package or lot must be specified on the bills of lading; (5) if any cargo appears on the manifest as having been shipped, but is for any reason either shut out or short-shipped, a certificate must be sent on the first opportunity, signed and certified by the Russian Consul at the port of shipment, stating that this cargo, although appearing on the manifest, was not shipped. Full particulars of such shut-out or short-shipped cargo must be given; otherwise the Russian Custom House will charge full duty as per manifest, whether the cargo is on board or not; (6) on account of the prohibitive duty on all American goods in which iron or steel is used in the construction, all similar goods from other countries must have a certificate from the Russian Consul at the port of shipment certifying that such goods were made in such and such a country; otherwise, in default of such a certificate, it will be assumed that the goods are American, and duty will be charged accordingly."

Vladivostok is largely used for the introduction into Siberia and Eastern Russia of the teas purchased by Russians in Hankow, and with the endless delay, trouble, and expense which a compliance with the new Russian regulations entailed the cost of the transport of these teas became considerably increased and their circulation hampered. It is therefore believed in mercantile circles in the Far East that the Russians are themselves so far the chief sufferers from the restrictions at Vladivostok, but that when these restrictions are made to apply to Port Arthur, Ta-lien-Wan and Niu-chwang, British and American trade will be hit hard.

A Tragedy in Lemberg.

Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the only city in the world which has three Archbishops—Roman Catholic, United Greek, and Armenian—has recently witnessed a curious criminal trial. The accused person was one Mardryosiewicz, a Canon of the Armenian Cathedral in Lemberg, who was charged with embezzling 300,000 kronen, which was in his custody.

The Armenian Cathedral of Lemberg possesses one of the richest endowments in Austria, and its Archbishops have, for several centuries past, maintained a loan institution for the poor—a sort of Mont de Piété. The Director of this establishment was Canon Mardryosiewicz, a greatly respected and beloved priest, who had even the prospect of succeeding to the Archbishopric. Some months ago he confessed before a court of justice that he had committed serious defalcations. It was then ascertained that he had been speculating to a large extent in petroleum works, and out of the funds intrusted to him in his capacity of Director of the Mont de Piété he had paid for patents and had finally defrayed his debts. He had also advanced large sums of money to friends upon objects which they pawned, but which were in reality worthless, and were, of course, never redeemed. He had, moreover, been living in an extravagant style.

At the conclusion of the trial, which took place ten days ago, the Canon was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Owing to the deep mortification which he experienced over this affair, the Armenian Archbishop of Lemberg, Isakowicz, took to his bed and died a few days after Mardryosiewicz's confession.

Gold Currency for Austria.

As has already been announced by cable, the Austro-Hungarian Bank began a few days ago an interesting experiment by paying its obligations of a purely private nature in gold pieces of 20 kronen each. Since 1892 a series of laws has been passed with the object of doing away with the paper currency, which has existed ever since the state of bankruptcy that prevailed in 1811, and to establish a gold currency.

In this attempt the Governments of Vienna and Budapest have been especially fortunate, it is believed. The increase of the gold production of the world, the good harvests in the country, and the satisfactory commercial balances in both parts of the dual monarchy have not only led to the accumulation of a large reserve of gold, but have also enabled the Government to replace the existing notes, amounting to a total of 312,000,000 florins, by a silver currency, which operation was recently concluded.

It is said to be a fact that no living person of the present generation has seen gold in circulation in Vienna; the fear was, therefore, entertained lest the greater part of the precious metal would be hidden by the population. In order to prevent such a disappearance of gold, the public is being gradually accustomed to this form of payment. For some time yet the bank will go no further than to pay part of its clerks' salaries in gold, and also part of the interest on deposits. The wages of the workmen employed in the printing office and on the building works are being defrayed in twenty-kronen gold coins. As soon as it becomes evident that the new currency is understood and that no hindrance arises, the actual circulation of gold will follow.

Language Question in South Africa.

The Diamond Fields Teachers' Association, Kimberley, has presented a long statement to the British Colonial Office in regard to the imminent language question in South Africa. The statement is accompanied with a set of resolutions. The policy suggested in the statement is that there should be no suppression of the Dutch language, but a strong and consistent encouragement to use English. It points out that the difficulties attending the use of English are less than is frequently supposed. The Orange Free State as it existed before the war was the only part of South Africa where education was compulsory, and it was there a general practice for about half of the subjects to be taught through the medium of Dutch and about half through the medium of English, and the Inspectors examined accordingly. For this reason it is concluded that there is no obstacle other than political why English should not be made the medium of instruction in the Orange River Colony. Even less difficulties would be encountered in the Transvaal, and in towns none at all. The statement, after showing in detail how English as a medium of instruction may be made to prevail in South Africa, closes with the resolutions, which are as follows:

"(1.) That in the interests of education it is of the highest importance that English should be the medium of instruction in the State-aided schools of the new colonies.

"(2.) That in view of the fact that certain teachers formerly in the service of the Governments of the Transvaal and Orange Free State may be unable to teach through the medium of English, it should be permissible for these teachers, if reappointed, to use Dutch as the medium of instruction for a period not exceeding three years, during which time they are required to qualify themselves to use English.

"(3.) That under no circumstances should Dutch be used as a medium of instruction in these schools after a period of three years from the time when a settlement is effected.

"(4.) That it is undesirable that grants should be made by the State to any schools not directly under its control."

To Test Dr. Koch's Theory.

The well-known French savant Dr. Garnault recently had an interview with Dr. Koch in Berlin, the result of which appears in the form of a remarkable letter published in Le Temps of Paris. With the consent of Dr. Koch the French scientist will begin experimenting at once upon himself to ascertain whether bovine tuberculosis is communicable to man. His conversation with Dr. Koch lasted more than two hours. They spoke in English, being both proficient in that language, whereas Dr. Koch's French and Dr. Garnault's German are alike imperfect.

"It is quite unnecessary to say," writes Dr. Garnault in Le Temps, "that Dr. Koch stands unreservedly by his opinion that bovine tuberculosis is not communicable to man. His view is certainly based on an extremely solid scientific system." Among the arguments brought forward by Dr. Koch Dr. Garnault mentions his statement that cowherds living with tuberculous cattle are not infected. Regarding the inoculation experiments, Dr. Koch expressed the following opinion, to which Dr. Garnault draws particular attention, as it has not, he thinks, been published before:

"The most convincing demonstration will be obtained not by inoculations, but by absorption of unboiled milk regularly during several months." Dr. Garnault has determined to act upon this idea. After having been inoculated with bovine tuberculosis, he will immediately begin to follow a "tuberculosis milk diet." For the space of a year he will drink nothing else. He will obtain milk, "as rich as possible in tuberculosis bacilli," which will be analyzed every fortnight in order to insure its satisfying that requirement. Dr. Garnault will drink this mixed with a little ordinary water. Every two months, to make assurance doubly sure, he will be inoculated with a virulent culture of tuberculosis bacilli, the force of which will have been tested on calves. If at the expiration of a year of this treatment Dr. Garnault is not consumptive he will conclude, he says, that "under the conditions in which he was placed bovine tuberculosis is, at any rate, not easily communicable to man." "Dr. Koch," he remarks, in conclusion, "affirms, with perfectly serene conviction, that I shall come out of the ordeal quite unscathed."

The Gustave Zede Again.

The article from the pen of "the most competent authority in France," which recently appeared in Le Matin, and was given in part in these columns in so far as the writer described an actual manoeuvre of the new French submarine torpedo boat, has been responded to by M. Camille Pelletan, reporter of the budget of the Ministry of Marine. M. Pelletan, after making it clear that he doubts the word of the distinguished writer in Le Matin, or at least deems him the victim of an illusion, says that the difficulty of manoeuvring in time of war the submarines of the present type would be that the ships attacked would not offer themselves as targets as did the battleship against which the Gustave Zédé had recently been directed with so much precision. He then says:

"That a submarine should plunge beneath the surface of the water, and that it should then be able to discharge a torpedo does not prove very much. There is no vessel of this description, however indifferent it may be, which does not accomplish as much The whole question is to know its navigable, seagoing, and manoeuvring qualities. If the Gustave Zédé, therefore, in or near a harbor, torpedoed an iron-clad, that, I repeat, proves nothing. The unfortunate thing is that it does not appear to have accomplished even that on the occasion referred to, for all efforts to find the torpedo have failed, and it is thus permissible to suppose that it missed its mark. I do not think that M. Waldeck-Rousseau could have seen the submarine effect its submersion and make for the Bouvet. The foremost quality of a submarine, its special guarantee of security, is that of being invisible. The Gustave Zédé will speedily have to be laid up if she betrays her presence so clumsily; but I have not much difficulty in reassuring myself. At the most the Gustave Zédé could only have been seen when, instead of the vessel being 9 feet below the surface, her optic tube, and probably even her cupola, were emerging above the water, an operation which is necessary for the discharge of the torpedo in the desired direction."

THE GREAT PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA---NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cool; fresh northerly winds.

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GREAT HOPE FOR THE PRESIDENT

Physicians Say They Are Certain He Will Get Well.

ALL SYMPTOMS FAVORABLE

The Nation's Patient Will Pass the Crisis To-night.

Senator Hanna Says "If Present Condition of Affairs Continues for the Next Twenty-four Hours" There Will Be Complete Recovery.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9, 1:30 A. M.—All the bulletins issued by the physicians in attendance at the President's bedside yesterday indicated remarkable progress. No symptoms of peritonitis have appeared. At this hour the condition of the President is reported as unchanged. The latest official bulletin, issued at 9 o'clock Sunday night, was as follows:

The President is resting comfortably, and there is no special change since the last bulletin.

Pulse, 130; temperature, 101.6; respiration, 30.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The bulletins issued earlier in the day were as follows:

3:20 A. M.—The President has passed a fairly good night. Pulse, 122; temperature, 102.4 degrees; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
H. MYNTER.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President passed a good night and his condition this morning is quite encouraging. His mind is clear and he is resting well. Wound dressed at 8:30 and found in a very satisfactory condition. There is no indication of peritonitis. Pulse, 132; temperature, 102.8; respiration, 24.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

12 Noon.—The improvement in the President's condition has continued since last bulletin. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101 degrees; respiration, 27.

P. M. RIXEY.

Dr. McBurney is here, and will meet the President's physicians in consultation at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

4 P. M.—The President since the last bulletin has slept quietly, four hours altogether since 9 o'clock. His condition is satisfactory to all the physicians present. Pulse, 128; temperature, 101; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

This bulletin was issued just forty-eight hours after the President was shot, and was regarded as of the most favorable character. Senator Hanna's secretary, Mr. Dover, came over to the press tent to express the feeling of confidence which had arisen from this bulletin. He pointed out that Dr. McBurney had joined with the other physicians in the statement and that all concurred in a statement showing the President's condition to be perfectly satisfactory. The reduction of temperature to 101 was also noted as highly gratifying.

UNIVERSAL REJOICING OVER PRESIDENT'S PROGRESS.

Belief that the Assassin's Bullets Will Not Cause Death Prevails in All Quarters.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The people of this city are singing a great song of thanksgiving to-night, and the telegraph wires are carrying the strains throughout the civilized world. The burden of their song is that President McKinley will not die as the result of the bullet wounds inflicted upon him by the Anarchist Czolgosz.

This joyful prediction is not made to-night with the uncertainty which characterized it yesterday. It now practically has the weight of an official statement, although the physicians at the President's bedside continue to manifest the same conservatism in their announcements as heretofore.

The belief which is in every one's heart was well expressed to-night by Senator Hanna, who, after a visit to the Milburn home, where he had a consultation with the doctors, made this statement, and asked that it be published:

"Of course, I want to be conservative. If the present condition of affairs continues for the next twenty-four hours the surgeons at the President's bedside will be able to give us news as satisfactory as we could wish, and, of course, that means news of his full and complete recovery. So far as any human agency can predict, the present satisfactory state of affairs will continue. The four hours of sleep that the President had to-day is evidence of his almost normal condition. His mind is clear and his whole condition is most hopeful."

To this statement of the President's closest adviser and friend must be added the weight of the statements made by Vice President Roosevelt and all the other non-professional men who are in a position to secure from the physicians in charge of the President the most accurate news of his progress. As an indorsement to them all come unofficial statements from the great medical and surgical experts in the sickroom.

DR. McBURNEY'S OPINION.

Foremost among these stands Dr. Charles McBurney of New York City, who arrived here this morning, having been summoned by the other doctors. He consulted with them for an hour, and then examined the President. After this examination he said:

"I am not able to find a single unfavorable symptom in the President's case. There is not the slightest indication of peritonitis. The promptness with which the physicians and surgeons at the Emergency Hospital on the Exposition grounds operated upon the President and dressed his wounds is the undoubted reason for the splendid conditions we find now. Everything is progressing as well as could be wished, and in another twenty-four hours we may be able to state as a fact what we now have every reason to believe—that the President will fully recover."

On top of this came the statement of Dr. Park, the leading surgeon of this city. After consultation with Dr. McBurney, he said this afternoon:

"I feel certain President McKinley will get well. This is not 1881, but 1901, and great strides have been made in surgery in the past twenty years."

Asked if by this reference to dates he was making any mental comparison between the wounds inflicted upon President Garfield and upon President McKinley and the method of treating them, Dr. Park declined to reply.

THE PRESIDENT'S REST.

Thus far the ball of the assassin, which is still in the body, gives the physicians no anxiety. But if the slightest inflammation appears in the region of the lead it will be immediately extracted. No difficulty is anticipated in this regard. One of Edison's best X-ray machines and his most skillful and trusted operator, Dr. H. A. Knolls, arrived to-day. The batteries were charged, and the machine is ready for instant use. With it the physicians say there is not the slightest doubt that the ball can be located perfectly for an operation.

They do not deem it advisable to sap any of the President's strength at this time. All the President's reserve force is needed now to resist any danger of peritonitis and septic poisoning. Besides, if inflammation does not set in around the bullet it will soon become encysted.

All the effects of the ether which was administered when the operation was performed on the exposition grounds had disappeared this morning, and the President's mind was perfectly clear during the time that he was awake to-day. To-day for the first time he enjoyed natural sleep. While he was still more or less under the influence of the anaesthetic his slumber was restless and disturbed and did him little real good. To-day between 9 and 4 o'clock he had the solace of natural slumber for about four hours, and the physicians stated unofficially that his sleep had been "quiet and reposeful," and had helped the sufferer a great deal.

To-day also for the first time nourishment was administered. It was in liquid form and was injected to avoid the possibility of irritating the walls of the stomach where the sutures are healing. The exterior wound was dressed this morning and is progressing satisfactorily.

It is little wonder, in view of this state of affairs, that Buffalo to-day is rejoicing and calling upon the whole world to rejoice with her. In the churches of all denominations in the city where the ministers this morning had arranged for special prayers for the recovery of the President, and where great congregations gathered to join in the pleas to the Almighty, there was not the atmosphere of grief and hopelessness that had been expected. The sun had broken through the clouds, and with the prayerful appeals were mingled the expressions of thanksgiving.

The ministers in many cases interrupted their sermons to read the latest bulletins from the President's bedside, and where these were received with loud demonstrations of approval no effort was made to check the applause.

JOY IN THE CITY.

On the streets and in the hotel corridors everybody seemed to be happy. So imbued with this spirit were the people that the miserable wretch who attempted to assassinate the President, and who is now in a dungeon at Police Headquarters, seemed to drop from the public mind. Where yesterday the great majority of men were heaping imprecations upon him and expressing the wish that they might get at him and do him violence, to-day the feeling seemed to be that the law would deal with him properly.

To add to the general rejoicing over the now almost certain recovery of the President came the almost equally good news that Mrs. McKinley was doing well, and that the doctors had ceased to fear that her life would pay the forfeit to Czolgosz's bullets.

When the news came at 2:20 P. M. that the President was sleeping soundly and that Mrs. McKinley was going out for a drive it could scarcely be believed, for yesterday her condition was very alarming. It was true, though. The closed carriage of Mrs. J. P. Chard drew up to the door of the Milburn residence. Down the front stoop and across the lawn came Mrs. McKinley, supported by Mr. Milburn and Dr. Rixey. Walking with them was Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams of Chicago.

The military and police guard around the Milburn house stood at attention as the first lady of the land moved toward the carriage. The crowds, back a block in each direction, manifested a disposition to cheer, but then realized the admonition to keep quiet and gave vent to their delight by simply removing hats.

MRS. McKINLEY GOES OUT.

Mrs. McKinley, who has been a martyr to disease for many years, looked as well as she has on many recent public occasions. She is always pale and always appears to be feeble, but these characteristics were not more marked to-day than usual. She smiled and bowed to several persons whom she recognized on the way to the carriage. That the doctors are now thoroughly assured that Mrs. McKinley has quite recovered from the shock which followed her knowledge of the attempted assassination of the President and from the baneful influence of the powerful drugs which were administered to her was proved by the fact that they did not accompany her on her drive, but permitted her to go alone with Mrs. McWilliams.

BULLETINS STATE FACTS.

All day the members of the Cabinet and others associated with the President in public life came solicitously, and went away almost jubilantly, all reflecting the hopeful outlook at the Milburn house. Vice President Roosevelt received the earlier bulletins, and after going to church hurried to the residence. There he was joined by Senators Hanna and Fairbanks. They came away together and gave expression to the most confident and encouraging sentiments. The Vice President not only shared the cheerful feeling, but was extremely optimistic.

Both Col. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna took occasion to denounce in unmeasured terms the statements gaining circulation in some quarters that the doctors were not frank in their communications to the public. They maintained that the President's favorable condition was even understated by the physicians through motives of conservatism, during the seventy-two-hour period. Later Secretary Cortelyou took occasion to emphasize this very point by issuing the following official statement:

"The public will be kept fully advised of the actual condition of the President. Each bulletin is carefully and conservatively prepared and is an authoritative statement of the judgment of the physicians as to the most important features of the case at the time issued. The facts will be given."

Robert T. Lincoln, son of President Lincoln and ex-Secretary of War, came from the Milburn house soon after Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Hanna retired. Mr. Lincoln expressed the same hopeful view of the situation, and regarded the condition of the patient as altogether favorable.

Shortly after the departure of Vice President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna, Secretary Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox emerged and walked down Delaware Avenue together. All of them shared in the cheerful feeling which prevailed at the Milburn house.

"The President is not only doing well," said the Attorney General, "but he gives promise of doing better."

Senator Hanna came again during the afternoon and was seldom far removed from the Milburn house. Secretary Root has taken up quarters immediately next door, and was in frequent consultation with those inside. He and Secretary Gage, Secretary Hitchcock, and Attorney General Knox called together about noon, and, indeed, there was no time during the day when some member of the Cabinet was not in the house where his stricken chief lay.

Even those most prominent in public life did not see him, as the doctors would not relax the iron-clad rule they have laid down to prevent the least drain upon his energies and vitality. Those who came and went moved silently and reverently, receiving the latest statements from the doctors and departing with visible evidences of elation over the prospect.

The Milburn house was very quiet to-night and there were few callers. Among those who came were Vice President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, Senator Hanna, and Capt. McWilliams of Chicago. None of the callers remained very long. The night, like its predecessor, was very cold, and the guards and watchers assembled about the Milburn home were garbed as for Winter. The weather conditions are regarded as very favorable for the President, as there has been no very warm weather, and the temperature of the room he occupies has been regulated with ease.

A very interesting fact in connection with the attempted assassination of President McKinley and which has not been referred to before came to the knowledge of THE TIMES's correspondent to-day. It has been supposed heretofore that the public reception at the Temple of Music, at which the wretched Czolgosz attempted to rob the Nation of its ruler, was a part of the programme arranged by the officials for the President's stay in this city. Such was not the case. The President would not have given a public reception in the Temple of Music, and Czolgosz would not have shot him there had it not been for the President himself.

President McKinley has an exceedingly warm spot in his heart for the people of Buffalo, which fact he has demonstrated by almost invariably accepting their invitations to come here whenever he could serve them. On Thursday evening, after the President had participated in a banquet, had reviewed the troops in the Stadium, and had made a public address on the Esplanade, he referred to the fact that the people all seemed to wish to get near to him and shake hands with him. He expressed regret that a public reception had not been arranged for, so that they could do this.

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

President Milburn and the other officials for the fair, to whom the President thus expressed himself, with the responsibility resting upon them to protect the Chief Executive from just such an attack as he is now the victim of, said that they were sorry that they had not arranged for a public reception and would have done so had they thought the President so wished.

"It is not too late yet," was President McKinley's answer. "Why should we not have a public reception to-morrow after our return from Niagara Falls?"

His wish was a command. President Milburn and the Reception Committee immediately gave orders to their subordinates to arrange for the reception which was held in the Temple of Music, summoning the guard of United States soldiers, Secret Service officers, and special detectives which surrounded the President when he was shot.

"I don't tell this story," said the Exposition official who gave it to the reporter for THE TIMES, "with a view of conveying the idea that because of the haste in arranging for the reception the necessary precautions in the line of police protection for the President were overlooked, but it is a strange fact that the President himself, through the goodness of his heart, should have been responsible for his appearance in the throng with which the murderous Czolgosz mingled."

Although the seat of government is now practically in this city, as all the Cabinet officers and the Vice President are here, with the exception of Secretaries Hay and Long, who are expected within twenty-four hours, there has been no meeting of the Cabinet yet, nor even a conference of a formal character.

At the Buffalo Club, where the Cabinet officers make their headquarters, they have simply sat around waiting for news, just as everybody has been waiting. They have not taken up, except in a desultory way, any questions of State. They have informally talked a great deal about what they should do in the event of the President's death, and they have given much individual thought to the question of formulating a law which would tend to suppress the Anarchist spirit and provide more adequate punishment than the law does now for this inhuman monster, Czolgosz.

It is certain that these matters will come up for legislative consideration at the next Congress, but the statesmen who are here seem to have no well-defined ideas upon them, except that it will be necessary to begin with the reform of the immigration laws and to call upon State and municipal authorities to be more strenuous and watchful in dealing with people of Anarchistic leaning.

That the Cabinet officers will stay here for some time at least, and conduct the business of the country here was made known to-day when they accepted an offer to use the house of W. H. Glenny, which adjoins the Milburn residence, as a headquarters, and to hold Cabinet meetings there. Senator Fairbanks, one of the President's closest friends, is likely to lead in the matter of securing Federal legislation for protection against Anarchists. In an interview to-day he said:

"There has been too much prating about individual liberty by those people who do not read, and do not know that there is a difference between liberty and license. This is not understood by many people born outside of the United States, who come here to enjoy the privileges of American citizenship. It is the clear duty of our lawmakers to draw a distinct line at the proper point between liberty and license. I regard it as the province of National lawmakers rather than of the Legislatures of the different States to do this.

"The Anarchist stands as the personification of the destroyer. His hand is raised against law and order. He strikes at the institutions which are the foundation stones of our Government rather than at the individual whom he directly attacks. So it certainly is consistent with the spirit of our Constitution to protect ourselves against Anarchism by Federal action of a drastic character."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

The members of the Cabinet do not believe that there is the most remote possibility that Vice President Roosevelt will be called upon to exercise the functions of Chief Magistrate under the disability clause of the Constitution while the President lives. Vice President Roosevelt would not hear of such a course. Still, in the event of grave international complications an emergency might occur, and the question has arisen in their minds as to who should proclaim the disability provided for by the Constitution. That instrument is silent on the subject. There is no precedent to follow.

During the protracted illness of President Garfield before his death, Vice President Arthur was not called upon to act. The consensus of opinion among the members of the Cabinet is that should the occasion arise, they themselves would have to decide and proclaim the existence of the disability. The Supreme Court, they say, could not do so, as there would be no way in which the question could be raised before that tribunal.

CZOLGOSZ HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Police Called Out to Disperse Angry Crowds in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The would-be assassin of President McKinley was hung in effigy to-night and police were called from the West Chicago Avenue Station to disperse the angry crowds. The dummies, which were to represent Leon Czolgosz, were taken to the station.

The first demonstration took place shortly after 7 o'clock at Chicago Avenue and Robey Street. The effigy was hung to a telephone pole, and hundreds of persons gathered. A match was about to be applied, when the form fell to the ground. The crowd pounced upon it, and while one shouted, "This is what we would have done to the assassin had we been at Buffalo," others attempted to tear the form to pieces.

An excited individual who witnessed the demonstration from a distance thought a man was being killed, and sent a call into the West Chicago Avenue Police Station.

The patrol wagon was sent to the scene and the crowd dispersed. The dummy was taken to the station, but no arrests were made. Street car traffic on the Chicago Avenue line was blocked for several minutes by the crowd. The second demonstration took place shortly after 9 o'clock at Paulina and Huron Streets. The police of the West Chicago Avenue Station were notified by an excited voice shouting through the telephone that a man was being kicked to death. The patrol wagon again was sent out and the dummy was rescued. The crowd was soon broken up.

MRS. NATION ANGERS A CONEY ISLAND AUDIENCE.

In an Address She Said She Hoped the President Would Die.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the "reformer," of hatchet fame, exhibited the trend of her mind last night while lecturing in the Steeplechase, Coney Island, by announcing that she was glad President McKinley had been murderously assaulted, and she hoped he would die. She said the President was a friend of the rumsellers and the brewers, and therefore did not deserve to live.

The audience, which was a large one, hissed her to a man, whereupon she reviled them as "hell hounds" and "sots." Then in disgust the entire audience left the hall, and when they got outside gave three resounding cheers for McKinley.

DR. M'BURNEY TELLS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CASE

New York Surgeon Describes Its Progress and Treatment.

Says Crisis Will Have Been Passed by Tuesday, and a Month May See the President Back at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—The President will be back to his work in the White House within three weeks or a month, in the opinion of Dr. Charles McBurney, who is now retained as the master mind among the doctors at Mr. McKinley's bedside. In an interview with THE TIMES's reporter to-night Dr. McBurney said:

"If there is no set-back, the President will be able to resume his duties within three weeks or a month. Of course, that is assuming that he will get well in a normal period of time and that his case is what we call 'a perfect case' for a man in vigorous health."

"For a man as old as the President?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "the President is a strong man, in almost perfect health, and he has as good a chance of recovery, and speedy recovery, as anybody could have."

"What nourishment is the President getting?" was asked.

"He is on a diet of whiskey, hot water, and raw egg, administered by injection," was the reply. "He also takes a little water."

"Does the President show any animation?" was asked.

"Yes, he talks cheerfully with the doctors and maintains magnificent nerve," was the answer.

"There has been talk of the crisis in the President's case," was suggested. "When will the crisis be reached?"

"By Tuesday," was the reply. "That is allowing an ample margine of time. I cannot express, nor can any one express, absolute certainty or confidence until Tuesday next. Peritonitis has not developed. It will have developed by Tuesday if at all. The wounds have entirely closed—they were closed immediately after the operation—and there has been no subsequent exploration of the wounds. The presumption is that the bullet is lodged in the muscles of the back. If it is lodged there it is harmless. The bullet has not been seen or felt, but, judging by the appearance of the wounds, it is lodged in the back muscles.

"There are no signs of the formation of pus. If there are no signs of trouble, there will be no need of using the X rays, as the only purpose in using them would be to locate the bullet. The President is not being relieved by opiates. None have been used since Saturday."

DR. MANN'S OPERATION ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

How the Wounds in the Stomach Were Sutured—Why Danger of Peritonitis Appears Lessened.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The Express to-morrow will say regarding the first operation performed on the President:

"The operation performed at the Emergency Hospital left no need for a second operation to follow it almost immediately. The full details of the operation therefore have not been known.

"It was performed by Dr. Matthew D. Mann. His first assistant was Dr. Herman Mynter. His second assistant was Dr. John Parmenter. His third assistant was Dr. Lee of St. Louis, who happened to be on the Exposition grounds at the time and placed his services at the disposal of the President. Dr. Nelson W. Wilson noted the time of the operation and took the notes. Dr. Eugene Wasdin of the Marine Hospital gave the anaesthetic. Dr. Rixey arrived at the later part of the operation and held the light. Dr. Park arrived at the close of the operation. It was Dr. Mann who wielded the knife.

"The operation lasted almost an hour. A cut about five inches long was made. It was found necessary to turn up the stomach of the President in order to trace the course of the bullet. The bullet's opening in the front wall of the stomach was small and it was carefully closed with sutures, after which a search was made for the hole in the back wall of the stomach.

"This hole, where the bullet went out of the stomach, was larger than the hole in the front wall of the stomach, in fact, it was a wound over an inch in diameter, jagged and ragged. It was sewed up in three layers. This wound was larger than the wound where the bullet entered, because the bullet, in its course, forced tissues through ahead of it.

"In turning up the stomach, an act that was absolutely necessary, and was performed by Dr. Mann with rare skill, the danger was that some of the contents of the stomach might go into the abdominal cavity and as a result cause peritonitis. It so happened that there was very little in the President's stomach at the time of the operation.

"Moreover, subsequent developments tend to show that this feature of the operation was grandly successful, and that none of the contents of the stomach entered the abdominal cavity. If any of the contents had entered the cavity the probability is that before now peritonitis would have set in.

"In this connection, it is of interest that some experienced surgeons do not mind the temperature at all in noting the bulletins of the President's condition, but say that so long as the pulse is in the proper relation to the temperature in a big operation like this, it is very common for the temperature to remain around 102, or even 103. But if the temperature had dropped and the pulse had accelerated, it would have been a danger signal of peritonitis setting in.

"It is of interest also to know that after an operation of this kind the peristaltic or compressive action in the abdominal cavity ceases, or becomes retrograde. After the operation, as soon as the patient passes anything, even gas, through the rectum, it is a sign that peristaltic action has recommenced normally, and that the danger of peritonitis was practically over. After an operation such as was performed on the President, the surgeons wish to know at once, even when gas is passed, for they take it then that the patient is comparatively safe from peritonitis.

"The point of tremendous importance in connection with these facts is that the President yesterday passed gas and later there was a further movement. Coupling this fact with the bulletins issued by the surgeons, the basis for hope seems stronger."

ASSASSIN REFUSES TO TELL OF ACCOMPLICES.

Ruse to Obtain Information from Czolgosz Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—How far the police authorities have progressed in establishing an Anarchistic conspiracy which resulted in Czolgosz's dastardly act is a matter which is very carefully guarded. That they are working on the theory that Czolgosz was not alone in the commission of his great crime, or at least in its conception, is certain. Here is a story which cannot be confirmed, but which is told by a Republican Party leader who vouches for its truth, saying that he got it direct from Mr. Hanna, but Mr. Hanna will not discuss it.

This story is that the police of Italy, when they searched Bresci after his assassination of King Humbert, found in one of his pockets a slip of paper containing the names of six of the world's rulers. The first name on the list was the Empress of Austria, who before that time had been assassinated by an Anarchist. The second name was that of King Humbert, whom Bresci had just killed. The last name on the list was that of President McKinley.

According to the story, this memoranda found on Bresci, or rather the names contained in it—names of persons presumably marked by the Anarchists for death—was sent to the Secret Service Bureau in Washington by the Italian authorities. It was spoken of to Senator Hanna. The Senator thought it of sufficient importance to warrant his warning President McKinley. He urged the President to be more careful in having a bodyguard continually with him. The President laughed at his fears.

The memoranda sent by the Italian police to the Secret Service Bureau in Washington is said to be among Senator Hanna's papers now, and he has placed it in the hands of the Secret Service officers again.

The local police have about abandoned the idea that Czolgosz had any confederates in this city. While they have arrested almost every one who had been unfortunate enough to meet the Anarchist during his stay here, all of these prisoners have been permitted to go back to their homes.

If the Buffalo police learn anything it will be by extorting it from Czolgosz himself. They are resorting to every sort of trick to glean something in this way. The police and prosecuting officers have been to his dungeon again and again to-day to try to force some further confession from his unwilling lips. He is an obstinate, sneering, supercilious sort of a wretch who now seems to glory more than ever in his heinous crime, and resists all their blandishments.

This morning the plumbing arrangements in the dungeon of Czolgosz's cell were purposely broken. A detective disguised as a plumber was sent in to repair the damage, and while he was there the usual guard of two men was withdrawn. Czolgosz was at first suspicious of the plumber detective, but the latter finally succeeded in disarming his suspicions. He told Czolgosz that he himself was an Anarchist and that he gloried with him in the killing of President McKinley, for Czolgosz believes to this minute that the President is dead.

The detective plumber seemed to gain the confidence of the Anarchist, but it was in vain that he tried to make Czolgosz talk. He would talk of himself, but when any effort was made to get him to say that others were concerned with him in the deed he would only say:

"No, I did it myself. I simply did my duty. There was no conspiracy. I planned it and did it myself."

The members of the Cabinet are doing everything in their power to prevent the sensational exploitation of Czolgosz, both because he undoubtedly craves notoriety and because his fellow-Anarchists throughout the country love it. They do not desire to place any stone in the path of the authorities who are laboring to unravel the plot, if any plot existed, and all the machinery of the Government Se-

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Hollender's Baths.
No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 125th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America. Now open.—Adv.

Rest, relief, and the pleasantest recreation may be found on the roomy and shaded decks of the Hudson River Day Line Steamers.—Adv.

Direct to Exposition Grounds.
Trolley cars from LACKAWANNA'S Buffalo depot run direct to Exposition grounds, passing all principal hotels.—Adv.

cret Service will be used to aid the State authorities in the prosecution of their investigations. But by the direct request of Secretary Root, on behalf of his colleagues, the District Attorney and the police will not permit the prisoner to be seen or interviewed, nor will they discuss the methods or the results of their efforts to discover the originators of the plot.

The story is being sent out to-night that Czolgosz has secured a legal adviser in the person of Philip V. Fennely of this city. What made the report sound "fishy" was the further statement that he was going to make an effort to get Czolgosz out on a writ of habeas corpus. If that were so it would be wise for him to get a burial permit with his writ, for Czolgosz's life would be worth nothing if he were where the people could get at him.

Lawyer Fennely assured THE TIMES reporter to-night that he had not even been asked to serve the Anarchist, but intimated that if he was it would be his "duty as a barrister" to do so.

A member of the firm of Walbridge & Co., it is said, has identified the box in which was the revolver with which Czolgosz shot President McKinley as having the price marks of that firm. It is supposed the weapon was sold on Tuesday last. It is not known whether it was personally purchased by Czolgosz. Only the empty box was found in Czolgosz's bag.

ROYAL WORDS OF SYMPATHY.

King Edward and Emperor William Send Messages to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Messages from King Edward and Emperor William received here to-day are as follows:

Kiel, Sept. 7, 1901.

To President United States, Buffalo, America:

Am horrified beyond words at that dastardly attempt on your life. My best and warmest good wishes and most earnest hopes for your recovery. EDWARD.

Koenigsberg, Sept. 6, 1901.

To President of United States of America, Buffalo:

Deeply distressed by the news of the dastardly attempt on your life. I express to you how I and the whole of the German people feel for you and for the anguish through which your country has to pass. May the Lord grant you a sure and speedy recovery. WILLIAM, I. R.

QUEEN MARGHERITA'S WORDS.

Says at Least Mrs. McKinley Should Have Been Spared.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Queen Margherita, upon hearing the news of the attempt upon the life of President McKinley, with tears in her eyes, said: "'These things come hardest on the women, and at least poor Mrs. McKinley should, in her state of health, have been spared.'"

The Pope, says The Daily News correspondent, also displayed deep emotion, exclaiming:

"Oh, how earnestly I pray that he may escape with his life. These violent crimes are the curse of our days. I can only offer the afflicted victim and his poor wife my humble prayers."

OPINION IN VIENNA.

Accession of Mr. Roosevelt Would Be Regarded as a Calamity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Vienna says:

"The news of the attempted assassination of President McKinley has been received with the profoundest indignation on the part of all classes. Though the United States is less popular in Vienna than perhaps anywhere else in Europe except Spain, widespread sympathy is manifested, and the news that there are hopes for Mr. McKinley's recovery has caused the utmost satisfaction.

"The sympathy evoked may help to mitigate the unpopularity of the United States owing to the hostile commercial measures and the Spanish war.

"Mr. McKinley himself has always been regarded with marked respect. His death, especially after his speech at Buffalo, would be regarded as the loss of a valuable moderating influence. The accession of Mr. Roosevelt, who is regarded as a Chauvinist, would be considered a calamity."

By The Associated Press.

VIENNA, Sept. 8.—The Vienna newspapers express themselves very strongly in denunciation of anarchism. The Neues Wiener Tagblatt says:

"The country, in its bitterness, will probably take energetic measures to destroy the nursery of anarchism in the United States."

The Wiener Tagblatt says: "President McKinley is the first statesman of America, and perhaps the greatest and most influential in the world since Bismarck."

Robert S. McCormick, United States Minister to Austria-Hungary, cut short his visit to Carlsbad, where he had gone to take the waters, and returned here to-day. The Hungarian Premier telegraphed to Mr. McCormick an expression of his indignation and sympathy over the attempt on Mr. McKinley's life.

ABNER McKINLEY ARRIVES.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Abner McKinley, brother of the President, and his party arrived here at 12:20 A. M. He was admitted to the Milburn home at once.

The party arrived in the private car Colorado of the Colorado and Southern Railroad. The long trip from the mountains of Colorado told on the travelers, and the unceasing worry shows in their faces. Bulletins, for some reason, failed to reach them after an early hour Saturday night, and they had no news of the President until they arrived at Chicago this morning.

DENOUNCED IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—In every pulpit in Chicago to-day denunciation of Anarchists and their followers was the theme of the morning sermon. Prayers for the speedy recovery of the Chief Executive were followed by stiring demands in sermons that Anarchy be stamped out so effectually that not a vestige be left.

At the First Baptist Church the Rev. P. S. Henson excoriated the men who sought with the assassin's knife or bullet to solve social wrongs. He raised his clenched hands to heaven and declared that Anarchists should be driven like dogs from hole to hole, deprived of free speech, and hunted down like wild beasts.

At Oak Park the First Congregational Church was crowded. The Rev. W. E. Barton said that Anarchists, by the nature of their beliefs, should not be regarded as citizens of the United States. They should be looked upon as foes and treated as such. In all other churches clergymen preached along the same lines. In all the sermons denunciation of Anarchy and its believers was the rule.

TALK ABOUT LYNCHING IN PRESIDENT'S CHURCH

Bitter Denunciation of Czolgosz, the Assassin.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Naylor Says He Has Almost Been Converted Into an Advocate of Lynch Law by the Awful Tragedy at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—At the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the place of worship which President McKinley attends when in Washington, Dr. H. R. Naylor, the Presiding Elder of the Washington District, to-day used the following strong language in referring to the attempt made on the President's life:

"The exigencies of life are such that no man living can count upon the continuance of existence for any length of time. Among these exigencies are disease, accident, and the bullet of the assassin, such as we have heard of in the past forty hours. That occurrence at Buffalo indicates that no man is safe from the shaft of death. It is very difficult to get away from it, and while I have ever been loyal to the law and have ever contended for its strict enforcement, I must say that the affair of 4 o'clock Friday has almost converted me into an advocate of lynch law. Surely there was no occasion, no reason for that dreadful deed, and, whether the work of a sane man or a lunatic, there can be no justification for it."

The sermon was brief, and the service was converted into a gathering of sympathy for the President. Of the several prayers all were supplications for the early restoration to health of the President, of praise for his personality, and admonition to Mrs. McKinley to stand firm in this trying time. When the regular service had been concluded the congregation, which was large, transformed itself into a mass meeting and upon motion of Judge T. H. Anderson of the District Supreme Court, by a standing vote directed that the following expression of the sense of the congregation be sent to the President:

"The Board of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church and congregation assembled extend to you and your devoted wife the deepest sympathy, and earnestly pray that God in His great mercy may comfort and sustain you and spare your valued and useful life to the church and Nation."

The message was signed by all the members of the official board.

The adoption of this resolution was followed by remarks by several of the leading members of the church, all filled with sentiments of the deepest regret for the Buffalo tragedy and highest praise for the President as a man and a member of their congregation. When the meeting finally adjourned the members of the congregation gathered about the altar, exchanging condolences and regrets. These expressions, however, were not entirely harmonious, for mingled with the general conversation were remarks in deprecation of Dr. Naylor's reference to the summary punishment of the President's assailant. It was characterized and condemned by some as open advocacy of lynch law. On the other hand, there were many who took occasion to express to Dr. Naylor their complete indorsement of his position. He did not for a moment seem disposed to change his attitude. He said to those with whom he spoke:

"If I had been there I would have blown the scoundrel to atoms if I had had a pistol."

Dr. Bristol, the pastor of the church, is in London attending the sessions of the Ecumenical Conference.

Among those who spoke in the congregational meeting were Judge Anderson, Judge A. D. Lynch, the Rev. J. D. Croissant, and Dr. Naylor. Judge Anderson spoke of the sorrow felt by the congregation, but deprecated any sentiment which would seem to lend influence to the summary and speedy punishment of the author of the attempt upon the President's life. Notwithstanding the moral sense of the world had been aroused by the awful crime, he was sure, he said, that the law would be vindicated and the National sense of order and justice maintained. He felt, as did others, that if ever a crime had been committed which deserved summary punishment this one did, but he still contended for orderly conduct and a maintenance of equipoise.

Judge Lynch and Mr. Croissant eulogized the President in very high terms, the former declaring that he stood second alone to the Creator. Dr. Croissant saw the finger of God in the tragedy. "God," he said, "has something to do in this matter. Something will be accomplished through the assassin's bullet. If the crime results in the abolition of anarchy on American soil our beloved President will not have been shot in vain."

This sentiment was greeted with applause, as were several others in the same vein by this speaker.

Dr. Naylor in his address in the meeting did not repeat the sentiment which he had expressed in his sermon. He merely remarked in his later address that he was not surprised at the intensity of feeling on the part of the congregation, for it was universal throughout the Nation. He declared that Czolgosz had been born without conscience and that he was ready for any bloody thing that might turn up. "But our mission," he said, "is not with the dead, but with the living. William McKinley is not dead, nor will he die." [Applause.]

One of the leaders of the church in his prayer asked for mercy for the assassin, but he coupled his petition with the assertion that he was the smallest being that ever had been created, and expressed the opinion that if he did not find mercy in heaven he never would secure it on earth.

THE PRESIDENT'S BURDENS.

His Former Pastor Tells How They Weighed Upon Him.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston, who for five years was pastor of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, "the President's Church," preached this morning at the First Methodist Episcopal Church on "A Nation's Sorrow over a Horrible Deed."

Dr. Johnston enjoyed intimate personal relations with the President, and his sermon was devoted in great part to a consideration of his personal qualities. He said in part:

"I know how this blow to the President has come to millions with the sense of personal affliction. But only those who have been brought into close contact with him, on whose shoulders rested a Government dearer to him than life, knew fully his patience and gentleness, his blameless and Christian character, and personal charm.

"No President has ever had heavier burdens to bear or more difficult problems to solve—and with what fortitude he has borne his anxieties; with what distinguished ability and success he has solved those problems. He once represented himself to me as a traveler through a mountainous country. No sooner was one range of hills crossed than another more difficult summit had to be climbed. During these years of war and National expansion great sorrows and anxieties have rested upon the hearts of thousands, but on no heart in such measure as upon his heart. I know how he held back from the conflict with Spain, and shuddered at plunging the Nation into war, and with what gratitude he rejoiced at the outcome of the struggle."

Dr. Johnston said the plottings of Anarchists are a crime against universal government, and they should be denounced as enemies of the State and of every well-ordered Government.

SORROW AT NEWPORT.

President's Critical Condition Brings Social Season to an End.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The shooting of President McKinley is quite effectually closing the Newport social season. On the night of the shooting nearly every dinner was abandoned. Saturday there was a change, and a number of large dinners were held as arranged, but the leading entertainment—the dinner to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt—was abandoned only a few minutes before the time for it to begin. Preparations for the event had been continued up to the last minute, and there was no intimation that there would be any change until the announcement was made, and then there was a lively time telephoning to the various guests to inform them of the abandonment. To-day at the churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, there was an unusually large number of cottagers among the congregations. Prayers were offered for the recovery of the President, and in nearly every pulpit some word was said touching upon the National sorrow and the sufferings of the President. During the afternoon the Executive Committee of the Casino met, and as a result of the meeting it was announced that the committee had decided, in view of the condition of the President, that there would be no concert this evening. When this announcement was made there was a general canceling of orders for dinners in the Casino grill rooms, where it had been expected that the largest number of the season would be entertained to-night. Then came a general abandonment of dinners at the cottages, and there is scarcely a place in Newport to-night where there is any sort of special entertainment. A large number of dinners had been arranged for next week, but in view of the general feeling among the Summer residents against any further social entertaining while the President is critically ill it is probable that the end of the Newport season, at least so far as social functions are concerned, has come. It is not expected that there will be any revival of the season, as it would have lasted but a little more than a week longer.

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY.

Messages of Condolence on the President's Assassination Pour In.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Expressions of condolence from all quarters of the world continue to flow in upon the State Department. To-day's messages were largely from crowned heads and Governments. Among them were the following:

London, Sept. 7, 1901.

Secretary State, Washington.

Following message of condolence received from his Majesty, the King, to American Embassy: "Offer my deepest sympathy at the dastardly attempt on the President's life. Have telegraphed direct to President."

CHOATE, Ambassador.

The Queen Regent of Spain and her Government direct me to express the horror with which they have heard of the dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, and their hopes of his speedy recovery.

ARCOS, Spanish Minister.

The Chamber of Deputies of Chile sincerely laments the criminal attempt on the life of the distinguished Chief Magistrate, Mr. McKinley, and makes wishes for his recovery.

CONCHO, President.
BLANCO, Secretary.

The King and his Government pray your excellency to transmit to President and Mrs. McKinley their sympathy with indignant feelings for the shocking attempt on the President, and hope a prompt recovery.

WAUTERS, Chargé of Belgium.

Viceroy Taomu, dreadfully shocked, asks me to convey through you heartfelt sympathy to the President and Mrs. McKinley. He says God surely would not permit so good a man to die through an assassin's bullet. McWADE, U. S. Consul, Canton, China.

Beg that my deepest sympathy be offered to President and Mrs. McKinley. The Minister of State, at Queen Regent's order, called yesterday and to-day to ask that all news be sent to her immediately. STORER, U. S. Minister to Spain.

His Royal Highness, Prince Regent Luitpold, absent. Telegraphs me to convey to the President and people profound sympathy; wishes speedy recovery. FALK, U. S. Vice Consul at Munich, Bavaria.

The Senate of Peru expresses to the people and Government of United States the profound feeling inspired in them by the iniquitous attempt of which the person of President McKinley has been a victim. CANDAMO, President.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 7.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, Washington:

The Senate of the Argentine Nation, in its session of to-day, has protested, rising, against the attempt of which the illustrious President of the United States has been the victim, and makes wishes that God may preserve the life of so worthy a ruler. I send you greetings. NORBERTO QUIRNIO CUSTA, President of the Senate. OCAMPO, Secretary.

Montevideo, Sept. 8, 1901.

The Government of Uruguay makes wishes for the speedy recovery of the illustrious President of the United States, Mr. McKinley. I send you greetings. GORMAN BOOSON, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay.

Minstead, (Hampshire,) Sept. 8.

Deep sympathy and horror at fearful crime. Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

Montevideo, Sept. 8.

President House of Representatives of the United States, Washington.

In the name of the House, I regret the sad accident that has happened to Mr. McKinley, and make wishes for the recovery of the illustrious invalid. JOSE SAAVEDRA, President House of Representatives.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 8.

Cuban colony express deep regret at dastardly attempt on life of President McKinley, offering earnest prayers for prompt recovery.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 7, 1901.

Vice President of the United States, Washington. The workmen of Chile deplore the attempt against the illustrious President.

Mr. Lowther, the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain from Newport, R. I., sent separate messages of sympathy, which he had been requested to communicate by the Governor and people of Barbados, of Trinidad, and Tobago, of the Bahamas, and of the Windward Islands.

Mr. Carignani, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, sent the following:

In pursuance of instructions of Italian Premier, I have the honor, in the name of the Italian Nation, to express to your Excellency the deepest feelings of execration of the crime committed against the President of the United States and the most fervent wishes for his complete recovery.

Consul General Hughes, at Coburg, Germany, cabled:

Prince Regent Hohenlohe and Governments Coburg, Gotha, and Meiningen request me convey deepest sympathy. Ask condition President.

Ambassador Choate, at London, sent the following:

From Lord Mayor of London: The citizens of London have received with profound regret and great indignation intelligence of the dastardly attack on the life of the distinguished President of the United States, and desire to convey through your Excellency their sincere sympathy with your country in this melancholy event. They trust that so valuable a life as President McKinley's may be spared for the welfare of the American people.

From Vice Dean Canterbury Cathedral:

Accept expression of deep sorrow at outrage upon President. Prayers offered for his recovery at all services in Canterbury Cathedral.

From Lord Provost of Edinburgh:

In the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, I beg to express horror at dastardly outrage upon President McKinley, and to assure him and Mrs. McKinley and the Government and people of the United States of our sympathy with them and prayers for President's recovery.

From Charles E. Lardy, Swiss Chargé, Manchester, Mass.:

I am in receipt of the following telegram from the High Swiss Federal Council: "You are instructed to express to his Excellency Mr. President McKinley and to the Government of the Union our horror at attempt committed yesterday at Buffalo, as well as our sincere wishes for speedy and complete recovery of the patient."

Grieved and horrified by abominable crime against President's life; beg to express my fervent wishes for his recovery.

HENGELMULLER, Minister of Austria and Hungary to the United States.

From Mr. Bailey, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Guatemala and Honduras:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala requests me to cable the deep sympathy which his Government shares with us resulting from the sad misfortune to Mr. McKinley, and that this Government also expresses a sincere hope for the President's speedy recovery.

Sympathy of Police Sergeants.

The Police Sergeants' Benevolent Association, which has a membership of 250, met yesterday at the Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and passed resolutions condemning the attempted assassination of President McKinley and expressing sympathy with Mrs. McKinley and the President. Sergt. George Thomas Maude of the Seventieth Precinct presided, and Sergt. James Hussey of Inspector Grant's office acted as Secretary.

United Singers' Resolution.

At a meeting of the delegates of the United Singers of Brooklyn, held yesterday in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for the family of the President, and strongly condemning the act of the assailant. They declared that in this country of free institutions there is no room for Anarchists, and that they should no longer be tolerated. The resolutions were telegraphed to the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou.

RELIEF EXPRESSED THROUGHOUT EUROPE

Keen Satisfaction Over the Favorable News from Buffalo.

Prayers for the President in British Churches—Another Message from King Edward.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Genuine relief pervades the United Kingdom over the encouraging reports regarding President McKinley's condition and the prospects of his recovery. His personality continues to absorb the country's sympathy and interest. Were King Edward lying wounded, popular feeling could scarcely be stronger or deeper.

Prayers for the recovery of Mr. McKinley were offered up in hundreds of British churches yesterday, notably St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and Canterbury Cathedral. At the Rev. F. B. Meyers's church in London, where there was a large attendance, including many Americans, the congregation rose and passed a resolution of sympathy. The prayers offered in little country churches, such as that at Beaconsfield, where Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, resides, lacked none of the sincerity and impressiveness of those delivered in the great edifices before large congregations.

Many American visitors attended the church at Stratford-on-Avon, the vicar of which parish invited his congregation to join him in the prayer for the President from the American prayer book.

Canon Fleming, preaching in York Minster, eulogized President McKinley. "All of his antecedents," said Canon Fleming, "justify the conclusion that he will achieve, if spared, an administration worthy the best days of his Republic."

Callers made incessant inquiries throughout the day at the United States Embassy. Among them were Lord Pauncefote, Charles Spencer Francis, United States Minister to Greece, who is en route to his post, and United States Senator Martin of Virginia, who is stopping in London for a few days. Many Americans walked, drove, or traveled by train for miles in order to get the latest authentic news. All departed delighted, but still anxious.

Senator Martin, upon being informed of the later satisfactory reports, expressed the keenest satisfaction. He said:

"I have been a frequent visitor to England for many years, but I have never seen anything like the general sympathy now being evinced toward the President, and it comes from the heart. It is a National emotion, and is unprecedented, being greater than has ever been shown over any event except, perhaps, the death of Queen Victoria. Every one talks of it—you hotel toria. Every one talks of it—your hotel erywhere you go McKinley's name is on the people's lips, coupled with deeply sympathetic references. The intensity of this broadspread feeling is marvelous, and bears witness to a friendship the depth of which I scarcely realized."

King Edward has shown keen anxiety. His first inquiry upon being met at Copenhagen by the Danish royalties was for news of the President's condition. The following telegram from King Edward, at Fredensborg, to United States Ambassador Choate was received at 10 o'clock last evening:

"I rejoice to hear the favorable account of the President's health. God grant that his life be preserved.

"EDWARD, REX."

The Foreign Office and the United States Embassy are keeping the King fully informed of Mr. McKinley's condition.

Dispatches are continually arriving from the chief cities of the world describing the sympathy excited in high official circles, the visits to the Embassies and Legations, the prayers offered in the churches, and newspaper editorials expressing indignation at the outrage.

FRENCH PEOPLE'S SYMPATHY.

Murder of Carnot Recalled—All Anarchists Being Watched in View of the Czar's Visit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting on the outburst of genuine regret in France over the attempted assassination of President McKinley, says France has never felt any special personal sympathy for Mr. McKinley, owing to his advocacy of protectionism and his war policy. The United States, however, is regarded as a sister republic, while the murder of President Carnot is too vividly present in the minds of Frenchmen for them not to respond to the sorrow filling all American hearts.

The feeling of sympathy in France is increased by the approaching visit of Emperor Nicholas. It is too early as yet to say how far the shooting of President McKinley will affect the plans for the Czar's visit, but it will at any rate result in redoubling the surveillance of suspected persons.

This has already begun, as is shown by the arrest and expulsion of the Italian mechanic Romanini, a companion of the notorious Anarchist Malatesta.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—A great feeling of relief is manifest among the Americans in Paris in consequence of the reassuring cablegrams from Buffalo regarding President McKinley's condition. The official advices received by Ambassador Porter and Consul General Gowdy and the private reports reaching other Americans here are very meagre, and the press bulletins are perused with the keenest interest.

United States Senator Lodge, whose intimate friendship with President McKinley made him most anxious for news, remained at his hotel practically all day long awaiting responses to direct inquiries, and he was much relieved upon receiving a cablegram from a high official now in Buffalo, who is in constant touch with the doctors, saying he was convinced that the President would recover.

A number of distinguished Frenchmen and foreign residents of Paris called at the American Embassy to-day and signed the register.

The Paris newspapers continue their sympathetic articles and, as the Matin remarks, they are unanimous in denouncing the outrage and commiserating with the American Nation.

"It is to the honor of European journals," says the Matin, "that on such an occasion their comments resemble each other closely; the language of one is the language of all."

The Temps to-night, however, in an interesting article referring to President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt, says:

"McKinley is not a Lincoln, and it can confidently be said that Roosevelt, under no circumstances, would be a Johnson, whose Presidency became a Governmental civil war after the military civil war had come to an end."

To-day brings confirmation of the report that the Buffalo outrage has stirred the police here into action, particularly in relation to the Czar's visit. The Ministry of the Interior has telegraphed severe instructions to the special commissaries in the provinces to exercise the closest vigilance in regard to Anarchists. Special detectives also have been dispatched to the industrial centres to aid the police in watching Anarchists and other agitators. Any Anarchist who is considered dangerous or whose movements are suspicious will be taken into custody. All the commissaries possess portraits and descriptions of the Anarchists known to the international police. Several Italian Anarchists who had been specially shadowed left Paris recently, but all but two of them have now been located, and the police expect to unearth the others very quickly.

A dispatch from Dunkirk received to-day reports that considerable anxiety prevails there, and that it is feared that the Buffalo outrage will lead the Czar to postpone or abandon his visit to France. This impression, however, is absolutely unjustified, as is shown by the fact that inquiries in Paris indicate that no change in the arrangements for the Czar's visit have even been considered. It is the general feeling that the abandonment of his proposed visit by Emperor Nicholas would be too obvious a display of the white feather, even if apprehensions existed.

A telegram from Bergues, near Dunkirk, says that a man known as an Anarchist arrived there yesterday, and is now under surveillance.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—It is learned from Copenhagen that no change is contemplated in the Czar's plans, and that Emperor Nicholas will surely go to France, and it may be also to Paris, but this is not yet settled.

The chiefs of the Russian secret police in Paris and London and a staff of Russian detectives will attend the Czar everywhere. He will start for Dantsic at noon to-morrow.

RUSSIAN PAPERS' VIEWS.

They Want a More Earnest Struggle Against Anarchism.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The Russian newspapers, like those of other countries, are intensely absorbed in the Anarchist side of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and they also express strong regard for the United States and for the victim of the outrage. The Journal de St. Petersburg says:

"It is earnestly to be hoped that civilized communities will realize that all that has been done so far has hitherto missed the mark, and that redoubled energy is needed in the struggle against anarchism."

The entire press is extremely sympathetic with President McKinley and the American people, and all the papers condemn the Anarchists unmeasuredly and demand the adoption of more efficient means for their repression and suppression.

The Journal praises the orderliness and energy of the American people, attributing Anarchism solely to undesirable immigrants, who abuse the National hospitality.

The Boerse Gazette, with perhaps the largest circulation in Russia, brands anarchism as social insanity, and demands energetic action against the ruthless bands which victimize monarchs and those chosen for rulers of republics alike, since ordinary police precautions and international supervision are insufficient. The paper adds:

"Esteemed universally, faithful in service, ever true to duty, simple, modest, and sympathetic toward the needy and suffering, Mr. McKinley enjoyed extensive popularity as a private citizen, and his qualities were not changed by his high station and fame. He is an example of manliness, uprightness, and noble-mindedness of which the great Republic is justly proud.

"The news of his attempted assassination elicits from the whole civilized world, and especially from Russia, deep sympathy with the victim and with the nation. Beginning with the civil war, our sympathies were always with the United States. The hearty and ever cordial relations of the two countries are attested by many facts during the century. Throughout the Chinese crisis one notes the unbroken series of indications of closer rapprochement.

"Russia never regarded the Monroe doctrine askance, and has sympathetically observed the widening of the national life during the five years of McKinley's administration, so rich in events. The whole world will admit that the murderous hand has struck a man who has proved himself capable of placing the interests of general peace and high principles above all other objects."

The Rossiya brands the murderer as one of those insane evildoers who are capable of any cruelty that would shock humanity, and who rejoice in a burst of general indignation.

Message from Spanish Queen Regent.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—Queen Regent Christina to-day wired President McKinley an expression of her indignation at the outrage, and her wishes for his happy and speedy recovery.

KAISER ORDERS HOURLY NEWS.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Emperor William has ordered that reports of President McKinley's condition be wired to him hourly.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The attack upon President McKinley almost monopolizes the attention of the London newspapers this morning. Page after page is devoted to long descriptive telegrams from Buffalo and New York, and dispatches from the Continent describing the effect of the news there and the opinions of the press. Every scrap of information in any way bearing upon the subject finds a prominent place, while every American of prominence, the delegates to the various congresses now in session, and diplomats are sought out with a view to obtaining their opinions. Nothing could have better displayed the enormously growing interest that everything American has for Europe.

The Daily Telegraph takes the opportunity to print a column dissertation on "America of To-day," describing "a Continent's coming of age," and dealing with the political and commercial future of the United States.

All the papers print editorials rejoicing at the President's satisfactory progress and discussing his character and influence on the United States and what can possibly be done to prevent Anarchist outrages, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, especially on the Continent.

The newspapers exhibit some bitterness over the fact that the United States has hitherto declined to be a party to any international action against Anarchists, and they anticipate that there will now be a reversal of that policy.

The Times, referring editorially to the Continental demands for the adoption of anti-anarchist measures, says:

"If such measures can be devised and enforced without doing more harm than good, both the British and American peoples will gladly adopt them, but neither nation is likely to be hurried at the bidding of foreign powers into any action which might involve danger to the common principles they most deeply cherish."

President Strenuously Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Sept. 8.—City Commissioner Richard O'Keefe and Farmer Lefever engaged in a fierce battle yesterday, one with a pistol and the other with a stone cutter's hammer. O'Keefe was working fifteen miles east of here, when he told Lefever of the President's injuries. Lefever said the President should have been shot four years ago, whereupon a fight ensued, the farmer being nearly beaten to death. O'Keefe secured the pistol from the farmer and brought it here last night. Squire Wheeler refused Lefever a warrant for O'Keefe's arrest.

Fight with Anarchist Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 8.—Word has reached here from Chicopee, east of here, concerning an encounter between patriotic citizens and a band of Anarchist miners. The latter held a jubilee and passed resolutions commending the President's assassin. They were set upon by the citizens and a free-for-all fight ensued, in the course of which five persons were more or less seriously wounded by bullets and stones.

WHAT KANSAS VETERANS PROPOSE.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 8.—At a reunion of veterans of the civil war, held here today, a resolution was passed petitioning Congress to enact a law to free the country of Anarchists. The veterans resolved that all persons of anarchical tendencies should be allowed a reasonable length of time to leave the country and that those who should disregard the order to leave should be turned over to the Federal authorities, placed on board a cruiser, taken to the middle of the ocean, and without more ado dropped in. The veterans are of the opinion that if a couple of hundred are dealt with in this manner anarchy will soon be wiped out.

The Cook County Democracy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The Cook County Democracy to-day voted to abandon its trip to the Pan-American Exposition, giving as a reason that it would be indelicate for a political club to march and enjoy itself in the streets of Buffalo at a time when the President of the United States was in distress near by.

The club also adopted, by a rising vote, the following resolutions:

Whereas, For the third time the Chief Executive of the United States has been made the victim of the murderous assassin; and

Whereas, This recent attempt is cause for universal regret and sorrow to all good citizens, regardless of their political affiliations; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Cook County Democracy, That we hereby express our sincere regret and sorrow at the attempted assassination of William McKinley, and also our hope that our esteemed President may be restored to full and perfect health.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE SCORES THE ASSASSIN

Scoundrel's Brains Should Have Been Dashed Out at Once.

Mr. McKinley "The Most Consecrated Christian Man Who Ever Sat in the President's Chair."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 8.—Ten thousand Methodists, assembled in the Auditorium for divine worship this morning, applauded the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington when he said, his voice trembling with emotion:

"I wish that Buffalo policeman who seized the pistol of the scoundrel who shot our beloved President had taken the butt end of the weapon and dashed the man's brains out on the spot!"

It was a patriotic service from beginning to end. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, presided in the absence of Bishop Fitzgerald. At the beginning of the service Dr. Ballard read the latest bulletin from Buffalo, stating that President McKinley had passed a good night, and that his condition was encouraging. Loud "Amens" and "Hallelujahs" followed, and then the audience rose and sang, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." Later, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was rendered, and many in the congregation sobbed aloud.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Brown of Chicago, who petitioned that President McKinley might recover and live long in the land that had been so materially blessed under his wise and patriotic Administration. Then the Rev. Dr. J. H. Alday, a member of the Camp Meeting Association, read the twenty-third Psalm and the fourteenth chapter of St. John, beginning with the words, "Let not your heart be troubled."

Dr. Talmage announced as his text, "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

"The American Nation is now in tears," he said. "The most consecrated Christian man who has ever sat in the President's chair is prostrated, and the Nation weeps."

Then came the words above quoted. Forgetting the day and place, the audience applauded vigorously.

"Some heel," continued the speaker, "ought to have crushed the head of that viper in human form. Why should he, why should any one want to kill our good President? He was not a despot, who had been treading on the rights of others. He was no Nero or Robespierre, but the beloved ruler of the greatest Nation in the world. He was on a mission of peace, enjoying a vacation he had well earned with the wife he adores, and how any man could take a deliberate and steady aim at that pure, good heart, a heart that always beats in sympathy for everyone, is, to me, inexplicable. But the dastardly deed is done, and the Nation mourns and prays. God, I know, will hear our prayers and wipe away all tears from our eyes.

"You tell me this is a selfish world. I answer, 'No!' At this time Kings, Emperors, Queens, and potentates from every nook and corner of the world and loyal citizens from every portion of our beloved land have by voice, by pen, by telegram and telephone poured forth sympathy for our good President and our Nation.

"What a man he is! What a wise ruler what a devoted husband! I hope God will bless our modern surgery, and that President McKinley may get well. It is the mission of trouble to make us feel our dependence on God. It is the ministry of tears to prepare us for the work God wants us to do, for 'whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth.' Take the tear in your soul to-day, when the Nation is prostrated. It will come out, I believe, all right. Let us say, as Garfield said when Lincoln was assassinated: 'The Lord reigneth!' Oh, God, save the President! Oh, God, save our beloved Nation!"

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S PRAYER.

It Was Read in All the Episcopal Churches of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—In all the Episcopal churches of the city to-night a special prayer telegraphed by Bishop Satterlee of the Washington Diocese, who is now sojourning at Quogue, Long Island, was read in the services. It was as follows:

Almighty God, who are the Strong Tower to all who put their trust in Thee, our only help in time of need, behold, visit, and relieve Thy sick servant, William McKinley, President of the United States.

Look upon him with the eyes of Thy mercy; comfort him in the extent of Thy goodness, preserve him from temptation of the enemy, give him patience in his affliction and in Thy good time restore him to health and strength in body and soul to perform the duties of his high office, to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy church, and the safety and honor and welfare of Thy people, or else give him grace so to take Thy visitation that after this painful life is ended he may dwell with Thee in life everlasting.

Hasten the day, we humbly pray Thee, when all evil passions waked by the spirit of discontent, covetousness, and anarchy may be subdued in the inhabitants of the land, that our people and their rulers may dwell securely and serve Thee in peace and in danger, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Prayers for the recovery of President McKinley were offered up in every church in Philadelphia to-day. In a large number of churches special services were held, while in others simple prayers were offered.

Clergymen, generally, took the occurrence of Friday as their text for their sermons. Strong words were used against anarchy, and drastic measures were advocated for the extermination of those who hold to its teachings. In the Sunday schools reference was made to the attempted assassination, and the National anthem was sung by the scholars in some of the Sunday schools.

TRIBUTES PAID IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Sept. 8.—Ministers and priests of this city to-day offered prayers for the recovery of President McKinley and paid befitting tributes to his character as a man and Executive. Resolutions of sympathy by Americans here have been forwarded to Buffalo. Sympathy for the stricken chief is universal.

PRAYERS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—Prayers for the recovery of the President were made to-day in all the pulpits of this city. Similar prayers were uttered all over the State.

PROTECTION FROM ANARCHISTS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 8.—Special services with reference to the attempt on the life of President McKinley were held to-day in nearly all of the churches. At the Phillips Congregational Church the following petition was circulated among the congregation, and will be placed in public circulation to-morrow:

"To the Hon. Samuel P. Powers, Representative to Congress from the Twelfth Massachusetts District:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Watertown, respectfully and earnestly request you, as our representative, to indorse, advocate, and urge in Congress a bill to declare as treason and to prohibit under extreme penalties, the holding of meetings by persons known or proved to be Anarchists; or the teaching of the doctrines of anarchy, or the circulation of its literature; the aim of this bill being the better protection of society and State against a form of lawlessness of surpassing recklessness and fraught with peril to the public weal and civil service."

Pray for President in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 8.—In the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches of this city touching references were made by the officiating clergymen to the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and the prayers of the congregations were asked for his speedy recovery. Archbishop O'Brien, in speaking at St. Mary's Cathedral, said: "In common with the whole civilized world we are shocked at the news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, and the way in which we can best show our sympathy for him and the people of the Republic is by praying for his temporal and spiritual welfare and good."

At the conclusion of his discourse he asked the congregation to pray for the recovery of the wounded President.

From the pulpits of several churches bulletins were read telling of his condition.

DAY OF PRAYER IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Mayor Hayes has issued an address to the people of Baltimore, suggesting that all business be suspended between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning of next Tuesday, the day fixed by the Governor for prayers for the recovery of President McKinley, and that a service of prayer be held in the churches at that hour. The Governor did not name an hour in his proclamation. In all the churches in this city to-day sympathetic reference was made by the ministers to the President and his wife. In the majority of the sermons the private life of the Chief Magistrate was held up for example.

CZOLGOSZ'S ACT HIGH TRE

NEW YORK CHURCHES PRAY FOR MR. M'KINLEY

All Denominations Unite in Supplications for His Recovery.

Pessimistic Views of the Social Condition of the Country Expressed—Suppression of Anarchy Advocated.

References to the shooting of President McKinley were made yesterday in the pulpits of the churches of all denominations throughout the city, and the services, in which immense congregations participated, were characterized by unusual solemnity. In not a few instances the people were moved to tears by the pathos of the preachers' remarks.

In all the Catholic churches a special uniform prayer for his recovery was offered at every mass. In the absence from the city of Bishop Potter no orders for special services in the Protestant Episcopal churches had been issued, but the full text of the Litany of General Supplication was read, and the name of President McKinley was inserted in the general prayer for the sick. In Protestant churches of other denominations, which in many cases were open for the first time after the Summer vacation, prayers for the President were offered.

To-day hundreds of thousands of children, congregating in the public schools for the first day of the Fall term, in obedience to instructions from the President of the Board of Education, will offer supplications for the recovery of President McKinley. Every day throughout the week, at the noon hour, a special litany and prayer service will be held in St. Paul's Chapel.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Special Prayer That Was Said in All the Roman Catholic Churches of This Diocese.

The Rev. Father Dyer read the special uniform prayer at high mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning. He prefaced it by the following remarks:

"As you are aware, a great calamity has befallen the Nation during the last days in an attempt on the life of its Chief Executive, and as it is of vital importance that he should again be able to continue an Administration which has brought so much of happiness and prosperity to this country, your prayers are requested for his speedy restoration."

The congregation then knelt, and Father Dyer delivered the prayer as follows:

"We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, restore to health and strength the President of the United States, that he may be able to continue his Administration founded in righteousness, and be again eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion; by faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immortality—through Jesus Christ our Lord, who, with Thee, and the Holy Ghost, liveth and reigneth God, world without end. Amen."

REV. HUGH BLACK'S TRIBUTE.

Scotch Preacher Says Every Subject of Britain's Empire Sympathizes with America's Sorrow.

The Rev. Hugh Black, associate pastor of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, Scotland, who filled the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church again yesterday, referred to Czolgosz's crime in the following terms:

"I feel that I am called upon to express somewhat of your feelings and sympathy and to lead your prayers for President McKinley, who is the victim of such a dastardly crime. Though a stranger to your country, it is easy for me to do this, since it needs no local knowledge of politics but merely the expression of the universal heart of man. As for the deed itself, the whole civilized world must pronounce abhorrence not only of the act but of the detestable principles which inspired it.

"Nowhere outside of America, moreover, will sorrow be keener or prayer be more fervent than in Great Britain, where your President is admired as a man and honored as the head of this great Nation, with whom we are proud to claim kinship. The President is regarded personally with confidence and esteem for his character, and I am sure that in this moment of your anxiety and sorrow as a people you have the sincere sympathy of every subject of the British Empire. It is in such trials that we feel how near we are in mind and spirit, and we make our common prayer to our common Lord."

Mr. Black then led in an extempore prayer, and there were few dry eyes in the crowded church while he invoked the divine blessing on the Nation's Chief Magistrate and upon his devoted wife. He besought the Almighty to hear his people, as with one heart and one voice they cried to Him that the life of the President of the United States might be saved. He implored God to give to the President strength of mind, body, and heart, and an abundant faith. He thanked God for what the President had been and for his personal character, and he besought an especial blessing for her who stood by the President's side, praying that they might be more to each other than ever before.

THE CRIME A HUMILIATION.

Dr. MacArthur Says This Has Become a Land of Dangerous Anarchists and Vile Murderers.

The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, in Calvary Baptist Church, yesterday morning implored God to forgive the country "for its many faults and wickednesses, for the lynchings and other lawlessnesses"; to restrain the wicked Anarchists, "those violators of all laws, human and divine; those human reptiles who go creeping around with murder in their hearts and in their hands."; and to spare the President's life, "for the sake of his country and for the sake of humanity."

Alluding in his sermon to the tragedy at Buffalo, he said in part:

"In addition to the sense of unspeakable sorrow Americans are feeling a sense of unspeakable humiliation; we are disgraced in the sight of the civilized world. Three times in thirty-six years have American Presidents been assassinated, or their assassination attempted. It is more dangerous to be an American President than to be a European sovereign.

"This land of light and liberty has become a land of dangerous Anarchists and of vile murderers. We have opened our doors wide to the inhabitants of all nations; they have rushed through those open doors. They have taken advantage of our wealth, and they would sully all that is dearest in American history, noble in American affections, and divine in American aspirations."

The preacher then devoted some moments to statistics of murders. He said that official figures show that in the year 1900 there were over 10,000 murders in the United States. Texas had the unenviable position of leader, with over 1,000 murders, and New York followed with 512. He said that the statistics of the present year showed that in all probability the year 1901 would beat the previous year in the number of such crimes. In New York City alone in 1900 there were sixty murders committed for which no one was brought to justice. "We must be a law-abiding people," he said, "otherwise we shall become barbarians not fit to belong to the sisterhood of nations."

In his evening sermon Dr. MacArthur denounced Anarchists as "the apostles of hate and disciples of hades," and said they should not be admitted to the country. "Those who are now here," he continued, "ought to be deported to some American Siberia, on some lonely and barren island, where, with no companions but themselves, they might work out their pernicious doctrines, if they are willing to work even at that, or else starve. Should the homicidal mania attack them, they could exercise it on one another, and all the world would look on with profound composure.

"There must be no more trifling with the privilege of free speech. I was present at a pro-Boer meeting in this city, where the most abominable sentiments were uttered. It was held to be a matter for joy that the price of crape was going up in England, and that the number of widows was increasing, and a mob of howling savages cheered these sentiments.

"We have also had many speeches at political meetings whose tendency has been to inflame the passions of half-drained men so as to lead them to believe that in shooting the President they would be serving humanity. I was present at a meeting in this city where for four hours such sentiments were expressed for political effect by men of respectable affiliations, as that the President was a monster, a criminal aggressor, a violator of the Constitution, and as seeking to destroy the American Union. These men helped to sow the seed whose diabolical fruit appeared in Buffalo.

"Then we have had statements in various newspapers keyed to the same note, and caricatures of the President whose entire influence was in the direction of dishonoring the Presidential office and of degrading the President. The American people have been too patient. These things have gone on quite too long."

FATHER DUCEY'S WARNING.

Men of Great Possessions Must Abandon the Worship of Mammon and Love the Poor.

The Rev. Father Ducey, at St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday morning, observed that it is a great calamity, indeed, to have the life of the Nation aimed at through the life of its ruler, but it is also calamitous to read the expression of opinions attributed to many men of exalted position and great possessions who have talked about lynching and the extermination of a certain unfortunate and misguided class in the Nation and the community.

"In time of public calamity," said he, "men's heads should be clear, and their tongues should give utterance only to discreet formulations of conviction and thought. They should not manifest any of that hatred which is madness of the heart.

"In my judgment there never has been a time in the history of our Nation when it has been more absolutely necessary for men of great possessions to fling away the worship of Mammon, the money god, and make clearly manifest in justice the love of the brotherhood. Great responsibility rests with the rich to-day and with the members of our growing plutocracy to show more compassion and thoughtfulness for the rights of a great multitude. The rich and the powerful are bound by the teaching of Christ to cherish compassion, justice, and love for the great struggling masses of humanity.

"May God grant that the life of Mr. McKinley may be spared that he may be restored to health and strength to bring joy and comfort to his now afflicted family. I earnestly ask this congregation to pray, fervently to God for his safe recovery."

Father Ducey then read a part of a letter addressed by Archbishop Ireland to the clergy of St. Paul, as follows:

"A terrible crime has been committed in our country. The life of the Chief Magistrate has been assailed. The majesty of the Nation, the fabric of civil society, has been imperilled. It behooves the Christian people of the country to bow their heads before the Almighty Ruler of men in profound humiliation and earnest supplication. Have we not as a people, through hate and self-trusting, through forgetfulness of the laws of religion and righteousness, merited that this dreadful visitation should come upon the land?"

"ON A VOLCANO'S MOUTH."

Dr. Pierson Says Social Conditions Must Be Changed, but with the Ballot, Not the Bullet.

"We are on the mouth of a volcano," declared the Rev. Dr. Pierson yesterday, at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street. "Capital and labor seem to be at war, and I do not know what the consequences will be. It is a most deplorable situation. Under the present system of government it seems as though the poor man was repelled even from the house of worship. There are monopolies now in groups of small numbers of autocrats. They seem to control everything. I think the time will come in a short period when all this will be changed. We must do it, however, with the ballot, and not with the bullet.

"I was with President McKinley the day before he was shot. He was then in the best of health and spirits, and did not think for a moment that he would be attacked by any man. He said then that he thought every person who had voted for him, and all those who had not, were his friends. It seems as though a good ruler is bound to be attacked by a crazy person."

He then led in the prayer, asking for the recovery of the President, and also asking God to bring capital and labor together in harmony.

MUST SUPPRESS ANARCHY.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell Says Those Who Profess It Should Not Be Allowed to Live in America.

The Rev. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, last evening described assassination as the most cowardly act of which debased and depraved humanity is capable.

After a eulogistic review of the life of President McKinley, the preacher outlined the history of Anarchy, and closed as follows:

"No professed Anarchist should be allowed to live in the country. Every hall and meeting place used by them should be closed. The incendiary speeches of Emma Goldman should be stopped. The red flag should not be allowed to pollute the air. Anarchists are the parasites of society. They should no more be allowed to enter the country than the lunatics, whom the immigration authorities exclude as dangerous."

A telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou, as follows:

A large congregation in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church in unanimous vote express their horror at the crime which has plunged the Nation in mourning, and assure you of their fervent and continuous prayers that our blessed President may be restored to health.

J. L. CAMPBELL, Pastor.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Prayers for Mr. McKinley at Headquarters Service—A Cablegram from Gen. Booth.

The 3 o'clock services at Salvation Army Headquarters yesterday afternoon were devoted to prayers for the recovery of President McKinley. Commander Booth-Tucker himself led the meeting, during the course of which the following cablegram was received:

NEWS BARNET, England, Sept. 8, War Cry, New York.—On behalf of the International staff I desire to express profound sympathy. Gen. Booth, as follows: The Salvation Army unites with the American people in mourning by the side of the stricken President, and cries to God for His loving intervention in this painful hour.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Commander Booth-Tucker himself sent the following telegram yesterday:

Mrs. McKinley, Buffalo, N. Y.:

All American Salvationists are grieved and appalled at what we regard as a National calamity. Prayer is made without ceasing unto God on behalf of our beloved and honored President, and that you may be graciously upheld in this hour of severe trial.

FREDERICK AND EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER.

"The assertion sometimes made that the Salvation Army is an alien body ought to be refuted by what has taken place here to-day," said an officer after the benediction had been pronounced. "You perhaps noticed that the Commander did not once refer to 'the President,' or 'President McKinley.' His expressions were 'our President,' 'our beloved President,' and 'our beloved Chief Magistrate.' While Commander Booth-Tucker may nominally owe his allegiance to a foreign Government, there is no better American in sentiment or principle."

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

President McKinley Extolled and Anarchists and Their Principles Vigorously Denounced.

In other churches yesterday references to the attempted assassination of President McKinley were made in part as follows:

The Rev. A. W. GRIFFIN, Trinity Church—We are under the shadow of a great anxiety; overwhelmed by a fearful calamity. Our Chief Executive, the man on whom depends the welfare of our country, the man to whom the people turn in trouble and in love, has been stricken by an assassin's bullet. Our hearts go out to him and his, and our prayers are for his most speedy recovery. May God speed him on to renewed life and health.

The Rev. Dr. H. A. JOHNSTON, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church—We thank Thee, God, that Thou hast called such a man as President McKinley, standing in the foremost ranks of Christianity, to be our leader, and there comes a great longing in our hearts, yea, in the hearts of all nations, that he may be spared; for we believe that he may still be of great service to Thee and to his country.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY MOTTET, Church of the Holy Communion—Few men have lived in any age of the world who have called forth the respect and confidence of a greater number of their kind, and few have held sway over so many millions as does his Excellency, President McKinley. Such is his wisdom, his prudence, his foresightedness, such his high purpose, firm resolve, and his tireless energy; that regardless of political creed all men everywhere bow in respect before him.

The Rev. A. H. BRADSHAW, Marble Collegiate Church—This would-be assassin of President McKinley by his own confession, this diabolical incarnate of the devil, not worthy to be called a man, so prostituted his affections that he loved the vile principles of anarchy more than just feelings with his fellow-man. It seems to me that the time is ripe for this country to do something to blot out all the societies of anarchy. It is a mistaken idea of liberty that lets assassins at heart congregate together to formulate plans of destruction. May the nations of the earth unite and become one in putting anarchy under foot, for it is the work of the devil; it is anti-Christ.

The Rev. Dr. L. A. BANKS, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church—There is, of course, but one opinion among all good citizens throughout the civilized world, and that is that anarchy, so far as possible, must be stamped out of existence, root and branch. A time like this ought to bring to the front the discussion of some of the seeds of anarchy we are sowing. It will be a good thing if it quickens the determination on the part of the good citizens in every city to put a stop to the sale of law, whether it be in the Legislature or by the police. The lawlessness of our great cities is a great encouragement to anarchy.

The Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem—President McKinley is the one American who inspires confidence in the sages of all European Cabinets, and if he should not survive, the calamity will be an international one. God forbid that we shall ever be called upon to record among the crimes of the twentieth century against public officials one more black, cruel, and senseless than this one of Czolgosz, who represents a class of men that should be stamped out of existence.

The Rev. HENDRIK DE VRIES, First Presbyterian Church—The wars, the strikes, the labor troubles, and the recent attempted assassination in Buffalo which has left a Nation in distress, show that in the life of the great mercantile and political world Christ is not great.

The Rev. Father OTTENBEIN, Church of the Redemptorist Fathers, Bronx—It is a terrible blow to the American people to have their Chief Magistrate laid low by the bullet of an assassin. Every Catholic is asked by the Church to offer up prayers for President McKinley's recovery.

The Rev. REESE F. ALSOP, St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—It was not only William McKinley, but our President, the representative of law and order, who was assaulted. For the man who planned and carried out the deed we have nothing but indignation. Involuntarily we ask ourselves why these things are permitted under a Divine Providence. Why was not his hand paralyzed? We cannot understand when we find ourselves before the great mystery of evil.

The Rev. DEAN RICHMOND BABBITT, Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn—It seems incredible that any hand should be raised against William McKinley, so humane, so patriotic, so striving in domestic virtues, and so stainless in his life. Such a deed could be but that of a diabolical fiend.

The Rev. J. L. HERVEY, United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn—The condemnation of the Nation and of the civilized world rests upon the person who so dastardly did this injury to our President. It is about time a halt were called. Aggressive action should be taken to crush as a deadly viper any class that is opposed to law and order.

The Rev. C. L. TWING, Calvary Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—McKinleyism from to-day will mean something else than tariff, expansion, and imperialism. It will mean death to anarchy and to all who attempt to enforce its purposes by the bullet or the sword. This land of ours has never been, will never be, a home or even a resting place for such men as the one who tried to murder our President. The red flag of the Anarchist has no more right here than the black flag with skull and crossbones, which the pirates of the sea carried on their craft.

The Rev. F. W. NORRIS, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—This was a most dastardly attempt on the life of our President. It shows a symptom of disease in the body politic. We are all fearfully aware that there is needed a new conception of justice. Bodies of men meet from time to time and make laws which they say they are bound to obey. They are laws to suppress everything appertaining to discipline. Those people are opposed to self-restraint; they are opposed to government and justice as meted out. We as a people must insist upon meting out justice to all parties.

The Rev. Dr. D. M. WILSON, Unity Congregational Church, Brooklyn.—We, the people, are sovereigns. We make our Presidents and we unmake them. They are our representatives. A blow at them is a blow at us. We were wounded by the pistol which was fired at President McKinley. We have been too tolerant with anarchy. Free speech we must guard in the widest sense. Any and every tongue has the right to wag as it will in criticism of Magistrate or institution or creed or platform. But when it comes to the incitement of violence there must the line be drawn. No longer must we refrain. Silenced they should be by banishment and imprisonment.

The Rev. Dr. HENRY C. SAENTZEL at St. Mark's Parish House, Brooklyn.—Anarchy should not be tolerated within our borders; society and public lectures, and individuals who advocate the downfall of government, the abolition of laws, and the banishment of the rights to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, should be summarily deported from our national domain. Forces like these should not simply be watched; they should be expelled or eradicated, root and branch, as guilty of high treason against the Republic, and as rebels against God and man. We ought to see to it that never again shall plots be made in American cities to murder those who rule the nations of the world.

The Rev. Father J. L. BELFORD, Sts. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn—The shooting of the President is one of the most cowardly deeds that could have been perpetrated by man. Mr. McKinley is one of the best Presidents the United States has ever had.

At the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Angels, Fourth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. Matthew Flynn denounced the attack on the President and implored prayers for his recovery.

RODE HIM ON A RAIL.

A Populist Who Abused the President Punished by Church Members.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 8.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Fairmont, Neb., postponed its service this morning until it had administered punishment to a villifier of President McKinley. H. D. Gosser, a Populist of the radical type, expressed his view on the church veranda that McKinley had reaped the legitimate fruits of his encouragement of trusts and the money power. His further utterances were checked by members of the congregation, who seized the disturber and carried him into the road. A crowd of young men ducked him in a neighboring pond, and setting him astride a rail carried him into the country. Gosser was dumped into a thicket and warned not to return.

The Presbyterians watched the outcome from the church yard, and the young men met with no remonstrance. When the vigilantes had returned from their task the congregation re-entered the church and services were begun more than an hour later than the usual hour.

Gag Law for Street Orators.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—Mayor Jenkins has instructed Chief of Police Kieley to suppress all public speakers who hold forth on the street and incite the crowds by incendiary speeches. The Mayor has been advised to take this position by reason of the attempted assassination of President McKinley. Certain so-called advocates of Socialism have been in the habit of haranguing the crowds on the streets in the evenings. These speeches are not believed to be conducive to the welfare of the community, and the citizens have asked the authorities to suppress speakers of this ilk.

LABOR LEADERS CLASH OVER BUFFALO CRIME

Anarchists Speak at Central Federated Union Meeting.

Resolutions Condemning Czolgosz's Act Passed Despite Violent Opposition on the Part of Four Delegates.

The principal topic at the meetings of the various labor bodies yesterday was the attempted assassination of President McKinley. The Central Federated Union passed resolutions condemning the crime of the would-be assassin of the President and expressing loyalty to the Government, in spite of the efforts of two Anarchists and two extreme Socialists who did their best to have the resolutions tabled. The Central Labor Union, representing the Knights of Labor, was unanimous in putting itself on record as expressing horror at the crime and the hope that Czolgosz, the would-be assassin, would meet with speedy punishment.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union the subject was introduced by Robert Campbell, delegate of Typographical Union No. 6, who moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions condemning the would-be assassin and expressing loyalty to the President. August Gildermeister of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, one of the Anarchists who frequent Justus H. Schwab's saloon at 50 First Street, sprang to his feet.

"I am against such a resolution," he said. "How do we know the man who tried to kill President McKinley was an Anarchist or what reason he had for it? He might have been one of the men imprisoned in the bull pen at Idaho."

Gildermeister then began a vicious attack on the President, but was cut short by the indignant protests of other delegates.

Campbell, who was very much excited, got the floor again and said, in a voice broken by emotion, that he had not intended to speak to his motion, but now found it necessary.

"It is not a question of sympathizing only with President McKinley as a man," he said, "but also as President of the United States, a man chosen by us to be Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Every American citizen ought to look with horror on the crime. President McKinley is not of my political persuasion, but he was elected by the majority, and when he was stricken down by a coward assassin it was a blow to you and me."

Delegates Johnson of the Amalgamated Engineers and O'Brien of the Granite Cutters spoke to the same effect.

"I don't care what the man's political faith may be," said Delegate O'Brien, "I don't believe there is a man on God's earth who is sane who would not be sorry for President McKinley."

"There is one sitting here who is not!" shouted an Anarchist.

"Where is he?" said several voices.

"The man who approves of this crime has no right to sit here," said O'Brien, now thoroughly angry.

There was a struggle for the floor, and Delegate Wolf of the Cigarmakers, a Socialist, got a chance to speak. He demanded that resolutions be passed condemning the crime as a crime against a citizen merely, and not expressing sympathy with the President. Another Socialist wanted the original resolution tabled.

William Lott of the Brotherhood of Painters, the second Anarchist, who also frequents Justus Schwab's saloon, made a violent attack upon President McKinley, but was shouted down by the loyal element. Delegate Farrell's resolution was carried with a whoop, although the two Socialists and the two Anarchists, who had a number of supporters, tried to defeat it by calling for a division.

The two Anarchists were the only delegates who voted against the resolution.

The attempted assassination of the President was strongly denounced by all the delegates at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, at 393 Second Avenue. Delegate Farrell denounced an evening paper for the cartoons it published of the President and Vice President, which he said were calculated to create in people of morbid minds a hatred of the American Government. Resolutions of sympathy with Mrs. McKinley in her hour of trial were passed, and Secretary Beckmeier was instructed to send her a copy of them.

Union Printers Express Sympathy.

At the regular monthly meting of New York Typographical Union No. 6, held yesterday afternoon in Mannerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the attempt on the life of the President, and extending to Mrs. McKinley sympathy in her affliction. The resolutions further "denounce the disciples of the doctrine of assassination, wherever found, as being unfit to breathe the air of free America, dangerous to the welfare of the country, and the particular foes of all honorable workmen and trades unionists."

PATERSON POLICE AROUSED.

Mayor Hinchcliffe Prohibits All Meetings of Anarchists.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 8.—This was an exceeding quiet day in Paterson. If there was a meeting of the Anarchists it was held in a private house secure from the police, who, stung to action at last and under the direct orders of Mayor Hinchcliffe, have forbidden any meetings of the Reds. The police watched all the saloons, and especially those having hall attachments, but there was not the slightest effort of the Anarchists to get together today. They have evidently taken warning from the unmistakable note of anger which the city has expressed.

Detective Sergeant Henry Titus was in direct charge of the district where the Anarchists usually congregate. He says he will enforce the orders against the gangs to the fullest possible extent and will not be lenient with them.

"The only proper way for the police to deal with these fellows," he said, "is to go to their meetings armed with a sawed-off gun and shoot the speakers when they begin to rant."

EX-SENATOR McBRIDE'S VIEW.

Thinks the Legislature Should Drive Anarchy from This Country.

"A man or woman who preaches the doctrine of anarchy is mentally unsound, but not irresponsible," remarked ex-United States Senator George W. McBride of Oregon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

"The anarchistic idea is a species of political insanity. There is no reason why it should prevail in this land of liberty. The time is quickly coming when the sensible thinking men of the country will insist on legislation that will repress it, even if drastic measures have to be adopted. I can understand how an absolute monarchy like Russia will breed Anarchists. There is excuse for a Socialistic element in Germany because of the military oppression there, but there is no cause for it in this country.

"That such a crime as the attempted assassination of President McKinley could be committed in this country is almost incomprehensible. I cannot conceive how any one who spoke to the President and looked into his kindly face could want to harm him.

"But we have been too tolerant. This woman, Emma Goldman, has been allowed to go about the country preaching the doctrine that it would be right to hang people to lampposts. She was not hindered by the authorities. Her exhortations have been productive of serious results before, and it is time a halt was called. Some one will be found who will take the initiative to bring about legislation that will prevent the further preaching of Anarchistic ideas here. We have no use for them in this country. If there are people here who are not satisfied with our form of government let them go elsewhere. Let the Anarchists go where they breed anarchy."

AIMED AT ASSASSINS.

Representative Pearre to Introduce a Bill at Coming Session of Congress.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 8.—In discussing the attempted assassination of President McKinley, Congressman George A. Pearre of Maryland, said:

"I will offer a bill in the next Congress of the United States amending the Constitution so as to make an unsuccessful attempt upon the life of a President of the Nation treason and the penalty death. The man who strikes at the Nation's head is a public enemy, and should be treated as such."

The PIANOLA

as an ENTERTAINER and an Instrument of artistic & musical value

Music the Pianola makes available

WITH the Pianola a person can play upon the piano better than any but the greatest artists.

He can play the great sonatas of Beethoven, the nocturnes of Chopin, Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words, rhapsodies of Liszt, the marches of Sousa, operatic overtures by Wagner, Mozart, Rossini, or Verdi; or, if preferred, the popular music of the latest light opera.

What the Pianola has Accomplished

The Pianola is bringing into use thousands of pianos that have been silent for many years. It is making players of people who never expected to experience the pleasure of producing music themselves.

Increases the Repertory

It is increasing the repertory of amateur and professional pianists by making the entire literature of the piano instantly available, without study or practice.

The Pianola is on exhibition. Visitors welcome. If you have not heard the Pianola you are missing an opportunity to judge an instrument about which others are expressing great enthusiasm.

PRICE $250.

Can be bought by moderate monthly payments.

I can freely say the Pianola gives me more pleasure than I have had from thousands of so-called treats of pianistic efforts. EMIL SAUER.

Any one hidden in a room near by who will hear the Pianola for the first time will surely think that it is a great virtuoso that plays. MOSZKOWSKI.

I was greatly delighted to hear the Pianola play the Chopin Study at my own tempo. I feel quite sure that nothing has more closely approached hand-playing. MORIZ ROSENTHAL.

I am astonished at the possibilities of the Pianola, and the inventor commands my most profound admiration in bringing out an instrument whose playing has the characteristics of the work of the human fingers. V. DE PACHMANN.

Hearing the instrument lately for the first time, I was in the highest degree astonished and enchanted with the artistic results a musical player can produce with it. ERNST VON DOHNANYI.

I have derived much pleasure from playing upon and listening to your Pianola, which I consider a very remarkable invention. HAROLD BAUER.

Every one who loves music should have a Pianola or an Aeolian, of both of which there is no more sincere admirer than I. EMMA CALVE.

The Aeolian Company

18 WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
500 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
657 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

WHERE WAS EMMA GOLDMAN?

Police of St. Louis Say Czolgosz's Preceptor Was There Friday—Reported to Have Been in Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Emma Goldman, whose writings and speeches Czolgosz says inspired him to attempt to assassinate President McKinley, was in St. Louis on Friday, the day the crime was committed. She is believed by the police to have left the city Saturday night, and her destination, they think, was Chicago. She had rooms at 1,351 South Thirteenth Street. She arrived in the city Thursday night, and none know whence she came. The most ardent sympathizers of the Anarchists in St. Louis claim they did not know the woman and her companion were in the city. Conversations that were overheard, however, lead the police to believe that their presence in St. Louis became known after the President was shot.

Detective Guion learned Saturday that the woman was in the city. He ascertained that she was at the South Thirteenth Street house and visited the place. He found that the woman had gone. The detective searched the room occupied by Miss Goldman and found a telegraph cipher code and a circular letter describing the case of Morris Brennan of St. Louis, convicted of dynamiting after the street-car strike in St. Louis last Summer. The cipher code and circular are in the possession of the police. Chief of Police Kiely and Chief of Detectives Desmond, aided by their most able men, have been unable to decipher the code.

Soon after the discovery that the woman was in St. Louis United States Secret Service Agent John E. Murphy, Post Office Inspector John D. Sullivan, and several of the city's best detectives began a search for her. At the Post Office it was found that the woman had received mail from the general delivery clerks up to the time of the shooting of the President. She has not appeared at the general delivery window since. Detectives and Post Office Inspectors have watched the window. A letter addressed to Emma Goldman is now at the Post Office, but until a late hour last night it had not been called for.

Detectives have discovered that she purchased a railroad ticket for Chicago from a scalper. The scalper, they say, gave her an order for the ticket on the Chicago and Alton for an 11:47 train. The woman called for the ticket, but it had been sold, and they do not believe she departed on that train. The detectives have also ascertained that the woman was in Buffalo last Monday. She went from there to Pittsburg, they say, and from Pittsburg departed for Cincinnati. She came from Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The rumor gained credence to-day that Emma Goldman, the notorious Anarchist, was in Rochester the day before Czolgosz's bullets struck down President McKinley, and while here addressed a gathering of friends in a Joseph Street saloon. Every newspaper man and detective in town is striving to prove the truth of this rumor, for if Miss Goldman was in Rochester Thursday she was undoubtedly in Buffalo on Friday afternoon, and it is said here the Buffalo police have already found out there was a woman connected with the case.

Miss Goldman's parents reside at 175 Joseph Street, and she is well known by the people in that neighborhood. Mrs. Goldman said her daughter had not been home for five weeks, and slammed the door in a reporter's face. Mrs. Hackstein, Miss Goldman's sister, said Emma was in Rochester two weeks ago, while neighbors say a woman greatly resembling her was seen on Thursday.

Trenton Policeman in Trouble.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Police Commissioners of this city are investigating remarks alleged to have been made by Policeman Hamilton Crisp in regard to President McKinley. On Friday night, while on duty, Crisp is alleged to have said that President McKinley was no better than any Italian working in the gutter. Alfred L. Eccles, one of the prominent residents of the city, heard the alleged remark and took the matter up.

POLICE OFFICER WHO WAS GLAD.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Quivering with emotion he tried in vain to suppress, protesting passionately that he was innocent, Mounted Patrolman George Huessman was compelled to stand before a crowd in the office of Superintendent Deitsch while Inspector Caney took from him the insignia of a member of the Police Department. The man failed to convince the Superintendent that he did not mean what he said when, Saturday morning, as it is alleged, he remarked to Officer Bell that he was glad McKinley had been shot, and that McKinley, Hanna, and the rest of the crowd ought to have gotten it long ago.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3D AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

Fashion's Fall Book Open

Fashions for Fall are beginning to bob up here and there throughout this great store. What originators consider "correct" in wraps, gowns, millinery, neckwear and laces for Fall and Winter is here for you to view. Of course the collection is not nearly as extensive as it will be—for we have great things under way.

However, they'll help you plan your winter wardrobe—and you're welcome to study them. Welcome to the result of all our searchings in the fashion centers of the world.

Among other interesting items for your consideration are these which we quote below:—

Women's tailored suits for early fall $17.50 each—fully equal to any $25 costume, expertly tailored; in all the new shapes, blouses, etons, fly fronts and double-breasted effects. Made of the most fashionable fabrics.

Seasonable Flannel Waists—Stylish creations for early fall wear. Among which may be specially quoted a handsome waist of fine French flannel at $2.79—entire back and front of fine tucks; separate collar.

Fall sale of Oriental Rugs—An exquisite collection embracing all those well-known makes, such as Anatolians at $2.38, Silky Carabaghs $5.98—Antique Mossouls and Guenjies, 7x3-6 ft., $14.58—and special antique Kazaks $29—together with many other Oriental gems in rugs and carpets suitable for reception rooms, bed chambers, dining rooms, libraries, etc.

A great aggregation of Autumn's new dress goods, ranging in price from 39c. to $1.25. A very special offering in this connection is the 52-inch all-wool imported broadcloths at 98c. All the latest shades and black; regular $1.25 quality.

Exceptional furniture values—Well built artistic furniture is offered here at a bargain basis certain to attract every prospective furniture buyer in New York. Here are handsome five-piece parlor suits at $33.75—Massive Morris chairs, quartered oak and mahogany, $6.98—Handsome china closets, good size, with large shaped bevel mirrors, $12.75, and dozens of other items for which you would pay much more elsewhere.

Autumn's advance sale of lace curtains and portieres—Including all the fashionable weaves, such as Renaissance, real French, Arabian and Irish point; in portieres are some particularly artistic effects in figured reps, ottomans and Art Nouveau designs. All most attractively priced.

French bronze Electroliers—An exquisite collection, complete with bulbs and attachments at the following prices:—1 light, $10 to $27; 2 lights, $18 to $39; 3 lights, $49 to $85.

Some great specials in decorated china dinner sets—Most unusual prices in American and English porcelain, French Limoges and Carlsbad china. A 101-piece set, including soup tureen and tea pot, at $9.45—is typical of the values throughout the department.

Attractive linen values—Table linen and towels are marked unusually low for your consideration. You will appreciate the pure Irish linen dinner napkins at $1.75 per dozen, which sell regularly for $2.75.

All the new books 85c.—These include works of current fiction, published at $1.50 per volume. Such as D'ri and I, Irving Bacheller—Capt. Ravenshaw, Robt. Neilson Stephen. Truth Dexter, Sidney McCall. Pharaoh's Daughter, by Wm. Waldorf Astor, and others of equal vogue.

Rubber plants 39c.—Fine specimens which sell regularly at 75c. to $1. No mail or C. O. D. orders filled on these.

Besides these quotations are bargains surprising wherever you turn, in this emporium of great bargains.

Patrolman Bell says that Huessman made the remark. He would not believe that Huessman meant it to be taken in earnest. He said to Huessman: "George, you certainly don't mean to say that you are glad our President was shot?" Huessman said: "I certainly do—him and the rest of the trusts."

POLES REPUDIATE CZOLGOSZ.

Boast that No Pole Has Ever Attacked a Person in Lawful Authority.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Chicago Polanders to-day denounced the crime of Leon Czolgosz, and regretted that he claimed to be of their race. Meetings were held at St. Stanislaus Church, at which fifty societies of the church were represented, and at the lodge rooms of the Polish Roman Catholic Union.

Translations of the resolutions adopted were made, those of the Catholic Union being sent to Buffalo to George B. Cortelyou, and those of the St. Stanislaus Church to Secretary of State John Hay.

The translation of the resolutions sent to Secretary Hay is, in part, as follows:

"We emphatically condemn the dastardly assault made by Leon Czolgosz, the Anarchist, upon the life of his Excellency President McKinley, the Chief Executive of our Republic, elected by the majority of free American people, of which we constitute an integral part.

"We grieve the more over the crime because the culprit claims to be of Polish extraction, especially when it is an incontrovertible fact that nowhere in the pages of the history of Poland, before as well as after its dismemberment, can be found a single name of an assassin who had shed one drop of blood of the ruler of any nation. The Poles spared the lives of even their present tyrants, and have nothing in common with the rebellious anarchistic parties in Europe. Therefore, much less do we, as Poles and Roman Catholics, associate with them here on the free soil of Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Four hundred Polish Americans, gathered in Saint Laurentius Roman Catholic Church to-day, passed resolutions deploring the shooting of President McKinley and protested against the statements that the would-be assassin was connected with the Polish people in this country. Among those present were five Polish priests. The resolutions, after regretting the attempted murder, continue:

Resolved, That we, as Roman Catholic Polish citizens of the United States, protest most energetically against the statements of the newspapers as if the Anarchist who raised his sacrilegious hand against the highest authority of the great Republic had any connection with the Polish people residing in these States. The would-be assassin is a Hebrew by birth, but professes to be an agnostic or an atheist. The Polish nation can boast of never having produced a man who would stain its reputation by attacking a lawful authority, because imbued by Christian principles. It is well aware that all lawful authority comes from God, and that it must be respected.

Separate telegrams of sympathy were sent to both the President and Mrs. McKinley.

The Wanamaker Store

These Vigorous Days of Early Autumn

September's advancing days serve notice that vacation time is over for this year. That the doors and windows of city homes are open and the business offices and school desks are dusted and ready for use again. The bugle of duty calls for earnest work to begin anew, with the enthusiasm and energy begotten of the happy summer play days.

Not one of us with good health will be sorry to begin afresh to earn honest money and self-respect.

This store will be more than ever

A Center of Activities

To residents and out-of-towners it is now

A Recognized City Landmark

Not an iota has it shifted since it was set up. Long ago it claimed

A Right to Differ

A right to differ	with every merchant who preferred to deal with middlemen.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with those who would not allow exchanges of merchandise.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with those who would not take back the goods and return the money, if called upon to do so.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with false labelers and short counters of yards and gross and widths.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with "the right to take any price you can get" traders.
A right to differ in its own storekeeping	with merchants who bait their advertising hooks by selling things for a few hours or a day at less than cost and then, by putting prices up the next day, make customers write or call, only to be disappointed.
A right to differ in our own storekeeping	from those who sell an article here and there at cost, and pile on the profits on unknown articles.

We claimed a right to our own opinion as to the best way for us to keep store, while others very properly exercised and acted upon their own opinions.

Whatever Preference We Enjoy

with the people is because we stood firmly to our convictions; always willing to submit to honorable defeat rather than to have a business that was built up on what we conceived to be unfair means.

It makes very little difference whether the iron columns of Marshall Field's great new building in Chicago go down 40 feet or 20 feet to foundation, but it does make a world of difference where the foundation of principles of a business rests.

To build any building anywhere is easy if you have the ground, the money and a building permit.

If it costs too much—Jones does not "pay the freight—" it is the people who must pay in profits enough to carry everything.

This is the long and short of it; and, moreover, the conduct of the business must be all the way along, through every ramification and through every year, really useful to the customer; and to attain this requires something not much less than genius.

It is genius in bright conception and untiring energy that is at the bottom of Sir Thomas Lipton's great London Tea Company. Genius to organize and genius to maintain. To run to Constantinople and skim an idea from some one else would never have done it in the world. There is wonderful genius in the good will of Sir Thomas, shown in the clever way he runs his American racing business. Sir Thomas did his best with Shamrock I. last time; he comes this year with a new boat, Shamrock II., to do better if he can. This is what we have done for 25 years with this store.

This Autumn We Come

with a store that is itself new, though the building is still old. Each year we are

Competitors with Ourselves

We have in past years proved our power to excel ourselves, and 1901 overtops 1900 by new ideals and new developments of them.

Any man that races against himself can keep ahead of old performances, if he trains and practices and puts on the spurs of thought and effort.

This September Starts the Store Anew

with more room, better appointments, new ideas, and fresher and larger stocks of newly arrived merchandise prepared only for retail, and much of it specially for this particular store.

The new ideas are in

The improved system
The better-educated clerks
The more desirable merchandise

The constantly growing business is causing everybody to grow that touches it.

This is our opinion, and "we made room for the opinions of our friends," who will see what we are doing to serve them with the goods they require.

The first of the Autumn months swings open the first of the autumn gates.

John Wanamaker

Women's Walking Skirts

Most women know the manifold uses and convenience, of the Walking Skirt. And it seems as though the remaining few who don't know are rapidly learning, as the increasing demand for these comfortable and stylish skirts shows. A few price hints:

At $5—Of double-faced materials, Oxford gray and blue; finished around bottom with rows of stitching.

At $6—Of double-faced cloth, made with flaring flounce and finished with 15 rows of stitching. At same price a stylish cheviot skirt with pin stripe of white; well tailored.

At $7.50—Of pin stripe material, handsomely tailored with black or white stitching. At same price, a skirt of blue cheviot, made with 5-gore flare.

At $8.50—Of black cloth, with 5-gore flare; stitched at bottom.

At $13.50—Of cloth; triple effect; flare flounce; handsomely tailored.

Second floor, Broadway.

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Second Week of This Most Successful Sale
Of China and Cut Glass

The September Sale of China and Glass enters upon its second week today. At its very beginning it created a new record over other occasions of its kind by the far-reaching preparations we made for it; by the splendid scope of the stock composing it—a stock, which, in richness and variety, surpasses everything of the kind we had previously attempted, and, finally, by the enormous money-saving power it represented; offering, as it did in this store alone, an opportunity to purchase

$260,000 worth of China and Glass for $175,000

During the first week this China Occasion has maintained its record-breaking character in quantity and value of sales, gathering impetus meanwhile under the stimulus of your appreciation and enthusiasm, until today it swings, stronger and richer than ever, into its second stirring week.

Each of the notable groups comprising the sale has received important reinforcements; in many cases, wholly new patterns appear for the first time today. Selection is broad and unhampered among this splendid gathering of

Dinner Sets — Cut Glass — Chamber Toilet Sets
Fancy China — Jardinieres and Pedestals — Bric-a-Brac

at prices which represent savings of from a quarter to a half of actual values.

It is the opportunity of the year to obtain, at prices which will end with the month, household and table supplies of China and Glass, and superb and appropriate wedding, anniversary and Christmas presents.

Precise information, much of it new today, follows:

Fancy China

A new shipment is just in and shown for the first time this morning. It is priced one-third below regular prices; and contains a large variety of pieces in beautiful flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gilt, in handsome shape.

Plates, dinner size, $7 dozen, regularly $12; breakfast size, $6 dozen, regularly $10; tea size, $4.50 dozen, regularly $7; bread-and-butter size, $3.75 dozen, regularly $6.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each, regularly $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75. Teapots, $1, regularly $1.85.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly $2.50.
Cake Plates, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Manicure Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
At 25c, worth 50c—A fine assortment of French china in a variety of good rich decorations; not a piece worth less than 50c. Plates, in various sizes and styles; Tea Cups and Saucers, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams.
At 10c each—Quite a collection of Plates which are easily worth 25c each.

Fancy China at Reduced Prices—

All French china in the best decorations:
Chop Dishes, $1.25 and $1.75, reduced from $1.85 and $2.50.
Salad Bowls, 85c and $1.25, reduced from $1.50 and $2.
Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, 85c, reduced from $1.50.
Chocolate Pots, $1.75, reduced from $2.75.
Plates, $5, $4 and $3.50 dozen, reduced from $8, $7 and $6.

Main aisle.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—More of the English porcelain dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.
$10, worth $17.50—Fine American porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces; border decoration; entirely new, and particularly attractive value.
$13.50, worth $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets; complete with soup tureen and 3 large platters; finely decorated.
$15, worth $25—Austrian china dinner sets; new shape; handsomely decorated; complete with soup tureen and 3 platters.
$15, worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, neatly decorated; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
$16.50, worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 platters; border decoration and all handles gilt.
$25, worth $35—Charles Field Havi and dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; embossed shape and handles heavily gilt.
$32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces; new shape; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold. Basement.

Jardinieres and Pedestals—

Jardinieres, blended colors—8 in., 50c, regularly 75c; 9 in., 60c, regularly $1; 10 in., 75c, regularly $1.25.
Jardinieres with handles, flower decorations, gold-traced—6 in., $1.50, reduced from $2.50; 7 in., $2, reduced from $3.25; 8 in., $3, reduced from $4.25; 9 in., $3.50, reduced from $5.25.
Royal Bonn Jardinieres—7 in., $1, from $1.50; 9 in., $2, from $3.50.

Ninth street aisle, Broadway.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.
$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar, underglaze prints.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.
$4.50, reduced from $9—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.
$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

Bric-a-Brac at Half Prices—

The collection of Bric-a-Brac has been moved from the Main Aisle to the Art Room in the Basement. There is a large assortment still to choose from, at half regular prices. Basement.

Rich Cut Glass—

Many of these items have just been received and appear on our counters for the first time this morning.
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $7 and $9, regularly $5, $10.50 and $14.
Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50.
Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.
Bon-bon Dish, fancy shape, $4, regularly $6.50.
Jelly Dish, $1.50, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75, $3 and $3.50, regularly $3.75, $5 and $5.50.
Three-pint Water Jugs, $9.50, regularly $14.
Two-pint Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $10.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, reduced from $3.50.
Flower Vases, $4, regularly $6.
Water Tumblers, $2.75, regularly $4.50.
Spoon Trays, $3, regularly $4.

Main Aisle and Basement.

There Is a Wealth of Economy in This
September Housefurnishing Sale

The September Sale of Housefurnishings begins today; a sale that saves to housekeepers from a quarter to a half on the price of the hundreds of household articles they need daily—in the kitchen, the laundry, the pantry—all about the house.

The saving of a couple of cents on a single article is in itself unimportant. Many articles are made simply to tempt you to economize on them. Once you have bought them, their mission is over; they were made merely to sell, not to give good, efficient service.

That's where this sale is distinctive. *No article, however trifling, is admitted to it that is not absolutely reliable.*

Thus this Housekeeping Sale becomes an occasion of real importance to economical women; an opportunity to purchase housekeeping needfuls of the merit of which we have satisfied ourselves by careful tests, before including them in the sale, at prices usually paid for goods that are the merest trash.

Of the *five thousand* different articles in this sale, only fragmentary mention can be given today. Particularly interesting is the news of Venetian Enameled Ware, perfect in every respect, faultless in enamel and finish, which we could not buy today at the prices we have set upon it. A first instalment of details:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

White inside, mottled on the outside. These utensils are first quality, not seconds, at about the first cost at the factory:

Rice Boilers, 1½ quarts, 65c; 2 quarts, 75c; 2½ quarts, 90c; 4 quarts, $1.12.
Tea Kettles, 2 quarts, 64c; 3 quarts, 68c; 4 quarts, 70c; 5 quarts, 80c; 7 quarts, 95c.
Cooking Pots, 2 quarts, 28c; 4 quarts, 40c; 6 quarts, 50c; 8 quarts, 65c; 10 quarts, 95c.
Dish Pans, 10 quarts, 50c; 14 quarts, 65c; 17 quarts, 75c; 21 quarts, 85c.
Covered Buckets, 1 quart, 22c; 2 quarts, 26c; 3 quarts, 32c; 4 quarts, 36c; 6 quarts, 46c.
Lipped Sauce Pans, 1 quart, 18c; 2 quarts, 22c; 3 quarts, 28c; 4 quarts, 32c; 5 quarts, 38c.
Milk Pans, 1 quart, 12c; 2 quarts, 15c; 3 quarts, 17c; 4 quarts, 22c; 6 quarts, 26c; 10 quarts, 36c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c, 26c and 32c.
Water Pails, 10 quarts, 70c; 12 quarts, 85c; 14 quarts, 95c.
Deep Pie Plates, 9 in., 14c; 10 in., 16c; 11 in., 18c.
Water Pitchers, 1½ quarts, 40c; 2 quarts, 52c; 3 quarts, 65c; 4 quarts, 75c.
Coffee Pots, 1 quart, 36c; 2 quarts, 42c; 3 quarts, 45c; 4 quarts, 55c.

Wooden and Tin Ware—

Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, rolls warranted for one year, $1.85.
Combination Pastry Tables, $3.50.
Step Ladders, 5 ft., 50. Folding Ironing Board, 65c.
Salt Boxes, 10c. Clothes Baskets, 45c.
Vegetable Slicers, 10c. Potato Mashers, 4c.
Rolling Pins, 10c. Coffee Mills, 25c.
Wood Dish Drainers, 20c.
Tooth Picks, 2 boxes, 5c. Dust Brushes, 10c.
Scrub Brushes, 5c. Japanned Foot Tubs, 15c.
Save-All Candlesticks, 5c.
Japanned Dust Pans, 5c.
Round Tin Graters, 8c.
Clothes Lines, waterproof, 25c.
Fourteen-quart Dish Pans, 25c.
Ten-pound Japanned Cannister, 15c.
Oval Wash Boilers, No. 7, 60c.

Sewing Machines, $15—

With drop head, high arm, ball-bearing, in oak with four drawers, and fully guaranteed. Splendid value at $25.

Basement.

Concerning Autumn Silks

The new arrivals among the Autumn Silks are coming in faster than we can tell you of them. Every day brings greater variety—rich evening silks, striking effects in black and white, staple silks of moderate price in dark and light shades; the best that France and America can produce.

Today's news must be limited to one group of silks—those at

$1.25 a yard

The following list, including a hundred or more variations in color and kind at this price, will give an indication of the scope of the gathering:

Evening Brocades—They are half louisine and half satin de chine, in self-colored vine designs.
Satin Brocades—In light colors, with small buds and sprays in self-color.
Taffeta Louisines—Persian stripes in Louisines, and plain colored stripes of taffeta, separated by hair-line of white.
Striped Taffetas—All white, with black canalae stripes; seven varieties of stripes.
Black Brocades—In the new repp grounds, with dots or wave stripes, for entire dresses.
Crepe de Chine—In newest colors and black; more popular than ever.
Fancy Louisines—Broche grounds, with neat warp printed designs in contrasting colors; seven combinations in medium colorings.
Striped Louisines—In six light and medium colors; mottled grounds, with here and there a small brocaded bud or leaf in color; for waists.
Fancy Taffetas—Brocaded dots in black and white, forming stripes, separated by inch stripes, printed in Persian designs and colors; seven colors, and black and white.
Persian Printed Taffetas—In street shades, with narrow stripes of color edged with a canalae stripe of black or white.
Corded Merveilleux—With cluster cords in black and white on light grounds.
Fancy Striped Taffetas—Printed on the warp in cachemere designs, with narrow stripes in "Wall of Troy" effect; street shades only.
Moire Louisine Broche—In eleven street and evening shades; neat self-colored raised dots on a watered ground.

Rotunda.

New Caps for Children

They are the new Fall fashions in headgear, for the little tots of six months to four years.

And very pretty and dainty they are, as befits their baby wearers.

This hint of the broad and varied stock:

$1.35—Caps of Bengaline silk, in white and colors, with rosette of same and fur head.
$2—Caps of Bengaline in Dutch style, trimmed with folds of panne.
$2.50—Caps of silk poplin in rose blue, trimmed with ribbon and fur heads.
$3—Caps of silk poplin, in cadet and gray, with trimming of grebe; others up to $6.50

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Snapping Mottoes At Half Prices.

It is a pity to treat them so cavalierly, those pretty Snapping Mottoes, for they have committed no offence save that of being in the way when their room is more desired than their presence. So we have marked them all at *half price.* Now they're 25c to $1 a dozen, instead of 50c to $2. If you are thinking of giving a german, a dinner or a children's party, you'll be interested.

Basement.

Linens at Little Prices

Linens taken from our own stocks; every thread of them pure flax, and marked, at the outset of the housefurnishing season, at prices which cannot fail to be interesting to housekeepers. Witness:

At 12½c—Hemmed Huckaback Towels; 18x37 in.; all white. This is a profitable opportunity for those who wish to lay in a supply of good towels.
At $3 dozen, from $3.75—Diaper Towels, in basket weave. These are towels that will absorb quantities of water and retain their softness. Size 20x40 in.
At 65c yard, worth 80c—Damask Linen, 72-in. wide; in floral designs; full bleached Scotch. This linen is excellent value at 80c a yard.
At 50c yard, worth 60c—German Damask, 60 in. wide. A serviceable linen for hard wear; in disc and block designs; fully worth 60c a yard.
At $1 yard, worth $1.25—Irish Damask in diaper weave; fully 72 in. wide. This linen was imported to sell at $1.25 a yard.
At 65c yard—Unbleached Table Damask, 70 in. wide; heavy and strong, for hard wear.
At $1.25 dozen—Scotch Napkins, 19x19 inches.
At $1.50 dozen—German Napkins, 20x20 inches.
At $1.75 dozen—German Napkins, 22x22 inches.
At $3 dozen—Extra heavy Scotch Napkins, 24x24 in.; in desirable patterns.
Pattern Table Cloths, in broken sizes and patterns:
At $3—2x3 yards.
At $4.50—2½x3 yards.
At $5.25—2½x3½ yards.
At $6—2½x4 yards.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Wrappers Reduced

A round-up Sale of Women's Summer Wrappers, at prices which will hurry them away in a trice. Not many of any one sort, but many attractive bargains among them.

At 75c, worth from $1 to $1.75—
Wrappers of percale or lawn, in neat stripes or figures; a few white; plain or trimmed with lace or embroidery.
At $1.25, worth $2.25 to $2.75—
Wrappers of black sateen or black lawn; in two styles; trimmed with lace or braid.

Second floor.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

STEEL STRIKERS VOTE TO RETURN TO WORK

Division Among Employes of the Illinois Steel Company.

As a Result of a Secret Ballot Taken at a Meeting of Steel Workers at Bayview, Wis., Nearly One-half the Strikers Will Help Start the Mills To-day.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 8.—The Bayview meeting of steel workers, after a stormy session to-day, broke up in a row. The radical element left the hall and the remaining members, not quite half of those in attendance, voted to return to work and will do so to-morrow when the mills will start up.

The question of returning to work was debated at length, and after every member had had his say, President Joseph D. Redfern ordered a secret ballot to be taken. An appeal was made. The appeal was referred to the Vice President of the lodge, whose duty it is to act in such an exigency. The lodge waited fifteen miuutes and the Vice President failed to take any action on the appeal. President Redfern then appointed tellers and ordered that a secret ballot be taken, whereupon the radical element left the lodge in a body. The radicals slightly outnumbered the conservatives. Those remaining in the lodge then voted unanimously to return to work.

The result of the meeting will undoubtedly be a split in the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers in this city. The radicals will undoubtedly claim the charter of the association, but President Redfern says, as President of the lodge, he will hold the charter, as the action taken at the meeting was constitutional.

Trouble is looked for when the men return to work to-morrow. It is believed that more than half the members of the lodge will return to work. Though the radicals outnumbered the conservatives, it is said that had all remained in the lodge when the secret ballot was taken the vote would have been largely in favor of returning to work, as a number of the radicals, while openly opposed to returning to work, would have voted on a secret ballot with the conservative wing of the lodge.

Fires had been lighted at the mills preparatory to starting to-morrow morning, whether the lodge voted to return or not. This action of the company, it is believed, was the cause of the question being settled to-day, as the company, it is said, was prepared to start the mills with non-union men.

Those who voted to return to work are mostly married men, who have worked at the Bayview Mills for many years, owning their homes and having families to support.

The Illinois Steel Company, it is said, will continue to pay the same scale as was agreed upon a week before the strike was inaugurated, and was, in fact, the scale presented by the Amalgamated Association.

It is likely that some of the National officers of the Amalgamated Association will come to Milwaukee to form a new lodge and that the association in the future will not recognize the old charter. In this event, the men who return to work will continue as a local association, and will treat with the company from time to time as such.

URGE SHAFFER TO CAPITULATE.

Executive Board Said to be Anxious for Him to Settle the Strike.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 8.—If the plans of President Shaffer were for the Executive Board to go to New York and confer with President Schwab of the United States Steel Corporation, these plans were abandoned. The entire membership of the board was in Pittsburg to-day with the exception of Vice Presidents Morgan, Jenkins, and Larkins, who went to their homes for Sunday, and who were expected to return to Pittsburg to-morrow morning.

President Shaffer was not at home all day, and it was stated at his house that it was not known where he was or when he would return. Those of the Executive Board who were in the city and could be seen said they did not know whether there would be a meeting of the Executive Board to-morrow or not. If there should be, it was expected that the business before that body would be finished up and the board would adjourn before night.

While the members of the board did not say so, it was intimated by those in close touch with them that they had plainly told President Shaffer that a settlement of the strike was imperative, and that he had better put himself into communication with President Schwab and have a plain understanding at once. In other words, the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association were pushing the leader for a settlement and to end the battle.

It was said also, in a semi-official way, that possibly President Shaffer was communicating with President Schwab personally to-day. It was believed that he had either gone to Mr. Schwab's Summer home in Loretto or else was meeting him in New York. Leaders are making strenuous efforts to hold the men in line with the hope that some means of a settlement will come in a few days.

If a settlement is not reached very soon the men, it is believed, will break away and return to work as individuals. That would be worse than the terms that have thus far been offered by the corporation. At the same time the strikers' delay in accepting the terms offered is telling severely against them and their organization.

While the officials of the Amalgamated Association were awaiting some report from their President the strikers about the mills now being operated by the non-union forces gathered by the combine, were finding little to do. The mills were all closed down to-day and preparations were being made to start them on a more extensive basis to-morrow. The Star mill expects to operate with an increased force of men.

The Painter mills, on the South Side, were preparing to operate double turns for the first time. The Lindsay-McCutcheon mills, at Allegheny, are prepared to start additional machinery and increase the output. There was no indication of trouble or excitement anywhere.

"KING OF THE EARTH" IN TOWN.

Magistrate Sent Him to Reign Over Bellevue Insane Pavilion.

A man who described himself as "Louis Schroeder, Rex," walked into the Mercer Street Station last Saturday night and announced the fact that he was the smartest man in the world.

The Sergeant on the desk at the time said that he did not question that fact, but asked to be told on what point he was best informed. The man replied that he knew everything and that he was King of all the earth.

"I am Louis Schroeder, Rex," he said. "Rex, regis, regi, regem, rex, rege. I have served others up to this day, but from this time forth and forever I shall rule, for I am Rex. I know everything. I knew that President McKinley was going to be shot and sent a man, a detective, there to prevent it, but he arrived too late. I was at one time a cook and I know how to prepare a food that will restore the President to health and strength, and I am the only man who can cure him. I will prepare some of this food at once and forward it to Buffalo and he will rise from his bed and walk."

When he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning he practically reiterated what he had said the night before at the station, so Magistrate Flammer said he would appoint the wise man King of Bellevue and commit him to the insane pavilion for five days for examination as to his sanity. The Sergeant entered the man's name on the blotter as Louis S. Rex.

The Chimes of the Cathedral.

After trials which have gone on for the last two or three days a new system of operating the chimes of the St. Patrick's Cathedral was inaugurated yesterday at high mass, 11 o'clock, and the 3 o'clock mass in the afternoon. In the new system of operating the chimes electricity is used as the motive power. While this method requires a man to operate the keyboard, the system is considered more safe and satisfactory than the one previously in use. Under that the chimes were operated automatically, without the aid of an operator. The trial yesterday was quite successful.

RIOT OVER STOLEN APPLES.

A Gang of Toughs on Being Thwarted Wreck a Fruit Store in Harlem—Two Persons Injured.

Because pay was demanded of four young men for a half dozen apples they took from a fruit stand in front of the five-story tenement house, at 2,286 First Avenue, last evening, the fruit store of Michael Ferrone was wrecked, both he and his wife injured, the neighborhood thrown into a panic, and firemen, police reserves, and an ambulance called to the scene.

Ferrone was in the rear of the store asleep. Mrs. Esther Ferrone was sitting in the doorway tending a fruit stand in front. Four youths, ranging in ages from eighteen to twenty-two years, passed. They stopped and picked up half a dozen apples. Mrs. Ferrone went forward and asked for the price of the fruit. The men refused, and Mrs. Ferrone tried to take the apples away from them. One of them struck her in the face, knocking her down, while another hurled a small piece of stone through the front window of the store. Ferrone came running out, but an apple thrown by one of the men struck him squarely in the right eye. He fell to the floor unconscious. Then, while Mrs. Ferrone lay on the ground in front and her husband in the store, the four turned the fruit stand upside down, tore planks loose from it, and sent them crashing through the windows and door of the store.

In the meantime Mrs. Donofrio, living on the second floor of the house, screamed with all her might for the police, and Policeman Hoffman of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station came running down, rapping for assistance. Before he reached the spot, and after the four men had completed the work of demolishing the windows, they drew revolvers and commenced firing into the store. The pistol shots caused intense excitement in the neighborhood. Families gathered on front fire escapes, and Pasquala Antonio, living on the second floor of 2,284, stepped out on the fire escape and fired two shots from his revolver to attract the police. At the same time Carlo Donofrio had turned in a fire alarm from the box at First Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, half a block away. By this time both Ferrone and his wife had recovered their senses, and were fighting the four who had attacked them. Mrs. Ferrone had her right arm broken, and was cut and bruised about the head and face, while her husband had a badly bruised eye and a scalp wound.

The East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was notified and the reserves were sent to the scene on the run. Under Roundsman Mills they reached the scene of the excitement just as Acting Capt. Porter and Detective Meehan arrested two of the men. The prisoners described themselves as Michael Flynn, twenty years old, of 340 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and John Boyland, twenty-six years old, of 216 Pleasant Avenue. They were locked up.

Dr. Gale from the Harlem Hospital cared for Ferrone and his wife, but they remained at home. They identified the prisoners as two of their assailants.

FIRST SALUTE OF AUTUMN.

A Gale of Wind Lowers the Temperature 12 Degrees—The Change Welcomed.

Residents in and about New York awoke to the fact yesterday morning that there was considerable air stirring and that the mercury had made a rapid descent. The gale, which had sprung up with the dawn, brought a delightful relief from the oppressive weather of the past few days, and long before noon every avenue in the city was filled with a stream of pedestrians come out to welcome this first salute of Autumn.

Along the coast and at the various Summer resorts, however, the breeze developed into a gale, and the ancient mariners who scan the horizons in search of some harbinger of storm gathered along the shore and made various and conflicting predictions. The wind was out of the northeast and blowing in the neighborhood of forty miles an hour—an unusual velocity for a blow at this time of the year. By sundown the gale had blown itself out, but the temperature remained stationary, from ten to twelve degrees cooler than on Saturday.

Down the bay and up the Sound scarcely a sail was to be seen at any time of the day, and those who did venture out shook very little canvas to the breeze. At Coney Island and Rockaway Beach the bathing pavilions were almost deserted, for there was a very high surf running and the water was none too warm. Of course those inveterate bathers who would bathe in the arctic, had they the chance, were out in force, assuring their friends that the water was fine, notwithstanding their purple lips and chattering teeth.

At Forecaster Emery's office last night the experts said that the sudden change in the weather was due to the diametric pressure caused by a heavy storm off Halifax. At midnight Saturday the temperature was 74 degrees and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning had fallen to 65, remaining almost stationary throughout the day.

KEPT MARRIAGE SECRET.

Young Charles Nixon's Friends Do Not Yet Know the Bride's Name.

Although Charles Nixon, son of the Rev. George C. Nixon of the Tremont Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, was married to Miss Carrie Trovenzana several weeks ago, the friends of the couple did not know of the occurrence until yesterday, when the news leaked out accidentally. The groom's father performed the ceremony. When asked about it last night he replied:

"Yes, it is true they are married. I married them. I don't remember the date, nor the names of the bride's parents. Where are they living? In a Harlem apartment house."

Young Mrs. Nixon's father, it was learned, is a prominent contractor of the Bronx.

A BATTLE OVER A DOG.

Sanguinary Staten Island Affray in Which Two Men Are Stabbed.

James Norton, twenty-one years old, of 177 York Avenue, New Brighton, and John J. Darcy, forty-five years old, of Prospect Avenue, West New Brighton, S. I., were taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton last evening suffering from stab wounds. Norton is cut in the back, but not seriously, while Darcy is dangerously cut in the left groin.

Norton was riding a bicycle on York Avenue, near his home, last evening when a dog snapped at him, and he jumped off the bicycle and attacked the dog. The owner of the dog, A. C. Cappolita, ran out, and a quarrel ensued. Norton's father ran to aid his son, and in a few minutes several others were taking a hand in the affair. Darcy, who is an ex-policeman, and now an officer of the Court of Special Sessions, ran into the crowd to put a stop to the trouble, and reached Norton just as he was stabbed, and a moment later he also fell with a cut in the groin. Cappolita was arrested a few minutes later.

TWO HURT AT A NEWTOWN FIRE.

Man Jumped from Window and a Loose Nozzle Struck a Policeman.

Two men were hurt in a fire at Myrtle and Woodhaven Avenues, Newtown, Queens Borough, yesterday morning. The blaze started in the two-story frame building occupied as a grocery story by Christopher Arnes.

Gustave Adatha, fifty-four years old, who was asleep on the second floor, was awakened to find his room full of smoke. He leaped from a window. He was cut about the face, and also slightly burned by the flames, which were pouring from the window below that from which he leaped. Patrolman Murphy was hit by the nozzle of a line of hose, which got loose, and had one of his eyes badly cut and bruised. Adatha was removed to the Jamaica Hospital, and Murphy was treated by the police surgeon and went home.

The fire caused damage estimated at $2,000.

Thousands See Converts Immersed.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—It is said that 10,000 persons witnessed to-day the immersing of 35 converts to the Seventh Day Adventists in the Delaware River. Twenty women were among those baptised. The spectators lined the stream and watched the Rev. E. E. Frank attend to each of the converts, all of whom were robed in the usual gowns. It took nearly the entire afternoon for the task to be finished, as the minister was unassisted.

MAY SHOW UP ANOTHER MURDER.

Yonkers Detective Hints at Sensational Developments in the Duro Inquest.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 8.—While being questioned to-night, Detective Cooley let fall the hint that another murder would be cleared up by the arrests of the prisoners concerned in Duro's murder. He refused to go into details. When asked if it was the double murder at the golf club in Mount Vernon a week ago he was silent. He was also asked about the Torpey murder, at Tuckahoe, a short time ago. He said there would be time enough for explanations when the inquest was under way. There will be interesting and sensational developments at the inquest, it is thought.

Detective O'Hara, who went to Schenectady to look for Imhof, returned to-day on hearing that Frederick Imhof had surrendered. He says he ascertained that Imhof's record was bad, for he had been twice arrested and convicted of theft.

Yawnanluno, the young Italian who admits having done the actual shooting of John Francisco Luro last Monday night, has retained Thomas F. Curren of this city as his counsel. Imhof's mother has retained ex-City Judge Appell of Mount Vernon to look after her son's interests. The prisoners had a conference with their counsel to-day in the presence of Detective Cooley. Imhof also saw his mother, Capt. Woodruff being present. Imhof said but little to his mother, and she wept almost all the time he was present.

Imhof was taken from the City Prison to Mount Vernon last night by Detective Crough. What the purpose was or where they went the authorities refuse to tell. It is said, however, that Detective Sergeant Cooley met the pair in Mount Vernon.

PRODIGAL SON ARRESTED.

Charged with Larceny of Horses and Surreys of Liverymen.

Marion Lily, a well-dressed young man, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of three livery teams. The complainants were Frederick Pitney of 110 West Thirty-second Street, and James Brown of 208 West Seventeenth Street. They charged that Lily had hired a horse and surrey from three separate liverymen on three successive days, had driven like mad around the Tenderloin until the horse became exhausted, and had then taken the animal to another stable and left it, saying that he would return later when the horse was rested and pay for its board.

In each case the liverymen claim that they spent several days looking for their horses before they succeeded in locating them. When found at last the animals showed that they had been driven until they were wind-broken, and great welts had been raised on the hides where they had been lashed with the whip. Mr. Brown said that his horse would never be fit for livery service again. Neither complainant was disposed to press the charge of larceny, as they said it would take a great deal of time from their business, but they thought that something should be done to protect other liverymen.

Magistrate Flammer then advised that they make a complaint of cruelty to animals against him, and he was held in $300 bail for trial at Special Sessions on that charge. Policeman Mills of the West Twentieth Street Station, who made the arrest, said Lily's father was a man of means and lived at the Rowalton, 44 West Forty-fourth Street, but that the boy was incorrigible. Lily said that his father would do nothing to help him and that he had never known his mother. He said he had been employed by the Barber Asphalt Company until two weeks ago.

BOUGHT CHICKEN ON SUNDAY.

Martin Engels Employe, Accused of Selling It, Is Discharged.

Antonio Cigarelli, with a live chicken under his arm, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday as complainant against Isidore Wolowitz, a salesman for Martin Engel at the latter's stand in the Centre Market. The leader of the Tammany organization in the Eighth District appeared in defense of his employe, denouncing the arrest as an outrage and the attempt to apply the Sunday laws to the markets as vicious and unwarranted. He secured the discharge of the prisoner.

Cigarelli testified that he went into Centre Market yesterday morning, bought a chicken shortly before 8 o'clock, and showed the clucking speckled Hamburg hen to a policeman, demanding the arrest of Engel's man for violating the Sunday law. The policeman said that he did not see Wolowitz sell the hen, and Magistrate Deuel said that he could not hold the prisoner without corroboration of the Italian's story.

The hen clucked vigorously during the court proceedings.

BODIES IN A WELL.

Ghastly Discovery, Indicating Murder, Made in a Mexican Ranch.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 8.—Information reached here to-day of the discovery on a ranch near Monclova, Mexico, a short distance south of the Rio Grande border, of the dead bodies of fourteen Mexicans in an abandoned well. The bodies all bore marks of having been the victims of violence. The authorities are making an investigation. The discovery was brought about by the murder of a servant a few days ago by Rafael Pozando, the owner of the ranch. The body of this servant was found in the well along with the other murdered men. All of the victims were employes of the ranch at the time of their mysterious disappearance.

ROBBED ON STREET CAR.

Man Chased the Two Passengers He Suspected—One Arrested.

John T. Hughes, a lumber dealer of 320 West Nineteenth Street, boarded a Twenty-third Street crosstown car yesterday evening at the East River ferry. The car was rather crowded, and he said that he noticed several times that two men stood very close to him, even closer than was really necessary. At Eighth Avenue he alighted from the car and found that $24 had been taken from his pocket. He started back to catch the car, when he saw the two men jump off and run down the street.

He cried "stop thief," and a number of the passengers alighted and joined in the chase. Policeman Weeks of the West Twentieth Street Station captured one of the men, but the other managed to escape. The prisoner gave his name as John Sterling of 223 East Twenty-fifth Street. He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

RUNAWAY BOY MAY BE HERE.

He Is the Son of Col. Frank Roberts of Biddeford, Me.

J. Henry Small, manager of the Washington Life Insurance Company, who lives at 1,320 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, reported to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station last night that he had received a message from Col. Frank Roberts of Biddeford, Me., stating that the latter's son, Frank, sixteen years old, had run away from his home in Maine several months ago, and was in this city. The runaway boy is 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 115 pounds, and has blue eyes, a light complexion, and light hair.

Col. Roberts, who is the proprietor of The Biddeford Standard, one of the leading papers of Maine, was a United States Consul in Canada during Cleveland's first Administration, and to Nogales, Mexico, during his second term. President McKinley appointed him Consul to Cape Town, South Africa, which post he had held for several years.

Sentenced to Hang on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 8.—In granting Hollie Strutton, the Lawrenceburg murderer, a respite for thirty days, Gov. Beckham set the date of his execution on Sunday. Strutton murdered J. N. Searcy, a wealthy Anderson County distiller, and was to have been hanged at Lawrenceburg on Aug. 16, when the Governor granted him a thirty days' respite, placing the date of execution next Sunday. It is stated that a mistake was made and that the time will be extended to next Friday week, when the hanging will take place. The gallows is in position. It is the one made famous by fourteen hangings dating back twenty years.

CAMMEYER

For years our store has been known as the greatest shoe store in the world. We will always maintain this pre-eminence. We will also be known as

Cammeyer's Great Specialty Store,

where we will always keep only the best Men's, Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants' Hosiery and Underwear and Men's Haberdashery, as well as the best Shoes.

Extensive alterations have been made during the Summer months, and we have stocked these new departments with the best goods.

SPECIAL HITS!

GRAND OPENING OF OUR NEW DEPARTMENTS.

Men's Furnishings.

Large assortment of Men's early Fall fine Silk Neckwear, newest designs and colorings, in imperials, puffs, four-in-hands, Ascots, Tecks, strings, ties, &c..... .50 AND 1.00

The latest and newest colorings and patterns in Men's colored stiff bosom Shirts, with or without cuffs attached, also Fall weights in Negligee Oxfords..... 1.00 AND 1.50

Complete assortment in Men's Walking, Driving and Dress Gloves, light and heavy weights, in the newest colorings and stitchings..... 1.00, 1.25 AND 1.50

Hosiery Department.

Special lot of Women's Pure Silk Thread Hose, with handsome hand embroidered fronts; regular 2.75 grades . . . 1.95

Women's plain colors of tans, reds, Yale blue, navy blue, pink, light blue and black pure silk thread Hose, with double spliced heels, toes and soles; regular 2.00 grades 1.25

Special lot of Women's fancy Lisle Thread Hose, in a great variety of colorings and designs; regular .75 to 1.25 grades. .50

We also have complete lines of Women's and Children's fall weight Swiss Ribbed Underwear, in heavy cottons, light and heavy wools, silk and silk and wool, in vests, tights, combination suits, &c., &c.

Muslin Underwear Department.

Special value in women's Point-de-Paris Lace and Embroidered Trimmed Cambric Gowns, made with lace, fine tucks and hemstitching, and lace and embroidery insertions, in a regular 1.75 grade, round and square effects. To introduce our new department . 1.25

Women's Empire Gowns in fine cambric, revers of fine tucks, hemstitching embroidery and lace; also V shape Nainsook Gowns, trimmed with Point-de-Paris lace and silk ribbon bows. Regular 2.50 grade 1.50

Women's fine Cambric Skirts, with deep lawn ruffle made with fine hemstitchings and tucks 1.00

Women's Glove Department.

Special value in women's fine real Kid Gloves, with novelty combination embroidered backs, in tans, modes, grays, white, &c.; imported and made specially to retail at 2.00. To introduce our Glove Department 1.50

Women's imported real Kid Gloves, with handsome silk and tinsel embroidered backs and cuffs, the latest European novelty, in the leading coloring for fall 2.75

Very special values in dress and walking Gloves, light and heavy weights, in the leading fall shades of browns, tans, grays, modes, &c. 1.00

Children's Caps.

Exceptional Special Lot of Children's Very Fine Fall Sample Caps.

The newest and up-to-date colorings and designs in fine grades of Faille Bengaline and Ottoman Silks and Silk Velvets. These goods were made specially for us, and no two alike, and are exceptional values at 5.00 and 6.00.

To introduce our new Infants' Department your choice 2.50

In all lines the public will—and possibly has—found out that many, very many, things are made simply to sell—not to give wear and satisfaction, but simply to get your money out of your pocket into theirs! Some tradespeople think this smart—and some manufacturers think so, too. *We Don't.* We don't want to buy anything that does not give satisfaction, and such goods are the only kind we offer for sale, and not only so, but we offer these best goods at the lowest prices. Examination and comparison will prove this to be so—especially if our goods are bought and tried will this prove to be true.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Corner 20th St.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

Crowds in Panic and Water Pressure So Low that Firemen Are Handicapped Ten Minutes.

A great crowd of people in the Coney Island Bowery and thereabout were thrown into a panic yesterday afternoon on seeing the Oriole Bathing Pavilion go up in smoke. As the flames spread to adjoining buildings, the crowd fled in a mad rush to get out or danger.

Several minutes elapsed before an alarm was turned in, but finally Policeman Joseph Kane arrived and signaled the two seaside fire companies. Acting Chief Roberts was soon on the scene, but was handicapped for more than ten minutes, owing to the lack of water, the supply being less than seven pounds' pressure. The fire quickly spread, and at one time threatened to sweep the block.

A second alarm was sent in, calling the companies from Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend. A telephone message to the water station to increase the pressure was answered, the full force being sent to the west end of the island. With plenty of water at hand, the firemen, aided by business men who had formed a bucket brigade, soon had the blaze under control.

The fire broke out in the laundry of the bathing pavilion in some bathing suits that were hanging near the range. The building, owned by Arkenau Brothers, was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Other places injured are the Pickwick Hotel, owned by George C. T. Tilyou, $700; the shooting gallery of James McCullagh, $300; several one-story frame buildings, used for candy making, and stands of various kinds, all owned by Tilyou and leased to Samuel Wisbaum, about $500. There was no insurance on any of the property.

It was within a stone's throw of the site of this fire that the big conflagration of May 26, 1889, started, finally wiping out half the Bowery district.

TOO FEW TEACHERS IN QUEENS.

Long Island City High School Only Half Supplied.

Two new schools—one in Whitestone and the other in Astoria—will be opened for the first time to-day, when the school year in the Borough of Queens begins. There will be several thousand children barred from school accommodations in the borough, owing to the Board of Education lacking funds to pay the necessary teachers. There are enough school buildings in the Borough, but a lack of teachers.

The most serious state of affairs will develop at the high school in Long Island City, where nearly twice as many children will report for study as there are teachers to accommodate. These scholars graduated last June from the various grammar schools which are tributary to the high school. It is expected that the difficulty will be partly overcome by the establishment of a full set of half-day sessions, the morning session to begin at 8:30 o'clock and continuing until 12:30, with the second section of each class beginning at 1 and continuing until 4 o'clock.

Alleged Gamblers Discharged.

James Head of 47 West Forty-second Street, George Delaney of the Putnam House, and Charles Brown of 165 East Forty-ninth Street, who were arrested last Saturday night in a raid on an alleged gambling house at 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, were arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Head was charged with keeping a gambling house and the two other men had been locked up as disorderly persons. No complainant put in an appearance, and Magistrate Flammer said that the mere possession of the gambling paraphernalia, which had been captured in the place was not sufficient evidence on which to hold them, and they were discharged.

Died from Effects of Stray Bullet.

Edward Tike, twenty-seven years old, who, with his brother Henry, was shot a week ago yesterday while standing on the corner of Commerce and Columbia Streets watching several Italians fighting, died in the Long Island College Hospital last night as the result of his wound. His brother died on the night of the shooting. The brothers, who lived at 663 Henry Street, did not know who their assailant was. Frank Lonzo, an Italian who was engaged in the fight the Tikes were watching, is in the Raymond Street Jail charged with the shooting.

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT SINKS.

Struck a Rock in the Delaware—Three Hundred Passengers Taken Off in Boats.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 8.—The steamboat Twilight, which runs between this city and Philadelphia, struck a rock near Perriwig Bar in the Delaware River tonight and sank. The blow punched a hole in the steamboat's bottom, and she began to fill at once, and sank until the water was even with her second deck. She now rests on even keel, with the water flowing over the deck.

There were about 300 passengers on board, and considerable excitement occurred. The steamer's own boats and others that put off from the shore were able to take every one ashore in safety.

The Twilight is the steamer which was close by the City of Trenton when she blew up at Philadelphia a few days ago. It is said the accident to-night was due to the high wind causing the boat to make more leeway than was calculated for. As a result she got out of the channel and went upon the rock.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Found Dying in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, She Refuses to Tell Her Name.

A well-dressed woman was found lying in the rose garden, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, by a policeman at about 8 o'clock last night. She had taken carbolic acid. As quickly as possible she was carried to Seney Hospital, where the efforts to revive her proved successful. She was pressed to tell her name, and to explain why she had tried to kill herself, but steadfastly refused to give any information.

The woman's appearance indicated that she was about twenty-five years old. She was dressed in a black cloth skirt of good quality, and a waist made of silk of a light changeable color. The hat was of black straw, the trimmings on it being black flowers and feathers. The marks on the underclothing had been cut away, the woman evidently fearing that through them her identity would be revealed. She will probably recover.

Woman Killed by a Train.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—At Dunmore to-day an Erie and Wyoming train ran down Mrs. H. M. Chaplin and ten-year-old Helen Magnus, who were walking on the railroad track. Mrs. Chaplin was killed, and the girl so badly injured that it is thought she cannot recover.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair and cool, fresh northerly winds.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was fair, except in Washington, and light frosts occurred yesterday morning in Southern Idaho and Northern and Western Nevada. The high area in the north will dominate temperature conditions to the north and east for the next few days, and comparatively cool weather may therefore be expected. In the upper lake region and the Northwest the temperatures will rise slowly. No precipitation of consequence is indicated during the next two days. On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh northwest to north, on the South Atlantic Coast they will be variable, on the Gulf Coast light and mostly easterly, and on the great lakes light to fresh north to northeast.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	71	73	76
6 A. M.	69	71	74
9 A. M.	73	67	74
12 M.	77	75	73
4 P. M.	77	74	73
6 P. M.	75	72	72
9 P. M.	72	70	69
12 P. M.	72	68	63

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

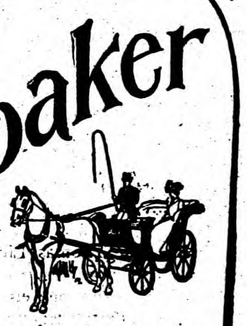
Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	71¾
Weather Bureau	71¼
Corresponding date 1900	73
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The thermometer registered 69 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 at 4 P. M. and the minimum 65 at 2:30 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Horses, Carriages, &c. | Horses, Carriages, &c.

The name on the Vehicle— Studebaker



It's a nameplate with a meaning because we have worked 49 years to make it significant. It signifies style, strength, comfort, thorough workmanship and the highest grade materials. We are making a remarkable showing just now of new vehicles. No vehicle owner should miss it.

PONY TRAPS.

You can find all kinds and all sizes on our floors. We suppose the Pony Governess Cart as shown herewith is as popular as any one style of Pony Trap. Perhaps that is because it is so perfectly safe for the little ones—they can't possibly fall out of it. We have them for small and large ponies. Among other styles of Pony Traps you can see on our floors are Pony Runabouts, Pony Phætons, Pony Surreys, and many styles of Pony Two Wheelers.

STUDEBAKER, Broadway corner Prince St., NEW YORK.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:20 P. M.—145 West Fifty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

1:35 P. M.—77 East Third Street; Jacob Lang; damage, $300.

2 P. M.—South and Rutgers Streets; owner unknown; damage, $200.

5:45 P. M.—545 East Fifty-fifth Street; Edward Bridge; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—65 Market Street; Yetta Fidlebaum; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 8.—Fire last night destroyed the buildings at 1,825 and 1,837 Market Street, with their contents. They were occupied by the Humphrey-Jones Mercantile Company and the Sauer Manufacturing Company. Loss, $100,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Frank B. Kellogg, St. Paul, and Capt. F. B. McKenna, United States Army.

GRAND—J. C. Sanford, United States Army, and Major Thomas N. Wood, United States Marines.

GILSEY—John M. Egan, President of the Ocean Steamship Line, Savannah.

MANHATTAN—F. S. Bryant, Newport News; Capt. Kenneth Campbell, London; Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy; J. B. Castle, Honolulu, and Ricardo d'Acosta, Paris.

$20.00 WATCHES $9.

JUST 16 TO BE SOLD at this price. Gents' 14 karat gold stiffened, very fine American movements, made by the "WALTHAM WATCH CO."; regular price $20.00; this lot of 16 (brand-new samples) for $9 each. "Warranted 20 years." Several ladies' sizes same price. Gents' solid 14 karat gold Waltham Watch, cost $75.00, for $35 cash; also a ladies' "Waltham" solid 14 karat gold Watch for $15 cash; cost $38.00 last fall. Several other watch bargains this week. A big steel-white Diamond Ring for $90; cost $175.00. Ladies' Diamond Engagement Ring, $50; cost $95.00. Diamond Stud, $8; cost $15.00. Several other Diamond bargains this week. KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.) Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., "Saturdays included."

Watches and Jewelry Repaired. LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

The Glass You Buy

for the Yacht Races will be of frequent use, of permanent value—especially if it's a 9-power Goerz at $54. Ask us also about moonlight photography.

HAHN J. W. & Geo. H. Hahn, 26 East 23d St.

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J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE PULPIT AND THE LAW.

It is not surprising that the Presiding Elder who spoke yesterday in the church usually attended by the President when in Washington should have said that "the affair of 4 o'clock Friday has almost converted me [him] into an advocate of lynch law." That was an expression, not of an opinion, much less of a deliberate conclusion, but of feeling, which in that place, and from one associated with the President in church relations, was hardly unnatural. But it cannot be said to have been wise, and it would not be easy to find any justification for it in the teachings of the Founder of the religion of which Dr. NAYLOR is a minister.

Had the wretched assassin been killed on the spot, condemnation of the act would have been extremely rare. But that in that vast multitude, with the smoking pistol in his hand, he was simply overpowered, arrested, imprisoned, and turned over to the appointed agencies of the law to be dealt with according to the law, and not according to the furious impulse of an angry crowd, is a fact that can be dwelt upon with a sober and reasonable satisfaction by those who realize what is the function of the law. Summary vengeance would have violated the law. It would have been of no use to the victim of the attempted crime. Possibly it might have made this particular form of crime less likely to recur. That is an obscure question which it is difficult to decide accurately when we recall how mysterious and beyond the range of all ordinary analogy the motives for such a crime are. What we may be sure of is that it is always the lawless who would be most encouraged and stimulated by the violation of law. The general order of the community, the life and safety of the great mass of human beings for whose protection the law exists, must suffer whenever the integrity and authority of the law are impaired. The injury is the greater when the impairment is at the hands of the avowed friends of order. On the whole, while the question of changes in the law to meet such atrocious crimes as assassination of men in high places is an open one, and should be very carefully considered, it seems to us clearly wise that those who have influence in the land, and especially the teachers of the Christian religion, should not cast that influence against the inviolability of the law.

THE GERMAN TARIFF'S EFFECT.

Mr. JACOB SCHOENHOF has in the current number of The Forum a most interesting statement of the effect of the German tariff now before the Reichsrath, based on a careful statistical analysis of the trade and industry of Germany.

Mr. SCHOENHOF dismisses the theory that our own industrial exports will be seriously affected. All the imports of manufactured goods from the United States, omitting raw copper and petroleum, which are so classified, but quite incorrectly, were for the year 1900 only 60,000,000 marks, or less than $15,000,000. Three years previously, before the present boom set in, they were scarcely one-half that sum. Mr. SCHOENHOF thinks that without any change of tariff our exports would be bound to shrink in the near future.

The heavy advance in the duties on food will have a very different result, especially for the German consumers. Germany imported in 1900 some 550,000,000 marks' worth of grain and about 40,000,000 marks of meat. The home product of grain, deducting exports, was 27,300,000 metric tons. This Mr. SCHOENHOF estimates will be increased in price to the consumer by the full amount of the proposed duty, 55 marks per ton, or 1,501,500,000 marks per year. This, in round numbers, is equivalent to $360,000,000 a year, or a round million of dollars a day. He calculates that at least $300,000,000 of this is a bonus to the "agriculturist." The burden of the increased price of meats caused by the duties Mr. SCHOENHOF estimates at 500,000,000 marks, or $120,000,000 a year. Adding this to the burden of the taxes on grain, we have the sum of $480,000,000 annually as the cost of the protective tariff on food for the German people.

The number who can obtain any advantage from this increase of the price of grain is very small. Mr. SCHOENHOF, by an ingenious and careful analysis of the holdings of farm land, shows that of the total, 5,558,317, not more than 307,000 produce grain in exportable quantities, or barely more than 5 per cent. But of these holdings 25,000 produce fully one-half of the product of the whole. The ratio of the chief beneficiaries of these taxes to the total population is too insignificant for calculation.

The effect on the foreign trade cannot be clearly foreseen, but it is plain that Germany, not producing the food that its people need, the imports of food stuffs cannot be greatly cut down. The increase in the cost of food must add to the general cost of production of manufactured goods and tend to restrict the industry of the country. It will also diminish the purchasing power of the people, and lower the general level of well-being. The whole policy is a wretched one, worthy of the mediaeval times, and is, indeed, largely to be traced to the survival of the mediaeval spirit in the Prussian agricultural class, especially the large land owners to whom the great mass of the heavy tax is paid. Of course, it is not for us to throw stones at Germany from the windows of our own glass house; we have been guilty of the same folly in a different direction. We have taxed our farmers to build up artificial profits for manufacturers. But the cost has not been so great for many reasons. The chief is that we were not nearly so dependent on our imports of manufactures and raw materials as Germany is on her imports of food. Another is that we have enjoyed a far wider range of natural resources, and have had a constantly increasing population to develop them, drawn in large part from the best elements of the German people. Above all, within our vast area and among all portions of our energetic and ingenious population, there has everywhere obtained from the first absolute free trade. It is from the almost incalculable variety of unfettered exchange thus fostered that the wealth and commerce and industry of the land have sprung. The barriers we have erected against foreign trade have only recently become of relative importance. We are now getting ready to level them, at the moment when Germany is preparing to fasten on every food consumer a heavy and utterly needless burden.

MR. SEXTON'S TUNNEL ORDER.

Engineering News has something to say on the subject of Mr. SEXTON'S order to the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad relative to the reconstruction of the Park Avenue tunnel which that exuberant official would do well to ponder seriously. It is that in railroad construction columns and girders are as much as possible avoided in positions where they have serious loads to sustain and can be reached by derailed cars. The longitudinal brick walls of the tunnel have a very heavy weight to sustain—the street, in fact. "Suppose," says Engineering News, "a derailment occurs in the tunnel, something that is possible at any time. A derailed car or engine might easily swerve to one side, knock down a row of columns, and bring the roof of the tunnel and the street above crashing down upon the train. Engineers familiar with railway service are very careful how they place the columns which support important structures where they can be reached by derailed cars." Mr. SEXTON is not an engineer, nor is he familiar with railway service. Such an accident as the journal from which we have quoted describes would not be a pleasant outcome of the effort to correct the disagreeable features of the tunnel transit. Park Avenue is fairly heavy, and to precipitate it on the top of a train would be even more serious than partial asphyxiation in an unbreathable atmosphere.

On one point we beg to challenge the authority of Engineering News for a statement on this subject which is of some importance. It says: "The Board of Health has officially ordered the railway company to do" so and so. Has it? Nothing in Mr. SEXTON'S letter to President NEWMAN, referred to in this statement, says anything about the Board or Health or quotes any action taken by it as authority for the changes he is required to make. We do not like to be hypercritical in such matters, but we believe that the President of the Health Department under the present law has no right to declare anything a nuisance, or to order it abated, or to prescribe the manner in which such abatement shall be effected. If Mr. SEXTON was simply carrying out the resolution of the Board of Health in the instructions he gave Mr. NEWMAN and in the threat with which he emphasized them he was guilty of astonishing discourtesy to his official associates in ignoring them so completely and assuming to act wholly on his own responsibility. With our present information, we do not believe that the Board of Health has issued any order in the matter of the tunnel or that Mr. SEXTON'S effort to efface the impression that Dr. COSBY, the Medical Commissioner, had something like executive authority, was anything more than "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

AMERICAN SHIPYARDS AND THEIR OUTPUT.

Dr. ERNST HALLE, who, as Special Commissioner of the German Imperial Admiralty, has just completed a careful inspection of the shipyards of Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, and the United States, has made a report in which he says of the facilities existing in this country for ship construction:

> The shipworks of the United States are incomparably equipped for thorough, rapid, economical production, due primarily to the splendid transportation arrangements in the yard areas and the employment of the most improved type of crane and of pneumatic tools. With the enormous expansion of the industry at every important lake and ocean point the time is not far distant when America will join Germany in occupying, in relation to the world's vessel supply, the position of supremacy so long held by England.

To appreciate the nature and dimensions of the compliment which it was obviously Dr. HALLE'S intention to pay the shipbuilders of this country in admitting that some day in the "not far distant" future we may hope to line up with Germany in a competition for maritime supremacy, with Great Britain a poor third, it is of interest to make some comparisons. The German shipyards are reported busy at the present time, and are doing a very good quality of work. The shipping requirements of Germany, however, are materially in excess of her shipbuilding facilities, and a considerable tonnage is annually built abroad for German account. In 1900 the additions to the German fleet consisted of 447 ships, of 382,070 gross tons, of which 24 ships of 99,650 tons were built in British, and 38 ships, of 9,642 tons, were built in Dutch yards. This would give the number of ships built in Germany in 1900 as 385, with an aggregate tonnage of 272,778 gross tons.

Meanwhile, however, Great Britain is not showing as great a falling off as she should to maintain the hypothesis of a general industrial collapse. During the seven months ended with July of the present year, British builders launched 154 vessels, of 522,055 gross tons, as compared with 151 vessels, of 403,229 gross tons, for the corresponding seven months of 1900; 174 vessels, of 476,057 gross tons, for the same months of 1899, and 189 vessels, of 422,898 gross tons, for the same months of 1898. Measured by the tonnage standard, this showing is not discouraging. It would seem to indicate that England may still hope to hold second place, notwithstanding Germany's optimism in the forecast of its own future as a maritime power.

But where does the United States stand in this comparison, and what have we to show for the splendid equipment of our shipyards? The yards of this country which are equipped to build steel vessels are without exception full of work, and with orders for at least twelve months ahead. The number of vessels built in this country during the year ended June 30, 1901, was 1,173, of 401,285 tons, as compared with 1,058 for the preceding fiscal year. The distribution was as follows: Atlantic and Gulf Coast, 735 vessels, of 190,948 tons; the lakes, 105 vessels, of 153,138 tons; Pacific Coast, 151 vessels, of 46,105 tons, and on our Western rivers, 182 vessels, of 11,094 tons. From these figures, the amiable Dr. HALLE would appear to be suffering from an optical trouble which is not unusual among our German friends—a somewhat distorted sense of proportion.

It may interest both German and English readers to know that we are doing a little something in building warships which, for a young country, so far from Germany, is really quite creditable. On this subject the current "Blue Book of American Shipping" says, incidentally:

> In naval circles the year (1900-1901) is distinguished by the fact that the largest order for new vessels of war ever awarded by the Government was given to the shipbuilders. Contracts were awarded for fourteen warships, (five battleships, six armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers,) aggregating 187,354 tons in displacement, 297,120 in horse power, and costing, exclusive of armor and armament, $49,944,000. Altogether sixty-one warships are now building for the United States Navy, representing a total displacement of 289,183 tons, 567,620 horse power, and costing, for hulls and machinery only, $80,954,116. In addition, the last naval act authorized the construction of two battleships and two armored cruisers. The plans for these will be submitted to Congress at its next session by the Naval Board of Construction.

We appreciate the international compliment conveyed in Dr. HALLE'S report, and will probably not be misunderstood if we say that so far as we can see, this country will not have to go very far nor get out of breath in doing so, to range itself alongside of Germany in the matter of maritime importance.

A NEW PATRON OF ART.

American sculptors will hail the suggestion of Mr. LAWSON that the metal of Independence shall be used for statues which they shall design. This is recognition indeed. When the people who race yachts and like to experience just the comfortable suggestion of the rolling billow as they lunch amid the optical delusions of the New York Yacht Club's building have their attention turned to the fine arts, anything is possible. The next thing we know, the patrons of the Horse Show will discover that there is such a thing as American art and the people who lavish thousands on servants, automobiles, and flashy French pictures will find it necessary, in order to keep pace with the fashion, to drop a few hundreds into the pockets of native artists.

There is a wide range of subjects before Mr. LAWSON. A group of British yachtsmen, clad in the picturesque garb of amateur sailors in the fifties, on the watch for the yacht that came nearest to beating the America, might be one statue; and a British King arrayed in the full uniform of a General of Horse Marines intrepidly surveying the Shamrock from her own deck as she performs the entirely novel and up-to-date evolution in nautics called "buckling the mast," might be another. A good deal of history and dramatic vigor would be needed to give such serious groups as these the proper force. In lighter vein, but very difficult, owing to the necessity of modeling features and figures in attitudes of exasperation, would be a bas-relief showing a knot of tarry millionaires reading "LAWSON'S Letter." An excellent subject for a centrepiece to be presented eventually to the New York Yacht Club as a decoration for the dining table would be a trio of yachts under full sail, with Independence leading by a baby jib, LAWSON dancing a sailor's hornpipe abaft the binnacle, and the sarcastic legend on the plinth, Ne Sutor Ultra Crepidam, underlined by the translation: "No suitor so little in it." Figurines representing Mr. LAWSON as a pirate, with bowie knife in teeth and a fierce expression on the rest of his features, would have a large sale in Boston if explained by the title, "Who Said Cad?"

The sequel to this public-spirited move in favor of American art by Mr. LAWSON will be not less interesting. Sports that they are, the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club cannot fail to take up the challenge and open competitions for designs in rebuttal. If they will permit suggestions, a good idea would be to order a mural painting for the clubhouse, if the architect has forgotten to make some wall entirely unavailable for a picture, and decree a competition for a yachting scene entitled "A Rank Outsider." Of course, each painter would have his own way of casting his competition. Independence might be shown on the border, hull down, bound for Boston; or a more symbolical design might be preferred, showing the wondrous façade of the clubhouse, with a historic group proudly waving off the steps an Intrusive Bounder. A sentiment picture would be very popular under the title "Which Shall She Be?" with Columbia and Constitution symbolized as two Summer girls, nervously awaiting the decision of a Lone Fisherman. Or, if the Yacht Club prefers statuary, a portrait statuette of Mr. LAWSON might well be added to the trophies of the club, chryselephantine, with feet of lead, purse of gold, ivory brow, and cheek of brass.

Conducted on these lines, the efforts of Mr. LAWSON and the New York Yacht Club to encourage native art cannot fail of stimulating effect. It will enliven artistic circles and certainly add to the gayety of two nations.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—No little commotion has been caused in London by the fact that there are a few negroes among the American delegates to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, and that some of the white delegates have manifested a decided reluctance for overclose association with their dusky brethren. This has vastly shocked certain amiable and pious Londoners, and many of them have expressed stern vehement disapproval of those who draw in the British capital lines which its own residents regard as unrighteous as well as unnecessary. A shrewd correspondent of The London Standard comes to the defense of the Americans and their prejudices, and says that though the Londoners do accord to men not white an approach to social equality, this is because the men are far too few in number to create anything like a race or color problem. He reminds the critics of the Americans that in the East the Briton loses entirely his boasted superiority to racial distinctions and draws them quite as firmly as we do. "In India," he says, "there is, of course, a certain amount of superficial intercourse between English and native, but the dividing lines are deeply cut on both sides. With less excuse the Anglo-Indian keeps the Eurasian at a distance also, just as the American holds aloof from mulatto and quadroon. The recollection of these details in our island supremacy ought to restrain our condemnation of American shortcomings. The American, with experience, decides that it is better to maintain certain conventional lines of racial separation. The hotel difficulty is only a detail of a larger question which the Englishman at home has not experience to settle. And as regards the hotel question, I fancy that the American with money in his pocket has a method of getting his own way in such matters, and the British hotel keeper is not going to stand on a moral pedestal of race equality while the stream of dollars is flowing by on the other side. If we think," he concludes, "the Caucasian type of man the best which the planet has yet seen, I think we shall have some sympathy with efforts to maintain its race purity—even when these run on somewhat crude, conventional lines." That is to put the case cynically, but the facts are unquestionable. And it may be said, too, that the American, and especially the Southerner, shows an affection for the negro—who keeps in what is called "his place"—that the Englishman never shows for the dark races.

—There is a sort of consolation at this time in the thought that not one in 10,000, perhaps not in 100,000, American citizens can pronounce the name of the man who shot President MCKINLEY, and but few more can even spell it ten minutes after seeing it in print. This illustrates the man's utter separation from everything that is American, and helps us to look at his crime as one for which we are little more responsible than we would have been if the President had been struck down by an aerolite. The idea is fanciful, perhaps, but it does in a measure decrease the element of humiliation in the Nation's sorrow. There is nothing to show that this "CZOLGOSZ" knows any more about us than we know about him, no reason for thinking that his deed was inspired by resentment of wrongs suffered here. The first impulse has been to call the assassin a madman, but that was rather for the sake of putting a gulf between himself and us than because we really believed him to be insane. Of insanity, indeed, he has presented no evidence. The Poles, despite the congregated sibilants in his name, indignantly repudiate him, and only in Paterson do men exist who are willing openly to admit some sort of relationship and sympathy with him and his crime. Paterson is a strange place, with its Americanism warranted, only by the geographers. It is not so much the things said and done there that excite the horror and the amazement of the rest of the country as it is the fact that those things can be said and done there with impunity more or less nearly complete. A few expressions of satisfaction with the atrocity of last Friday have been heard elsewhere, but always with instant and effectual anger. In Paterson alone has mockery of the National grief been allowed to go on for hours, unrestrained and apparently uncriticised. And yet Paterson can be violent when it chooses, it can indulge in riots and inflict summary vengeance. It selects the occasions for these displays, however, and, having expended much energy on the beating of men and women who prefer work to idleness, it has none left to use when Anarchists exult over the crime of a "Czolgosz."

—A friend who has noticed our affection for dog stories sends us one all the way from Iron Mountain, Michigan. It seems that while one Capt. BARCLAY was driving into that city from the country with his daughter the other day the contents of the Captain's pipe carelessly dropped into the bottom of the buggy, set fire to assorted freight there accumulated, and produced a little conflagration which for a time threatened to bring the ride to a more tragical termination than—Iron Mountain, which is quite tragical enough to those not accustomed to it. However, the fire was put out before serious damage was done to anything except an umbrella. The excitement over, the Captain threw away the remnants of the umbrella and drove on. Soon after, the Captain missed his dog, and for five hours nothing was seen of the animal. Then, as his master was driving home, the dog appeared out of the woods just where the umbrella had been thrown only to run back among the trees, barking loudly. Calling was of no avail, and on investigation it was discovered that the dog had posted himself close beside the abandoned utensil. As he refused to leave, his master secured a rope and pulled him away with that, but as soon as he was freed back he went to his post. It was found necessary to take the burned umbrella home to get the dog away. There, unfortunately, the story ends, and we are at a loss to know what it teaches—certainly not the remarkable intelligence of the dog, since it is not stated that the wrecked umbrella was of any value, or that it had ever earned the special devotion shown in its behalf. Presumably the dog knew what he was about, but his action was incomprehensible and therefore more irritating than interesting.

A WORD FOR PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter addressed to you and published in your columns on Tuesday is very suggestive, and I am glad to read it. I would like the privilege of saying a few words, not as an answer, but as a plain, simple statement. All Protestant denominations are put without the pale of the Church by the following reasoning: We must hear the Church, but if, listening to the Protestant Church, we should hear nothing but discord and contradiction and bewilderment from the component parts, we must conclude that it is not the Church.

Any one who examines can but say that there are contradictory utterances, but each component part does not tell a man there is no salvation outside of its own sphere of influence. To them salvation is found in and through Jesus Christ. If they have had one statement which they have had to contradict, it is the one which came from the Roman Church and was the product of St. Augustine's mind. It has taken us a great many centuries to unfetter ourselves in this one particular. It seems to me, though; no more different for one branch of Protestantism to preach a limited atonement and another the universal than for the Roman Church to affirm Augustinianism in its fullness in one century, and then, at the Council of Orange, in 529, to turn to moderate Augustinianism. It is the same thing, yet we are looked upon as being unsafe and contradictory.

The Protestant Church stands firmly upon the faith once delivered to the saints, but in the words of one who saw centuries in advance, it is willing in "all opinions which do not strike at the root of Christianity to think and let think." There naturally arises differences of opinion, and it is by this that we come to the truth. Because of this, such men as Archbishop Ryan, who mentioned it the other day, think they see disintegration and decay. The reverse is true; it is life. There is no lack of authority in the Protestant Churches to come squarely at it, perhaps there is too much. No Church speaks with authority more than another. One may institute a penance, which is cumulative to compel obedience, but the authority only extends to those who will hear. When the Roman Church promulgated the dogma of infallibility it did not speak with authority to Döllinger and his Old Catholic party. This man and his followers simply left the Church. In him it lost a bright light. Of course, it speaks with authority to the man who is willing to let it be his conscience and think for him.

The Roman Church promptly disclaims all connection with any party which dissents and excommunicates it. It thereby keeps its faith intact, but the parties exist just the same. It cannot make the Protestant Church responsible for organizations which exist outside of its great bodies, if it fails to make its own self responsible for the Lutheran Church and all the bodies of the Reformation period.

The opinion is held by some that Protestants cannot tell just what they believe, that their theologians are hesitating and often bewildered writers and their faith mere conjecture. Our theologians are men who think hard, but not deeply. The correspondent says that the Roman Church teaches "absolute truths, to be accepted absolutely on her divine and apostolic commission." She does, but let us see what this means. Briefly this:

Those who follow it believe a mixture of truth and error to be truth. Whensoever any doctrine is contained in the divine tradition of the Church, all difficulties from human history are excluded." (Vatican Council and its definitions, 1871.) Pope Honorius declared himself on the side of monotheletism. This made it the belief of the Church, if the Pope speaks "absolute truth," because it pertains to faith. Years after the Council of Constantinople declared his teachings false, and in the most solemn way he was condemned for heresy "and his dogmatic writings committed to the flames." Who knows but what the "absolute truth" of to-day will be committed to the flames to-morrow?

Our Protestant faith has stood a long time, and the essentials of it we get from the Bible, the Word of God. If some in our own communion differ in the interpretation of the Bible we cannot stop their mouths no more than the Roman Church could silence St. George Mivart. Leo XIII. is a wise and holy man, but he must have successors, not worthy of him, who may not be free from some grievous blunder as the light of years faces searchingly upon their opinions. "Absolute truth" claimed by one party at the expense of another is a dangerous thing.

There is another notion prevalent. It is that the Roman Church doctrine is and always has been full fledged, while the Protestant always has been and shall be merely tentative. That is, the one's teachings could always be explicitly discerned, while the other's could not. Try this upon a notable instance. Duns Scotus and Thomas Aquinas stood squarely opposed to each other for years, in their teachings. One held one thing and the other the opposite. The Roman Church accepts parts of the teachings of both and rejects other parts, at the present. There is not room for quotations here, but these two men differed in Papal absolutism, in the dogma of immaculate conception, and on the sacraments. Councils settled these questions, of course, but surely there was a period, and a long one, too, of bewilderment.

Surely the highest ends are not attained by characterizing any one as being guilty of the things from which we cannot clear ourselves. Christianity prevails and shall prevail mightily. I believe there will go out from this country the power which shall evangelize the world. Some of us, perhaps, may be wise and not even call ourselves the American Church. That would restrict us. We must be the world Church, and I believe before long there is coming to Protestantism, from America, a wider domain than that now suggested by Roman Catholics.

Catholic and Protestant alike must unite in forming the world Church and be a foreign Church nowhere. It is felt that the first body of men, whether by the right of Apostolic succession or not, which shall, by living and teaching, imbue the race with the clear spirit of Jesus, will be beloved of men. Men will cleave unto them, everywhere, and they will listen to them, for they will speak with authority as Jesus did, because they do the will of the Father.

WILLIAM E. FATHERLEY,
Methodist Episcopal Church.
Hollis, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1901.

FOR RELIGIOUS CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in THE TIMES a very interesting communication eulogistic of the Roman Catholic Church, and its sweet innocency could not but provoke a smile. It does not contain a word which any Catholic could not subscribe to, but does it really and truly represent the Holy Roman Church of to-day? It certainly does not appear to. Any one now standing aloof therefrom and desiring to enter therein must accept it, if at all, with all its traffic in masses and relics, its worship of the Blessed Virgin, which seldom can be distinguished from the worship due only to God; its alleged miracles, which are only matched by Mrs. Eddy and her followers, and, besides all this, its new additions to the faith which all Catholics, except modern Roman Catholics, believe to be unchangeable; a belief in the dogma of Papal infallibility and in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin might easily be held as "pious opinions," but, of course, ought not to be forced upon the faithful as necessary to salvation.

Here is where Romanism and Protestantism meet and shake hands, because both believe in the development of doctrine, though on different lines. There is much in both of these systems which challenges our admiration, but it is not distinctively Roman or Protestant, but Catholic. Something out to be done to bring together in one fold the fifteen millions of Presbyterians, the thirty-two millions of Episcopalians, the sixty millions of Lutherans, the one hundred millions of Oriental Christians, and the two hundred millions who acknowledge the Bishop of Rome as the supreme head of the Church.

It is to be regretted that at present there is no hopeful sign that any other Protestant body would seriously consider the acceptance of the Catholic faith as expressed by the General Councils and subsequently accepted by the whole Church, and which, of course, must be preserved, else church unity would not be worth the effort. In these days of consolidations such a project ought to meet with favor everywhere. The Bishop of the Ancient See of Rome is doubtless the most suitable person to inaugurate a movement of this character.

New York, Sept. 3, 1901. H.

APPLIES A CHURCH EULOGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not doubt that you will admit a brief rejoinder to the Eulogy from one who does not seek controversy, but merely to make a statement in the interest of historical facts.

I would most cordially indorse Mr. Ewing's words through the first three paragraphs—they contain a very plain statement of the case.

In the next paragraph Mr. Ewing says: "As we apply to one denomination after another, one after the other (with a notable exception) disclaims to be the only Church, and we may take them at their word." This I am also willing to appropriate, and with it the two following paragraphs.

"But there is a notable exception," Mr. Ewing says, and then goes on evidently to make that "notable exception" refer to and be explained by the Roman Church in these United States.

Mr. Ewing must shut his eyes and ears if he is not aware that such a statement is so utterly unworthy of any man of ordinary information as to provoke either a smile at his credulity or an expression of regret at his ignorance. It may be true that, as one of the denominations, the Roman Church claims for herself what none of the other denominations do for themselves. But in this very association he severs all claim to that body of which he goes on to write in the balance of his article. And my purpose in these few lines is to tell him and other of your readers that there is a body in our midst which claims to be the Catholic Church in these United States representing to our people in all essentials of teaching and authority the Church founded by the Apostles of our blessed Lord, claiming as her own His commission to "go, teach" and as her right His "whose heareth you heareth Me," as well as His promise: "Lo, I am with you always unto the end of the world."

This body declares herself to be the "Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church" in these States, and is in communion, visible as well as spiritual, with that portion of the Catholic Church existing in Britain before ever a Bishop from the See of Rome set foot on British soil. She, moreover, was in the colonies of which these States were formed, with her full ministry teaching the Catholic faith and administering the sacraments before the Church of Rome was so represented.

That Mr. Ewing should class the Roman Church with the "other demonstrations," though making it "a notable exception," proves that he recognizes the undeniable fact that the body for which he speaks claims much, but not enough to warrant men in listening to her call on the ground that she claims her authority to speak and otherwise minister from the Divine commission, for, being, as Mr. Ewing says, one of "the denominations," though "a notable exception," she plainly says she has parted company with the Catholic Church of the ages, which only has the authority to command a hearing or to warn men by that further word which carries with it an implied doom—"he that refuseth you refuseth me"—by which the true Catholic Church, whether in Italy, France, Russia, Africa, Great Britain, or these United States, has the seal of our Lord's authority conferred. What has by some mischance been called the Protestant Episcopal Church is, in spite of such title, that true branch of the Holy Catholic Church which, as such and not as "one of the denominations," claims for herself alone the authority to speak for Christ, administer His sacraments of baptism, confirmation, penance, eucharist, order, marriage, unction, to proclaim "with authority" His truth, and to exercise His discipline. Thus as "our holy Mother, the Church," she follows and leads us from the cradle to the grave and beyond, for she never ceases to pray for us, her children, all the while calling to those outside her arms, of any or all of no "denomination," to come to her for that sweet authority that assures their peace.

Imperfect may be the carrying out of all that is hers to administer. This, however, is her claim for herself and she would that the world might know and understand that she is not "one of the denominations," but "the Catholic Church in and for these United States." So believing and to that end working, I am glad to adopt also all that Mr. Ewing says in the balance of his Eulogy as describing that Church that is Catholic without being Roman; he could not have done it better.

(Rev.) D. A. BONNAR.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

THE DILEMMA OF THE VOTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Croker says he won't have Coler; Platt says, "Me, too"; McLaughlin says—but it makes very little difference what the lone fisherman at Jamesport says, his words are as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals—the man from Wantage will string the fish and superintend the cooking.

During the civil war a great many ballads were written. Among them were a number dedicated to the Southern negro, one of which portrayed the darky between two fires. The independent voter will recognize the similarity between himself and the Southern darky. This was a part of the chorus:

> With abolition here and secession over there,
> What is this poor darky going to do?

With Tom Platt here and Croker over there, what are the independent voters going to do? Which of the bosses—as one or the other must be accepted—Croker or Platt, can give Greater New York the best government? Croker has been Mayor for the past four years, and his government speaks for itself: "My own pocket all the time." Platt is the recognized leader of the Republican Party, and without his aid it is useless to try to unhorse Croker. With the solid Republican vote of Greater New York, combined with the independent vote, a reform Mayor can be elected by a substantial margin. But the nominee must be an independent Democrat; no Republican can be elected, that is as sure as fate. No one knows this better than Croker and Platt. The decisive vote must come from the Democrats, who are sick of Croker rule, and who are willing to vote for the time being with the Republican Party. Low cannot be elected, as he will owe his nomination to Platt, and will enter the race under a cloud. If Platt is sincere he will insist on an independent Democrat being nominated. Croker will nominate an independent Democrat for the head of his ticket, and Platt must do likewise.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1901. W. Mc C.

Should Vote for a True American.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though descended from I am thoroughly disgusted with a certain class of the Irish race; they come to this country, crying out against the late Queen and the present King; they declare that England has crushed out the life of dear old Ireland; that England will not give Ireland "home rule," and it remains only to be guessed what they would not do to the English King if they had the opportunity; yet how they bow down to their own Irish king, Croker, a man who takes what he has accumulated in his adopted country, to which with his father he came to escape the oppression of England, and, carrying it back, lays it at the feet of Edward VII., spending the money to enrich England that he obtained from the blind fools in America.

I declare when the Irishmen bow down and allow themselves to be completely under the thumb of an Irishman who toadies to the English crown, they deserve all the punishment they declare they receive from England. I say to them, rise up and be men, throw off this terrible yoke, and prove to the citizens of other races that you are not the drowntrodden, weak creatures you were when in Ireland, and also prove that you have imbibed into your very vitals in this great country the courage to do and dare; prove this at the polls in November. If you do not nominate and vote for the true American, no matter from what race, if he be good, then you will have said of you again what, unfortunately, so many said of you in the past, that you are not capable of ruling yourselves.

When I ignore the thought of that seceder, Croker, and think only of the thousands of noble Irishmen who laid down their lives for the home of their adoption, then I am proud to sign myself an

IRISH-AMERICAN.
New York, Sept. 4, 1901.

HOME GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Home government for cities we believe in in the abstract. What the majority of the people living within corporate and chartered limits desire we believe they should be permitted to possess, provided that their desires are moral and, if granted, secure righteousness. Take New York City and examine its particular case.

At present the Tammany Democracy is in control, having gained such control because the majority of its voting population so desired. Why did they so desire? If the majority of the voters had been satisfied that their highest and best interests were truly conserved by the Strong administration, would they not have prevented the regaining of governmental control by the Tammany Democracy? Yes. They believed that they would secure a much less costly administration. They were mistaken. For never in the history of New York have those who bear the burdens of New York City been so outrageously overloaded and crushed as during the three years past. Their property, which had depreciated, was reassessed, until the amount of assessment equalled, if not exceeded, the market value; until the annual tax is at least one-third the gross receipts of income in residential districts.

Instead of purifying the city and keeping within restraint the vicious and criminal classes, wickedness has stalked abroad. The extravagant ideas of reformers frightened the people into electing a Tammany administration. For the reformers are men with thoroughly impossible notions of the needs and abilities of New York. And a partial extenuation of Tammany actions after the assumption of power is to be found in what the Strong administration and a Republican Legislature did.

The consolidation of Brooklyn with New York laid a tremendous pecuniary burden upon the real estate owners of Manhattan—greater than they have been able to bear. Hence, the activity of the auction shops and the inactivity of brokers.

If a change should be made, if the Tammany power should be crushed, what great benefits would accrue? Financially, none; morally, but little. For the moral situation in New York is not due to any faults in administration. A large city to-day shows the moral condition of these times. If there is, in larger evidence than ever before gambling and prostitution, it is because the causes productive of such are more numerous and more fertile. Gambling has become a popular and exciting habit, not only among the vicious and disreputable, but among those who pass for virtuous. Betting is a vice almost universally practiced at boat races, horse races, and wherever there is the slightest opportunity for it. Even the other day a column in a respectable and anti-Tammany paper recited the gambling adventures of highly respectable people coming back from Europe, and this without a word of reprehension. And, as to that other vice associated with Tammany for the purpose of bringing in a change of government, everything is being done to stimulate it throughout the length and breadth of the land—the adoption of methods of business, rendering it more and more difficult to establish the home, the lessening of the opportunities of men to place themselves in situations honorable to their manhood and conservative of home and society—a false philosophy of life—a licentious criticism of the foundation laws upon which an enduring fabric can be built and continued, and working results that are rendering righteous administration an impossibility. We must prepare ourselves for methods of life which the people of the past would have shuddered to behold.

The leaders of a Tammany Democracy are not as competent to cope with the representation of a condition in a city like New York as, perhaps, those who seek their displacement. We do not know, for we doubt the competence of any man, or set of men, to cope with the representatives so constantly and largely increasing. We are face to face with a fact. A formidable fact—a fact due to the overthrow of the sexual barriers that once safeguarded the best interests of our common humanity.

As to home government. If the inhabitants of a home are corrupt, have they a right to govern it? Are the people of New York City are in majority vicious, have they a moral right to govern the virtuous living there? Sodom and Gomorrah had home government when the Governor intervened.

You may carry your philosophy of things so far as to neutralize the good you might accomplish. Newburg has home rule, but if the conditions prevailed here that compelled our best people to say that our voters were living on the price of unlawful commerce, would we not change our philosophy for the sake of our morality?

OBSERVER.
Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1901.

Protest Against Beer Garden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the merest accident I had occasion to be near the corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, on last Monday night, and I was amazed to find hundreds of boys and girls of tender years standing on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street for the purpose of listening to a so-called vaudeville, run by some saloonkeeper at that corner.

The show—and a very cheap looking affair it is, from the outside, which I momentarily saw—is run as an incident to the selling of beer and other liquors at that place. There is a low fence running along the north side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, which is supposed to act as a sort of inclosure to the beer garden—though it hardly serves that purpose. The idea of the owner probably was to give the entire place as much outdoor advertisement as possible, and in that respect, I must confess, he has succeeded. There appears to be a rough platform in the rear end of the garden, upon which trapeze performers and vaudeville singers make their appearance.

Inquisitive to know what prompted so large a crowd to stand upon the opposite side of the street, I went purposely in among a group of boys and girls ranging in age from ten to fourteen or fifteen years. The children seemed to envy those fortunate people who were in the garden drinking beer, and some of the boys climbed into the neighboring trees to see the show. There was a constant stream of people entering this garden. There must have been 500 or 600 persons there drinking. Young men with flashily dressed girls were entering side by side with some respectable looking working people and others. I venture to say from the tone of the conversation of the girls about me that some of them would have entered the garden upon request. A more motley crew I never saw. No policeman was in sight.

Must this sort of thing be continued? And is there no way of stopping it? The attraction of drink seems to be the most glaring vice apparent, although that is the entering wedge to others. Is there no remedy?

S. D. L.
New York, Sept. 3, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Present Attainments.

"Don't you think, dear, we might afford one of the horseless carriages?"

"We might take the horseless part now and wait for fortune to bring us the rest."—Leslie's Weekly.

No Need to Keep Up Appearances.

"Didn't you go away at all, Mrs. Dash?"

"No; Mr. Dash said he was so well fixed now that we could afford to stay at home if we wanted to—so we did."—Detroit Free Press.

All Prepared.

Backlots—Are you going to the fancy dress ball?

Subbubs—Yes, I'm going as a tramp.

Backlots—Have you got your costume all ready?

Subbubs—Yes, I'll wear my dress suit. My wife forgot to put it out of the way of the moths last Spring.—Philadelphia Press.

Takes a Mean Advantage.

Mamie—I think Mr. Crusteigh is just too mean for anything.

Fannye—But he married your mamma.

Mamie

COLOMBIA DESPERATELY PRESSED FOR MONEY

A Reason Why She Cannot Go to War with Hope of Success.

Forced Loans Common, Though They Have Not as Yet Been Obtained from Foreigners.

COLON, Sept. 6, via Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 8.—(Refused at Colon by the censor and forwarded by steamer to Kingston.)—Colombia's financial straits are extreme, and she is pushed to the last point to obtain funds. The Colombian paper peso is now worth less than 3 cents, and gold continues to depreciate. Seventy or eighty per cent. of the people of the country sympathize with the revolution, largely, it is asserted, on account of the Government's exaction of taxes and other vexatious efforts to raise money.

This financial distress, coupled with the extent of the revolution, which monthly becomes more threatening, constitutes the strongest reason why Colombia cannot go to war with Venezuela with any hope of success.

A decree, dated Bogota, July 18, practically disrupts the country and deprives the Bogota Government of the power to take national action, in which the various departments could be expected to take a responsible part. It is almost impossible to expect Colombia to take concerted action on an international matter because of the weakening effect of the decree in question.

The future contains no promise of financial betterment, and the people become daily more burdened. Forced loans are common, and their daily recurrence is expected. In some cases customs receipts have been hypothecated months in advance as security for these loans, and in other cases no security is given. The continuation of such governmental impositions increases the Liberals' ranks, and the prolongation of the present situation will, it is believed, increase the rebels' chances of success.

The Government is holding the army, which it is making strenuous efforts to pay, and which, with the offical employes, seems strong enough to prolong the present situation, but unable to deal the revolution a crushing, effective blow. Time will strengthen the rebels' position throughout the country, but in the isthmus district they lack leaders. The Government today owes the 1,500 troops on the isthmus $45,000 in gold in back pay. It is expected that the return to the isthmus of Gen. Alban, Commander in Chief of the Colombian forces, will be attended with stringent measures and forced loans in order to raise money to pay these troops.

Although the Government's financial extremity is asserted to be continually increasing it has not yet been authentically reported that the Government has molested or attempted to effect forced loans from foreigners. Many foreigners, however, believe such action to be approaching, especially since the going into effect of the decree of July 18, which gives to minor officials full power to take any measure they may consider necessary to crush the rebellion and preserve the dignity of the country.

Reports are again in circulation that the Liberals are concentrating at Chorrera, on the Pacific Coast, fifteen miles north of Panama. Similar reports have been current for weeks past.

The gunboat General Pinzon, with Gen. Alban on board, is still cruising along the coast. Her presence is greatly needed at Bocas del Toro to drive the rebels from their position on Provision Island. Apparently no efforts are being made to use the gunboat effectively. At the same time Colombian officials say Colombia intends buying other similar craft.

The Colombian gunboat Cordoba has been sent to Martinique for repairs, it having been discovered that she is practically useless.

If the Liberals come into power they will, it is believed, find the country bankrupted and impoverished through maladministration. There is nothing to show conclusively that the Liberals are any better administrators than the present Conservative Government. To-day the Liberals are as straitened financially as is the Government.

THE IOWA AT PANAMA.

COLON, Sept. 8.—The United States battleship Iowa arrived at Panama yesterday.

German Firms Ask for Protection.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Twenty-four Hamburg firms doing business in Colombia have petitioned the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bülow, to instruct emphatically the German Minister at Bogota to protect German rights in Colombia. The petition emphasizes the fact that the import and export business of Colombia is chiefly in German hands; that navigation of the Magdalena River is obstructed by rebel bands, and that German shipments are being stopped.

BISHOP GARVEY CONSECRATED.

Head of the New Diocese of Altoona Installed at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 8.—Mgr. Eugene A. Garvey of Pittston was consecrated today Bishop of the new diocese of Altoona. The ceremony took place at St. Peter's Cathedral in this city. The consecrating Bishop was Cardinal Martinelli. Assisting him were the Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of Scranton, and the Right Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, Bishop of Erie. Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, Auxiliary Bishop E. F. Prendergast of Philadelphia, and Bishop Bernard J. McQuaid of Rochester were in attendance. More than 100 priests were in the sanctuary.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Kelly, S. J., of Philadelphia. He preceded his discourse by referring to the fact that the joy of the occasion was overshadowed by the calamity that had come to the Nation's Chief, and asking the earnest prayers of all present that the President might be restored to health to continue to be the model of civic virtue that he has ever been.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Rev. N. J. McManus of North Scranton in the name of all the priests of the diocese presented the new Bishop with an embossed address and a check for $3,195. Bishop Garvey responded feelingly.

Seeking an Alleged Bigamist.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—Detective W. T. Tyser of Washington, D. C., was in this city to-day securing evidence from Detective John Drabell against John K. Cooper, a United States soldier, now under arrest in that city on a charge of bigamy. Cooper was married in the National Capital last March, and it has since been learned by Detective Drabell that he has another wife living in Orange, whom he married in 1897 and abandoned in 1898. Cooper was married to his first wife by the Rev. Mr. Schimbach of 177 Washington Street, Newark. The name of Mrs. Cooper No. 1 will be kept a secret by the police.

New Rector for Hoboken Church.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—It was announced at Seton Hall College this morning that the Rev. J. J. Hasel had resigned as rector of St. Joseph's Church in West Hoboken. He will go to Europe for a short time, but it is not known whether or not he will be given a parish when he returns. Bishop O'Connor has appointed the Rev. Louis Gabriel, assistant rector of St. Nicholas's Church, Jersey City, to succeed Father Hasel. Father Gabriel is thirty-two years old and was ordained in Genoa. He was graduated from Seton Hall in 1891.

Memorial Cornerstone Laid.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The cornerstone of the new $50,000 Reasoner Memorial Sunday school building attached to the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, the gift of the widow of the late Andrew Reasoner, a former Superintendent of the Lackawanna Railroad, was laid this afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The pastor of the church, the Rev. James M. Ludlow, made an address, as did several visiting clergymen.

CZAR MEETS KING EDWARD.

FREDENSBORG, Sept. 8.—Emperor Nicholas met King Edward at Copenhagen and accompanied him hither.

A grand banquet was given this evening, at which the British, Russian, and Danish royalties were present.

BOERS AS SAFEGUARDS.

To be Placed on Trains Running in Dangerous Districts.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Pretoria says:

"In consequence of the wrecking of trains by Boers, it has been decided in future to compel prominent Dutchmen to accompany passenger trains running in dangerous districts.

"This expedient was adopted at the time of the Franco-German war. It is hoped that it will succeed in preventing attacks now, as the Boers get accurate information from sympathizers."

THE SULTAN'S COOKS MUTINY.

Strike Because of Non-Payment of Wages—Several of Them Imprisoned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that owing to the non-payment of salaries the kitchen staff of the Yildiz Kiosk mutinied last week.

The Sultan ordered the payment of wages, but at the same time had several cooks imprisoned.

THE CHINESE MISSION TO JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times prints a dispatch from Tokio stating that there will be no official reception of the special mission sent by China to apologize for the murder of Sugiyama, the Chancellor of Legation at Peking, till it is presented by the Chinese Minister to Japan. No complications are feared, as the Japanese ceremonial only will be required.

GERMANY'S AIMS IN CHINA.

Article In The Cologne Gazette Says They Have Been Attained.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes an article on China in the Cologne Gazette which maintains that Germany has carried out her programme satisfactorily, for the immediate objects she set herself in China have all been attained. These were the rescue of the legations; the exaction of atonement; security against a recurrence of the disorders, and the repayment of expenses.

Germany, says the article, had no ambitious schemes. All she desired was an open door for her merchants and manufactures.

The Prussian Bicentenary.

KOENIGSBERG, Sept. 8.—Emperor William, the Empress, and the Crown Prince attended a solemn service in the Castle Chapel to-day upon the occasion of the bicentenary of the Kingdom of Prussia.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Schedule Reaches Manila and Will Be Made Public at Once—New Law Regarding Philippine Appointments.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—The new tariff schedule has arrived by the transport Kilpatrick. Copies will be issued to the public immediately for thorough study and discussion. The public desire the Philippine Commission to hold open sessions on Wednesday and Thursday, when the changes proposed by the merchants will be considered, as will also the time when the tariff shall become effective.

The commission has passed a law providing that in future appointments the appointee's contract with the United States shall provide penalties where the appointee shall resign within two years. These penalties shall include the loss of pay due and the recovery of money paid while in transit. It has frequently happened recently that persons appointed have resigned their positions shortly after landing here.

FILIPINO LEADER SURRENDERS.

Only Considerable Force Left Are Those of Malvar and Lukban.

MANILA, Sept. 8.—The insurgent leader Angeles has surrendered in the Camarines, with 19 officers, 42 men, a number of rifles, and a quantity of ammunition.

Numbers of other small surrenders take place daily. The only active forces now operating with any number of men are those of Malvar and Lukban. The capture or surrender of the former is expected at any time. The latter, the Filipinos believe, will hold out as long as he is able to get ammunition. His brother, a doctor in Manila, says Lukban will never surrender.

Typhoid Epidemic in Dunellen.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 8.—The development of something less than a dozen cases of typhoid fever in the Borough of Dunellen has led the authorities of that place to adopt extreme measures to eradicate the disease. The trouble appears to have originated from an old drain in the rear of the dwellings on Prospect Avenue. The Board of Health has caused the drain to be taken up and the locality thoroughly disinfected. There are at least six people dangerously ill and several others convalescing from the disease. Two deaths have already occurred, and it is feared that others will die. The epidemic has also spread to New Market, where three cases have appeared.

Coal Car Famine.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—The complaint all through the coal trade is of a car famine of such serious proportions as to interfere with the movement from the mines, especially in the eastern district. Some coal, of course, is coming, but in nowhere near the quantity required to place the trade in a comfortable condition. Lake Superior and Northern Lake Michigan ports are relatively better supplied than local docks. Fall trade in Wisconsin lines does not open in particularly brisk way, although the outlook is believed to be by no means blue. The undertone is one of fair strength, and trade conditions indicate a good Fall business.

To Build an Isolation Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The Boards of Health of the different municipalities in Essex County outside of Newark are considering the erection of an isolation hospital to be centrally located and to be used by the communities jointly, all to unite in paying for the building and for the maintenance of the same. The Vailsburg Board of Health has taken the initiative in the matter, and has issued a public call for a general conference. It is estimated that a suitable structure can be erected for $25,000.

Child Falls Five Stories.

Catherine Daly, three years old, was blowing soap bubbles with her brother Frank, five years old, and her sister Mary, ten years old, in their home on the fifth floor of 447 West Forty-third Street, yesterday. Catherine blew a very large bubble, shook it from the pipe, and then tried to catch it as it sailed out of the window, and in so doing lost her balance and fell to the street below. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said she could not possibly live.

SAYS HE WAS SWINDLED.

Newark Man Who Bought Mining Stock Has Alleged Broker Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—Albert L. Clark, who says he is a broker in New York, is locked up in the First Precinct Station on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complainant is Edward Racine, a clerk. They both lived in furnished rooms, Clark at 15 Chestnut Street and Racine at 51 West Kinney Street. The men met three months ago, and became fast friends.

Clark, it is alleged, suggested a way to Racine that he could make money in a stock transaction. He produced some mining stock which, according to Racine, he claimed was worth 97, but would be worth at least 150 in a few weeks. Racine purchased a few of the shares, and a couple of days later Clark told him he had a purchaser for the stock at 107. Racine turned the stock over to him, and flattered himself on the neat margin he had made on it.

Several days later, he alleges, Clark told him he could get a large block of the stock at 95 or 97, he claiming that the owner of the stock did not know the value of it. Racine agreed to take it, and to raise money sold a mortgage that he had, drew his money out of a building and loan association, and also out of the bank. He purchased 3,200 shares, paying a little over $3,000 for them.

Later he began to investigate the value of the stock, and learned the market price is $3.50 per 1,000. When he confronted Clark with what he had learned Clark agreed to meet him last night, take the stock, and sell it for what he had sold it to Racine. Believing Clark would skip when he got hold of the stock again, Racine consulted Chief of Police Hopper, and Clark was arrested.

Clark denied that he had sold Racine any stock, and claimed it was a mistaken identity. Racine has his receipt for $640 paid him last week.

VESSELS STREW THE SHORE.

Gale on Lake Huron One of the Worst in Years and Does Great Damage.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 8.—To-night witnesses the result of one of the worst disasters on Lake Huron, owing to the severe gale which has been blowing for the twenty-four hours. Piled up on shore are many thousand dollars of vessel property, and the chance for getting them off are slim, unless many thousand dollars are expended in dredging.

Strange to say, in connection with this great calamity, there is no loss of life. The life-saving crew took off thirty-eight people during last night and the others were beyond danger. The barge Amaranth, owned by Capt. Kotcher of Detroit, is a total loss. She was loaded with lath, as was also the steamer Pauley. Their cargoes are strewn all along the shore.

Ever since last night the Wawatam has been endeavoring to release herself, and at 5 o'clock to-night she succeeded in getting out into the lake. The tug Sarnia, owned by the Reed Wrecking Association of Sarnia, Ontario, which went out to the assistance of the wrecked boats, is grounded. She was deserted by her crew, but will be saved.

Capt. Plough of the life saving crew came ashore at 6:20 P. M. with eight men and reported no loss of life. He stated that, without a doubt, it is the worst wreck that he has witnessed in years. Heroic efforts will be made to-morrow morning to save all boats with the exception of the Amaranth from destruction. Tugs have been ordered and by day they will commence operations.

The crews of Whaleback 202 and the Wawatam stood by their boats and did not leave them. Although the life savers went to them they refused assistance. Wreckers will be on the scene in the morning, and an estimate can then be made. Marine men are present from Chicago and other points. Many thousands of people were on shore to-day and viewed the wreck and wor kof the life savers.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE "TIBETAN" MISSION TO RUSSIA.—The elaborate heralding of the "mission from the Dalai Lama of Tibet" and the ceremonies which it encountered in St. Petersburg stirred Continental diplomatic circles to the utmost curiosity, as Russia's aspirations in Tibet were well known. Still intimations were not wanting from high quarters that the mission did not represent the Dalai Lama at all, but was simply composed of Lamas from the Mongolia or Khakas country, representing the Taranath Lama of Urga, who is merely a Russian vassal. This, however, was absolutely denied by the Russian official press, which continued to assert that the mission was from the Dalai Lama, and that negotiations of great moment were being carried on.

The recent departure of the mission from St. Petersburg was shrouded in mystery, but Foreign Office of the foreign station most interested has taken particular pains to ascertain the itinerary of the mission on its homeward course. The mission lost its identity in Moscow, whither it had gone from St. Petersburg. In Moscow the members of the mission, dressed in the ordinary garb of Mongolian merchants, took the Siberian express for Irkutsk, before leaving the train at Ob, they took a boat up the Ob River with the intention of traversing Mongolia and so reaching their homes.

The country to be crossed, however, possesses many dangers, even for a well equipped expedition, which the mission is not. It is thus believed to be obvious in the Foreign Office which has paid attention to the homeward journey of the pseudo-envoys, that they were in no condition to undertake such an arduous journey unassisted. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the members of the mission have been escorted home through Mongolia by way of the Semipalatinsk and Semirechensk territories by an adequate Russian force, and, if the former precedent in Central Asia be followed, that force will consist of a large proportion of trained intelligence officers, serving nominally in the ranks. It is thus said not to be unlikely that Western Europe will shortly hear of Russia's having solved the "problem of exploration" in Tibet, in her usual way. It is believed that what the mission lacked in genuineness in St. Petersburg will be more than made up by Russia before the Lamas reach home.

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THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.—The failure of two large Russian financial institutions a few weeks ago has given rise to a rather animated discussion in the press of Berlin and Vienna of Russian methods of financiering. According to Russian law, all banks are forbidden to speculate in stocks, and such a thing as buying "short" is said to be unknown in Russia. The Government also has a certain half-asserted right to exercise a control over most banking operations. It seems that for some years the Ministry of Finance has been desirous of actually conducting the banking business of the country in the names of the various banks, whether owned by private persons or companies. Thus when the Ministry desired a certain enterprise encouraged, it was intimated to certain banks that the law against speculation might be broken without danger of punishment. Whenever any bank found that such a policy had carried it a little too far, the Ministry of Finance was appealed to for temporary assistance. So long as the Russian Government was not too hard pressed it is believed this assistance was invariably given, but there is said to be reason to think that such measures have now come to an end, as, sooner or later, was of course inevitable.

A recent article in the Moscow Gazette, which is not infrequently inspired by the Ministry of Finance, calls for the interference of the Government in the management of the banks in Russia, and adds: "Everybody is aware of the careless attitude of our banks toward the requirements of the law. The constant violation by them of the regulations laid down for their conduct demands an immediate reform of the system of banking." The lines upon which reforms should proceed are shown to include the examination of Government officials into all the operations of the banks, it being their duty to report the least irregularity at once, both to the meeting of shareholders and to the special department of the Ministry of Finance which deals with the credit establishments of the country. The inspection apparently would be as close as that exercised by the excise officials.

It is thought in Vienna financial circles that should the scheme of the Moscow Gazette go into effect, the Financial Department of the Russian Government could so manipulate the banks that it could encourage or discourage any industrial enterprise at will, while the banks would be prevented from undertaking any scheme which had not the full approval of the Government.

THE STUTTGART OF TO-DAY

Reverence for the Old Displayed Amid All the New.

THE KING'S ROYAL RESIDENCE

He Lives There but Little Now—Prefers His Personal Home—His Democratic Habits.

Foreign Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STUTTGART, Aug. 14.—It is a joy to return to old haunts and find them unchanged, and that joy I am experiencing after twenty-five years and more of absence from the always attractive City of Stuttgart. When I say unchanged, it is meant that the old has been "let to live." Not only let to live, but cared for with the greatest and tenderest care. The old trees in the fine royal but public park have their branches propped and their wounded sides bound up by strengthening bars.

The same enticing by-paths, sheltered corners, with a bench, the statues, all remain. It was but yesterday that I was here, not a lifetime ago. The Alte Schloss, the Schloss platz, lie in the same pleasant atmosphere, untainted by "fabriks" in their neighborhood, sending out their foul breath to smoke the turrets and to blight the bloom of the well-laid-out Schloss platz garden.

At 12 o'clock, just as of yore, the military band of the other end of the town marches down the Koenigs Strasse, followed by the "small ghosts" of that former crowd, to take its place on the platz, and there play for an hour to the adoring crowd of to-day. Here on the corner opposite the Koenigsbau stands with the same wide-open friendly doors, the Hotel Marquardt, kept by the sons and grandsons of its former owners, the same good attendance, pleasant rooms, agreeable management, and good table that it was renowned for over twenty-five years ago.

Everywhere within the old Stuttgart the old familiar places are to be found, but around all these, skirting on all sides the city and running far up the hillsides the new Stuttgart is vast and beautiful in modern architecture, broad streets, and happy and healthy conditions. The Wurtemberger is a much more agreeable type than the Prussian. He has none of that "look-at-me" mannerism that so characterizes the Northern German race. He is content with notice of himself that the casual observer naturally would give, and he never forces notice as does his Prussian relative. Therefore you like him at once. He has good-nature and willingness, and seems a considerate observer of others' rights. It is very noticeable in public places, just as the opposite is marked throughout Berlin and other Northern German cities.

This quiet Sunday morning it is delightful to stroll away into the schloss garten, where a cooling breeze tempts and the tall trees give shadow. I took my way around the Alte Schloss, entered the old portal, and inside this court found old officials reverently awaiting outside the chapel door. They were in their Sunday garments of light blue and gold trimming, with broad cocked hats and big buckled shoes. Within the old chapel service was going on, and a sermon being preached on the virtues and life of the Empress Frederick, who lies now in state.

I could hear much of the discourse through the open window, and found it interesting to watch from my peephole the many faces turned toward the speaker. The Swabian is sympathetic, and although the late Empress was not too much beloved by the German people, the voice and dramatic sentences of our preacher on this occasion brought genuine tears to the pretty brown eyes of many of the demure Swabian maidens who sat and listened.

After wandering about the quaint galleries that extend round the four sides of the inner court of the Alte Schloss, one finds the way out by a side portal, which leads directly over the rear grounds of the palace, and into the entrance of the Schloss garden and public park. There is delight! The Summer weather, the glorious trees, and the broad roads that lead straight down to Caunstall, two and a half miles away.

Past groups of fine statuary, past slopes of grassy lawns, past fountains and small fish streams, then you come to the entrance of the Caunstall and of the park, where the huge statues of the "horse trainers" stand on either side, forming a gateway. Once within the road leads straight on under the gnarled and wide-spreading branches of a double row of Platan trees, splendid in shade, and in picturesque form. It is a true delight to wander there, when tired, to sit on one of the many benches, for the people seem to be keeping house out here in the park, and to watch the scene.

Here sits the pale-visaged student, whose sleek, yellow hair hardly shows by contrast to his face, big head, big eye glasses, and big thoughts, evidently, for he takes no notice of things around, but from time to time consults a shabby book, brought from the depths of his worn and weary looking coat, that hangs about his bread back. Will they never learn to combine sport with knowledge, these unhappy bookworms, so that there bodies may keep pace with their minds?

Just such an unfortunate sat beside me on the end of the bench, as I stopped for a little rest. He was not born there, over twenty-five years ago, I wandered along these paths, yet he is a counterpart of the youth of those days who inspired the same thoughts on humankind—German humankind—that one feels to-day.

Two old philosophers walk up and down, deep in discussion. One very old and very small, a withered-up old fatty, our school girl would describe him, with white curls and a broad-brimmed hat; the other very tall, thin, with a brown Holland coat, that clings about his hollow chest and sags on the sides, the pockets full of documents and books. They stop every now and then in their walk, and the short one vehemently lays down the law, while the tall one bends lower to catch every word that comes from the wise old curley head. They are an amusing pair, and typical German, wisdom-loving codgers!

The Royal Palace is no longer the King's residence. The King is simple of taste and so independent that he prefers his own home, which is a fine large house, and his personal property. He rarely drives anywhere in royal state, and walks in and out of his house, unattended and often unnoticed. My cabman told me he had often seen him walking in the rain and going about the city like any other personage.

As I remember well years ago, when the present King was only the nephew of the late King, that he, having the same music master, his hour was just before mine, and often did we meet as he made his exit from the music room, with music roll in hand. He was then in every way unassuming and simple of mien—so it was pleasing to hear my cabby's tales, and to find that even Kings can be consistent with early principles if they care and dare to do so, and amid all temptations for pomp and show, be simple, living folk. One honors such men as King William of Würtemberg.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

Missing Louis Lavine Is Found.

Louis Lavine, the four-year-old son of Harris Lavine of 220 Broome Street, was found last night in the rooms of the Children's Society in Brooklyn after a search had been made for him since last Wednesday, when he suddenly disappeared from his home. The boy was found wandering about the streets of Newton, L. I., by a policeman and sent to Brooklyn, where he was put in the care of the Children's Society. Jacob Levy, forty-three years old, a tailor, living at 46 Goerck Street, had been arrested on suspicion of having spirited the boy away.

Stapleton's Meagre Electric Lighting.

Residents of Stapleton, S. I., are complaining over the absence of electric lights for the last few weeks and frequent protests have been made to officials of the lighting company. The lights have been turned on each night, only to be extinguished after burning for an hour. The company states that the machinery is in bad order, so that it is not able to keep the lights up to the required voltage. New engines are being installed, however, and it is expected that the work on them will be completed this week.

Arrivals on the Astoria.

On board the Anchor Line steamer Astoria, from Glasgow and Moville, which arrived and anchored in Quarantine last night, are Col. Barry, George H. Emerson, J. S. Henderson, the Right Rev. Bishop Kendrick, Prof. W. B. Owen, and Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth.

FOREST FIRE IN MAINE.

The Town of Sorrenti in Great Danger of Destruction.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Fire started in the woods belonging to the Frenchman's Bay Land Company at Sorrento soon after noon to-day, and inside of an hour the flames were beyond control, rushing through the forest like a whirlwind and burning close up to the handsome Summer residences. At 2 o'clock the cottages of Isaac Lawrence and Mrs. Curtis were in imminent danger, and as the flames were still spreading, a message was sent to Sullivan asking for help. The Ellsworth Fire Department was also called upon. At last accounts apparatus was being sent to the scene.

The people are in a state of panic. Unless the progress of the fire shall be stayed within a few hours it is feared that the entire Summer colony of Sorrento will be wiped out. All the men in the settlement and many of the women and children are engaged in carrying water and digging trenches to stop the progress of the fire. Most of them have been without food or rest all day.

The cloud of smoke arising from the fire can be seen all along the coast, and sparks are being carried by the wind to great distances. The destruction of Sorrento, where many fine Summer houses have been erected within a few years, would mean the loss of hundred of thousands of dollars.

WAGON DRIVER HELD.

Coroner Charges Him with Causing John Eichorn's Death.

Otto Hellasbrecht of 120 West One Hundred and Ninth Street was held for the Coroner yesterday morning in the Harlem Court on the charge of causing the death of John Eichorn, a guard of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad.

Eichorn was riding a bicycle in West One Hundred and Twelfth Street on Saturday afternoon, when he was run down by a butcher's wagon at Seventh Avenue, the shaft piercing his abdomen, so that he died soon after reaching the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Hellasbrecht, who was driving the wagon, was arrested, and Magistrate Hogan sent him to the Coroner.

Fell Dead While Bathing.

Bernard Nehan, fifty-two years old, of 189 South Street, and Charles Green of 187 South Street went to South Beach, Staten Island, yesterday and went in bathing. Nehan had just entered the water when he was seen to start upright from a stooping position and then fall forward with his head under water. Life Guard George Valentine, with John Carmichael and Otto Hurst, went after him. They worked an hour and a half trying to revive him before a physician could be summoned. The doctor pronounced the man dead from heart disease. Nehan was a newsdealer having a stand at James Slip.

East Orange's Water Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The East Orange City Council has decided to take steps under the act of 1876 to give the voters of the city an opportunity to say whether or not they favor purchasing the existing water plant from the Orange Water Company, or if they desire to have the municipality construct its own plant. The contract with the Orange Water Company expires next July.

IN THE SHOPS.

This is to be an anti-Audubon society season, unless all signs fail. There are feathers and birds' wings and quills and breasts to be seen everywhere. They may all, to be sure, be manufactured articles, but they are surprisingly lifelike in appearance. Women, however, cannot but feel—the feeling due undoubtedly to a vitiated taste—that feather-trimmed hats are exceedingly pretty.

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All-feather hats are charming where they are well made, and one made entirely of one kind of feathers—nothing but the feathers in sight—and these of a fine mottled black and white having the effect of gray, is one of the prettiest hats to be seen.

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With these feather hats and heavier felt and velvet hats are small varieties of the hat family with crowns made entirely of a heavy openwork cream or ecru lace, built on a frame and having a rim of flowers—and very dainty they are. There are other hats, new variation of the hats we have been having for some time, the all-flower hat made entirely of roses.

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An exceedingly attractive hat in one of the shops is of a rich plum-colored velvet, and where it lifts at one side are five or six life-size dahlias in different tints shading from pink to almost the color of the hat, all with tones blending with the tone of the velvet. Such a combination of color is a genuine symphony which strikes a sympathetic note in the observer who has any color sense.

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Parrots and members of their family appear to be popular in the millinery world, and are to be seen on and off hats. There are two small parrots or paroquets which help to make one of the simplest and prettiest hats to be seen. It is a three-cornered hat, on the Continental style, a bright, parrot green hat, but with only the crown and inside of the rim, which turns up all around showing the green as one looks down upon the hat. The outside of the rim is made of layer upon layer of white felt, each a little shorter than the other, giving an attractive finish to the hat. On this white rim at the left side are tacked the two little green paroquets, the only bit of trimming on the hat, and it is delightfully jaunty and stylish.

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Wide felt sailor hats for the children have the rims of the heavy fur felt, the crowns of the smooth felt, and a simple band of silk around the crown.

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Small girls wear light box cloaks, three-quarter length, like those of their mammas. They are made with the yoke effect and diagonal cuts for pockets on either side of the front. These pockets are to be seen on many coats of different kinds.

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Sleeves to the small boys' jackets and coats are made in an attractive way. They are plaited with stitched plaits for an inch or an inch and a half from the top and again at the wrist, the stitched tucks giving a cuff effect.

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New Fall suiting is to be seen in a blue frock, which has a hair line of white and is made up with plain dark blue. This combination of two materials is always economical, and the home dressmaker and the woman who picks up odds and ends of materials are glad to see it. The body of the gown is of the blue striped, which in the front of the skirt is carried down the entire length and is formed into a panel wide bands of the plain blue which edge it on either side, and which are lined with a figured red material something after the bandanna style set in. The graduated blue flounce undulating around the remainder of the skirt is made attractively, having a band of fine plaiting of the material, the plain blue of which the entire flounce is formed set in at the top like a wide band of insertion. The upper part of the sleeve to the elbow is of the plain blue tucked solidly in perpendicular lines to the elbow, where there is a full, narrow puff standing out around it, and from there the tucking continues a short distance, the lower part of the sleeve being finished with the stripe banded with the plain blue and red. The bodice is made of the guimpe effect.

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Feathers are not only to be seen in hats, but in boas, fichu-shaped capes, and wide scarfs of feathers. Long, wide bands of the feathers make the softest and most becoming of wraps. There are boas that are carried around the neck in the regular boa shape, and then divide into four ends on either side, which hang to the waist. Black figures in the boas and tufts of black feathers crown the white ones. There are combinations of feathers of all kinds. Boas are also to be seen in colors—pale pink and blue and lavender in the most delicate of shades.

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Heavy beaver ribbons are among the new arrivals. They come in the soft, dull shades in quaint oxblood reds and in different colors. In the wide widths, suitable for hat trimming, they cost $2.50 a yard.

DR. VON MIQUEL IS DEAD

Life of ex-Prussian Minister of Finance Ends Suddenly.

Found Dead in Bed from Heart Disease —His Brilliant Career and Sudden Downfall.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 8.—Dr. Johannes von Miquel, ex-Prussian Minister of Finance, was found dead in bed here this morning.

Dr. von Miquel was out walking yesterday, and spent the evening reading. He retired at midnight. He had not been feeling well all day. His daughter went to his bedroom this morning and found her father dead. A physician, who was summoned, certified that death was the result of heart disease.

When, last May 3, it was announced that Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, had resigned his portfolio at the request of Emperor William, it was taken for granted that the career of this Minister had been ended. His downfall was as sudden and dramatic as his rise to power, and it was realized that a man seventy-two years old could not hope to regain the ground he had lost by his failure to support the legislation desired by the Kaiser.

Only three years previously von Miquel had been the "coming man" in Germany. Almost every writer on German politics spoke of him as the certain successor in the Chancellorship of Prince von Hohenlohe. He was trusted by Emperor William II. as Bismarck had been trusted by Emperor William I., and none dreamed of the events which resulted in his meeting with the same fate as the Iron Chancellor.

Johannes von Miquel was born in Hanover on Feb. 21, 1829. As a young man he was an ardent Socialist, and one of the leaders of the insurrection of 1848. Driven from Germany, he took refuge in Paris, where, in 1850, he was stricken with cholera, and for a time was very near death. During his long convalescence he thought earnestly over the problems which before he had been ready to settle by the use of force, and he came to the conclusion that, in order to realize the ideals he still believed in, the use of force was unjustified. He obtained pardon for his part in the insurrection, and his talents secured for him an appointment as Official Prosecutor for Göttingen.

Von Miquel soon began to show extraordinary ability as a financier and organizer, but his best title to recognition at this period of his career was as an earnest advocate of Prussian unity at a time when even Bismarck was an opponent of this policy. When confederation came it was in a form unwelcome to von Miquel and his friends, who saw Hanover swallowed up by Prussia, but von Miquel loyally submitted to the inevitable, and lent his talents to the framing of a Constitution for the North German Confederation. In 1867 he was elected a member of the North German Reichstag, and his first speech before that body placed him in the front rank of Parliamentary orators.

Shortly after the war with France von Miquel became involved in a financial scandal which had the effect of ending, for a time, his public career. However, he was before long appointed Burgomaster of Osnabrück, and showed such ability as a municipal reformer that the people of Frankfort-on-the-Main begged him to take their city in hand and reorganize its institutions. He accepted the offer in 1880, and, thanks to him, Frankfort became the model city of Germany. Nine years later Emperor William II. visited Frankfort, and was so much impressed with the masterly way in which the affairs of the city were organized that he determined that von Miquel was the man he needed. Within three months Bismarck fell, and Dr. von Miquel was summoned to Berlin. In June, 1890, he was appointed Minister of Finance.

For a considerable time the new Minister's success was brilliant. He introduced the progressive income tax, secured the downfall of his rivals, and supported the Kaiser in his Majesty's colonial ambitions. It was the Canal bill which proved his undoing. He failed the Kaiser just when his influence was most desired, and his enforced resignation was the result.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Herman O. Armour.

Herman O. Armour of Armour & Company, the well-known packer and commission merchant, died suddenly at his Summer home at Saratoga yesterday. He had been ailing for some time. Accompanied by one of his coachmen he took a drive yesterday morning and returned apparently greatly refreshed. After reaching the cottage again he seated himself on the porch and began a conversation with some friends, but suddenly ceased talking and within a few minutes thereafter expired. Dr. A. W. Thompson, his physician, who was called, said that death had been caused by apoplexy. Word was immediately sent to the housekeeper at Mr. Armour's city residence, 856 Fifth Avenue, to prepare the house for the reception of the body.

Herman O. Armour was born in Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., in 1837. He early drifted West, and in 1855 began his business career in Milwaukee. A few years later he went into the Chicago grain market and established himself there as a grain commission merchant in 1862. Three years later he came to New York as the Eastern representative of Plankington, Armour & Co. In 1868 he became a member of the firm of H. O. Armour & Co., and in 1870 of Armour & Co. At the time of his death he was the Vice President and Director of the last named firm.

He was a member of the Union League and the Republican Clubs, the American Geographical and New England Societies, and a Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

FAMOUS IRISH JURIST DEAD.

Lord Morris and Killanin Was at One Time Chief Justice of Ireland.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The First Baron Morris and Killanin is dead.

Michael Morris, Lord Morris and Killanin, was one of the most eminent of Irish jurists. He was born in Galway on Nov. 14, 1827. He was educated at Galway College and Trinity College, Dublin, and was graduated as First Senior Moderator of the University in 1847. He was admitted to the Bar in 1849, and in 1863 was made a Queen's Counsel. He was Recorder of Galway from 1857 to 1865. In 1866 he was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, and in 1867 Attorney General. He was raised to the bench as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the same year, and in 1887 was appointed Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. From 1880 to 1890 he was Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

On Sept. 15, 1885, he was knighted. On Dec. 5, 1889, he became Baron Morris of Spiddal, County of Galway, and on June 15, 1900, Baron Killanin of Galway, County of Galway.

Policeman Kicked by Pickpocket.

While arresting a pickpocket yesterday Policeman Patrick McCarthy of the Old Slip Station was kicked in the foot by the thief and one of his instep bones broken. The arrest took place in Jeannette Park, where John Latchwood, nineteen years old, of Hanson Place, Brooklyn, was, it is alleged, going through the pockets of Walter Schultz, an employe on the steamship Umbria. Latchwood fought hard with the officer, and in the course of the struggle kicked the officer in the foot. McCarthy was taken to the station in an ambulance and from there removed to his home.

Corporal of Engineer Corps Drowned.

Corp. Charles Baily of Company L, Engineer Corps, stationed at Willet's Point, went out for a sail on the Sound yesterday afternoon in a twelve-foot catboat with two other men. When the boat was about half a mile from shore she capsized, throwing the three occupants into the water. Baily attempted to swim ashore, but sank before he had gone half the way. His companions clung to the upturned boat, and were rescued in an exhausted condition.

Crowds Admire Beauty, the Buffalo.

Between 18,000 and 20,000 people visited the New York Zoological Park in the

FOOTBALL RULES CHANGED

Play Not to be Materially Affected by the Alterations.

PENALTY FOR NEEDLESS DELAY

Safety More Clearly Defined, as in Case of the Ball Going Beyond the Side Line.

The changes in the football rules for the coming season, which were made by the Rules Committee of the National Football Association at a meeting held at the University Club, in this city, a few weeks ago, have been announced in detail. The committee, which is composed of Paul J. Dashiell of the United States Naval Academy, Alexander Moffett of Princeton, John C. Bell of the University of Pennsylvania, L. M. Dennis of Cornell University, Robert D. Wrenn of Harvard University, and Walter Camp of Yale, has made very few important changes in the rules, most of the alterations being slight and merely in the direction of rendering more explicit the existing rules and placing sufficient power in the hands of the officials to insure the enforcement of those rules.

For the last three years the popular feeling has been that the game, when properly conducted, is thoroughly satisfactory, and that if the officials enforce the rules the result is always a fair one and the game of the most interesting kind when equally matched teams meet.

The most important change is in the definition of a safety, (Rule 4, Section I.) In addition to the previous definition it is provided that "a safety is made when the ball, kicked by a man behind his goal line, crosses the extension of the side line behind the goal line." It was generally supposed that the rules covered a case of this kind, but, as a matter of fact, they did not. When a man standing behind his own goal attempted to kick the ball out and made such a poor kick of it that the ball did not cross his goal line at all, but crossed what would be the extension of the side line and thus went into touch, by the existing rules the ball was dead as soon as it crossed the side line. But also by another rule when a ball was kicked out of bounds it did not go to the man who first obtained possession of it, but to the opponents. Hence a kick of this kind would result in the opponents having possession of the ball in touch. But then they must bring it to the point where the side line was crossed by the ball, and there put it in play. The result would be that they would bring it down behind the kicker's goal, and immediately upon putting it in play there, they would hold it on the ground, and thus secure a touchdown. In other words, a ball which kicked by a man behind his own goal line did not cross the goal line but crossed the side line, meant, if the rules were followed out, a touch-down for the opponents. This seemed rather a severe penalty for the misplay, and it was determined by the Rules Committee that such a play should be ruled a safety instead of a touch-down for the opponents.

The next most important alteration is in Rule 10, which formerly defined "ahead of the ball" as "between the opponents' goal and a line parallel to the goal line and passing through the centre of the ball." As a matter of fact this was inconsistent with some of the other rules where the forward point of the ball is taken as the line. The rule was therefore altered so that it reads, "passing through the point of the ball nearest the goal line of the side not in possession of the ball."

The only other change of importance is in Rule 12, Section E, which provides that no delay for any purpose whatever shall continue over two minutes, under penalty of five yards for any further delay, however slight, or the forfeiture of the game if delayed another two minutes. The former rule provided merely that the game should be forfeited at the end of two minutes, and obstreperous teams sometimes delayed for nearly four minutes by refusing to play after two minutes of delay and waiting almost two minutes more after being ordered by the referee to resume play. Under the new rule they will lose five yards for any delay whatever after two minutes.

Rule 17, regarding interference, has been amended to do away with the pulling and hauling of opponents in the rush line before the ball has been put in play, and a number of minor changes to add clearness and to supply accidental omissions have been made.

SHAMROCK II.'S IDLE DAY.

Sir Thomas Willing to Abide by N. Y. Y. C.'s Decision Regarding Cup Race.

It was a day of absolute rest on board the Shamrock II. and the Erin yesterday. Capt. Sycamore and the crew of the challenger, with the exception of an anchor watch, spent the day on board the tender Porto Rico, and all scanned the Sunday papers eagerly for the latest news of the condition of President McKinley. Judging from the angry demonstrations of some of these sturdy British sailormen, the President's assailant would not have fared well had he fallen into their hands.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, George L. Watson, and Mr. Ratsey remained on board the Erin all day. Sir Thomas, who was deeply shocked at the attempted assassination of the President, was much gratified to learn by the frequent bulletins that the President's condition was no worse, and that he has a fighting chance for recovery.

While he has said so in so many words, it was gathered from his recent conversation on the subject that in case the President should not survive his injuries, and the New York Yacht Club were to declare the race off for this year, Sir Thomas would abide by its decision. It would probably mean the keeping of the Shamrock and the Erin here all Winter, and the sailing of the race at some time to be decided upon early in 1902.

Although the wind blew strong from the northward all day, making the Shamrock tug hard at her moorings, she had quite a number of visitors, who went out in all sorts of craft to get a glimps of the handsome green yacht, which it is hoped will soon meet the Columbia in a battle royal off Sandy Hook.

The Shamrock is to sail this morning at 11 o'clock on her ninth trial spin.

Constitution's Plans Changed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—Plans for the Constitution have been changed, it being announced to-day that she will be taken to Bristol to-morrow, where her spars will be taken out, and the yacht will then be towed to New London. Thirty of her crew were discharged yesterday, when they received their season's wages and $70 ration money.

BUFFALO MOTOR TEST.

An Eighty-four-Mile Run Planned for To-day, Stopping at Poughkeepsie.

Nine additional entries were received by the Automobile Club of America since the publication of the first official life of vehicles entered for the six-day endurance test, run to Buffalo, which will start at 8 o'clock this morning from the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. This brings the total number of motor vehicles up to eighty-nine, and it is not likely that there will be many withdrawals. The nine late entries are all of the lighter class, three additional motor cycles being among them, entered respectively by J. H. Sager, George D. Green, and Warren L. Stoneburn. This will make seven motor cycles in all. The other five vehicles are all gasoline carriages, Louis R. Adams of the Long Island Automobile Club entering an eight-horse power motorette, while James Peck enters a similar one of six-horse power.

The automobiles that intend to start are required to line up this morning on Fifty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, facing east. The vehicles will enter Fifty-eighth Street from Sixth Avenue and not from Fifth Avenue, and will line up, irrespective of numbers, at either curb. The route will be up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, through that street to Seventh Avenue, and up to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, crossing Central Bridge, and then up Jerome Avenue to the Woodlawn Cemetery gate, then, turning to the left at the first road above the gate, Mosholu Avenue, to Broadway, leading directly into Yonkers. From that point the main road will be followed, through Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Ossining, Croton, Oscawana, to Peekskill, arriving at noon. This will make a half day's run of 44.6 miles, and a stop of one and a half hours will be made for luncheon and the filling in of the record sheets.

The hill-climbing contest on Nelson Hill, three miles north of Peekskill, will begin at 1:30 o'clock, and the route will then be continued, passing through Garrisons, Cold Spring, Fishkill Village, and Fishkill Landing, Wappingers Falls, to Poughkeepsie, arriving about 5 o'clock. The afternoon run will be 39 8 miles, a total of 84.4 miles for the day. The headquarters at Poughkeepsie for the night will be the Nelson House.

An unusually large number of automobiles was noticeable yesterday in the Park, and particularly in the vicinity of the clubhouse, at the Fifth Avenue Plaza entrance to the Park. Many of the vehicles were taking a final practice run before starting on the six-day test. The weighing of the competing automobiles was finished yesterday, as each machine has to have its weight properly attested before the committee in each class, and the late entries received their official numbers. President A. R. Shattuck was at the clubrooms during the day and said that everything was in a most satisfactory condition for a successful and enjoyable run.

BASEBALL PLAYERS MEET.

Startling Developments Promised in League Affairs—Big Men for American.

A meeting of the members of the Players' Protective Association was held at the Sturtevant House, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The following delegates were present: Jennings and Donahue, Philadelphia; McGuire and Daly, Brooklyn; Green, Menafee, Taylor, and Dexter, Chicago; Heidrich, Padden, Harper, and Murphy of St. Louis; Dinkle of Providence, and Roach of Brockton, Mass. No delegates from the New York, Pittsburg, Boston, or Cincinnati Club were present. Neither were there any of the American Leaguers at the meeting, but as all of the clubs of that organization are at present in the West, it was explained that the players could not get to New York and back without interfering with their respective clubs.

The question of the punishment of players who jumped their contracts at the beginning of the season was the principal topic discussed by the association. At the last meeting a committee, consisting of Jones of Chicago, McGuire of Brooklyn, and Cross of Philadelphia, was appointed to investigate the cases of alleged "jumping" and report to yesterday's meeting. The absence of Jones and Cross in the West, however, made it impossible for a report.

The association took up the matter, however, in the absence of a report, and after much discussion it was decided to let the past cases go by default. It was unanimously decided, however, that in the future any player who, after signing one contract, jumps to another club shall be summarily expelled by the association.

In the matter of the signing of players, however, the association decided to take no cognizance of the one-year-option clause in the National League contracts. Under a resolution passed yesterday, a player in the future will sign for one year only. If at the end of the season a player desires to go from one club to another or from one organization to another, he is perfectly at liberty to do so, as far as the Players' Association is concerned.

The action of the association in passing this resolution looks as though the association was making ready to stand off the club owners in the much-talked-of jumping of players from the American League to the National League and vice versa at the end of the present season. The unexpected good financial showing made by Ban Johnson's organization during the season has caused the players to look with more favor upon the American League.

The players are confident that there will be some tall bidding for the services of players by the rival organizations at the conclusion of the present season, and they are preparing to take advantage of the open market competition.

A number of the National League stars, including Willie Keeler and Ed Delehanty, it is said, have signed American League contracts for next year.

On the other hand, it is said that the National League owners intend to do a little bidding themselves. There are a number of players in the American League who are underpaid. For instance, there are a number of first-class men who are getting under $2,000. It is the intention of the National League magnates to offer these men $2,400, the National League limit in the matter of salaries.

With the players of the National and American Leagues working in harmony and under a common understanding, they certainly look to have the whiphand of the magnates. "There is trouble in huge quantities ahead for some of the National League magnates," said a prominent player and member of the association at the conclusion of yesterday's session. "Just what the players intend doing I am not in a position to say, but a sensation will be sprung before many more weeks have passed."

"Will many of the National League players desert in favor of Ban Johnson's organization?" the player was asked.

"Wait and see. I guess the players are quick enough to see an advantage. The American League has been very successful; more so than anybody anticipated. I know of several players who will jump. Their names cannot be told just now. The players are tired of playing the part of the scapegoats for the benefit of the magnates. We are now strong enough to assert ourselves and we will do it."

The rumor that Hanlon will take the Brooklyn team to Washington next year was revived at the meeting. "Why is the old National League park being refitted and held on to by the League?" was asked by one of the players. During the past three years men have been working on the grounds.

It also became known at the meeting that some of the clubs in the Eastern League are in a bad way financially. Messrs. Dunkle and Roach were present to press the claims of a number of players who claim that their clubs are behind as much as four weeks in the matter of salaries.

After listening to these complaints it was decided to have the Secretary of the association notify P. T. Powers, President of the Eastern League, that unless these salaries are paid within a reasonable time the players to whom money is due will be at liberty to desert and go with other clubs, either of the Eastern League or with other organizations.

When asked about the matter Hugh Jennings said: "I do not care to make public the names of the clubs complained of until after they have been notified of the association's action. I will say, however, that there are three clubs in the Eastern League whose players are complaining that the "ghost" has ceased to perambulate. Unless the matter is fixed up promptly the players will desert. Some of the men are owed as high as four weeks' salary.

According to Jennings the association is in the best of condition financially, and ready for trouble should it come, with the National League.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

On account of the Western clubs of the National League being in the East no games were played in this league yesterday, though the scheduled minor league games took place.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	71	42	.628	Boston	57	60	.487
Philadelphia	69	47	.595	Cincinnati	44	66	.400
Brooklyn	68	50	.576	Chicago	48	73	.397
St. Louis	62	55	.525	New York	44	69	.389

Games Scheduled for To-day.

St. Louis in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Cincinnati in Boston.

American League Games.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Baltimore, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Washington, 4. (first game;) Washington, 10; Milwaukee, 4, (second game.)
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 3.

Eastern League Games.

At Providence—Providence, 12; Brockton, 8.
At Rochester—Rochester, 22; Buffalo, 8.

New York State League.

At Schenectady—Schenectady, 11; Albany, 6.

Columbia to Go in Dry Dock.

Arrangements have been made to dock the Columbia at the Morse Dry Dock Company's dock, foot of Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and put into condition for the coming international races.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY SPORT

Many Trotters and Pacers Visit the Course During the Day.

ST. COMET'S FAVORABLE DEBUT

Honors of the Brush Victories Divided Between Pacer Moth Miller and Ida Highwood.

The Fall season on the Harlem River speedway opened with a rush yesterday morning when many of the local trotters and pacers who have been campaigning and following the Grand Circuit during the Summer months, put in an appearance bright and early and furnished some lively sport to a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. Many new and speedy trotters were seen on the road, and among them was a bay mare, Ida Highwood, with a mark of 2:13¼, driven by E. E. Smathers, the owner of the famous mare Alice Barnes, 2:11¼, who broke down at the Cleveland meeting several weeks ago. Many spectators took Ida Highwood for Alice Barnes, as the horses look and are gaited exactly alike.

The honors of the day were about equally divided between the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07, who has just had a gold tooth put in her lower right jaw, and Ida Highwood. St. Comet, a new trotter on the Speedway with a mark of 2:28, attracted much attention. She bids fair to become one of the stars, and landed home in front of several horses with better marks, her owner, G. W. Grote, handling the ribbons. One of the last races of the morning and by far the most exciting finish was a half-mile brush between Moth Miller, 2:07, driven by Dr. Randall, and the trotter West Wilkes, 2:13¼, handled by Luke Burke. On the start West Wilkes got away in good form and gained a lead of an open length before Moth Miller had struck his pace. Then followed as pretty a race as one would care to witness. Both came down the stretch under the whip, Moth Miller slowly but surely closing the gap that separated him from his opponent. Nearing the finish it looked very much like West Wilkes's race until, urged to a spurt, Moth Miller went by West Wilkes like a shot within a hundred feet of the finish and won by a head. Somewhat elated over this show of speed in his horse Mr. Burke challenged Dr. Randall to a second heat. The proposition was accepted, and La Crosse Girl, 2:19½, driven by Dr. Hamilton, joined in the contest, which proved an easy mark for Moth Miller, who took the lead in the first quarter and was never headed, winning by a couple of lengths from West Wilkes, who apparently had showed his best speed in the first heat. Little Coaster, the bay trotter with a mark of 2:21¼, driven by J. P. Baiter, proved a prominent factor in the sport. He finished in front of Ida Highwood and gave West Wilkes one of the hardest races of the day. There were several brushes with four and five contestants, the most exciting of which was won by the trotter Sarah Jane, driven by Dick Nash. Fireeland, 2:17¾, driven by George Coleman, was a close second, and St. Comet and La Crosse Girl finished nose and nose.

Mr. Phillips gave his bay mare Ethel B., 2:20½, some fast work, and after several easy victories turned her to a good start with the mare Alice B. and La Crosse Girl. Alice B. had a little the better of the start, but when Ethel B. reached even terms, closely followed by La Crosse Girl, Alice B. jumped from her stride. She was back again in two jumps, however, and then the two had it nip and tuck, first one showing a head in front and then the other. As they neared the finish Alice B. looked like a winner, but Mr. Phillips urged Ethel B. for her top speed, and in a hard drive managed to carry Alice B. to a break and beat her right at the post. La Crosse Girl's head was at the saddle of Alice B., and so close was the trio as they crossed the line that a blanket would have covered them.

The two pacers, Billy Palmer and Aleppo, had two or three merry tilts with the final honors about even. Isaac A. Hopper's rapid little mare Annie St. Clair, 2:21¼, proved herself in fine form and speed by winning a very fast heat from the trotter Freeland, 2:17¾.

Among the many on the road were A. Crawford, driving the trotter Brennan; A. C. Hartman, driving the pacers Daisy B. and Martha to the pole; A. Koelsch, behind the mare Titania; Charles Lloyd, driving Maizour; M. Schmidt, driving Bell Boy and Landlord to the pole; George Huber, behind the trotter Burgess Bell; A. Caelton of Yonkers, driving Boston Boy, 2:29½; Louis Kahn, driving the little favorite George Wallace, 2:17¼; Frank J. Adams, driving the trotter Bounty, and Edward Needham, driving a pair of gray pacers.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Chuctanunda, Bellario, and Alard Sheck, 116 pounds each; Modrine, 113; Sir Oliver, Touraine, Sly, Roxane, Smoke, and Belle of Lexington, 110 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Intrusive, 110 pounds; Alfred Vargrave and Hammock, 102 each; Fatalist, 99; Ethics and Alsike, 97 each; The Black Scot, 88, and Little Daisy, 84.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes for two-year-olds, special weights, penalties, and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Sir Oliver, 128 pounds; Gay Boy and Otis, 123 each; The Rival, 118; Leonid, Banshee, Major Daingerfield, Pretorius, and Homestead, 108 each; Sun Shower and Pearl Finder, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Herbert, 125 pounds; Ten Candles, 122; Gold Heels, 110; Alard Sheck, 104; Decanter, 103; Kinnikinic, 102; Ben Mac Dhui, 101; Reina, 99; Musette and Paul Clifford, 97 each; Bedrock, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Lady Radnor, 109 pounds; Musidora, 107; Lady Godiva, 105; Lieschen, 103; Lady Manning, 100; Girl, Foundling, Emma A. M., and Sedition, 99 each; Fontenix, Prophetic, Linora, Lady Tom Tiddler, Little Gem, and Bijou, 94 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. Rockton, 129 pounds; Toddy, 113; Kamara, 111; The Rhymer, 107; Baron Pepper, 102; The Regent, 99; Maid of Harlem, 90; Golden Grain, 87, and Kalif, 84.

International Cricket Match To-day.

The annual international cricket match between Canada and the United States will be played to-day and to-morrow at Ottawa, Ontario, where the match has not taken place since 1879. Cricket has been very popular at the Dominion capital this year, and for this reason the venue was changed. The Canadians, who have not won a match since 1897, have every confidence of coming out victorious. They have selected a strong team for the match, which is as follows:

H. B. McGiverin, (Captain,) Ottawa; A. Gillespie, Hamilton; J. M. Laing, D. W. Saunders, H. F. Lownsborough, and A. W. Mackenzie, Toronto; F. S. Chambers, Parkdale; W. H. Cooper and J. H. Forrester, Rosedale, and F. C. Hill and E. S. Jacques, Montreal. Substitutes—W. W. Wright, Toronto; D'Arcy Martin, Hamilton; M. G. Bristowe, Ottawa, and Harold Beatty, Rosedale.

The American team has had to be changed considerably from the original selections, as many of the men chosen found they would be unable to spare the time for the Canadian match as well as the English games later in the month. The team is now as follows:

F. H. Bohlen, N. Z. Graves, Jr., P. H. Clark, F. A. Green, and A. G. Priestman of Germantown; J. B. King, C. Coates, Jr., and F. L. Altemus of Belmont; H. C. Thayer of Merion, and J. H. Mason and P. L. Le Roy of Philadelphia.

Of the twenty-eight matches which have been played to the present time, the United States has won eighteen, Canada has won eight, and two have been drawn.

Local Cricket Championship.

The contest for the cricket championship of New York has been practically decided, and for the first time in five years the pennant has been wrested from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and will fly next year at Prospect Park as the proud possession of the Brooklyn Cricket Club.

The latter club has also secured the batting prize, for which trophy F. J. Prendergast is the only man who has a possible chance of exceeding the record of A. Brown. The Brooklyns completed their schedule without a defeat being registered against them.

In the contest of the New York Cricket Association the Paterson Club is still being kept in close quarters by Kearny and the question of supremacy cannot be decided until these teams meet in the final game of the championship schedule.

GOLF FOR THE WEEK.

Interest in Atlantic City Championship Makes it Quiet Locally.

Golf interest will be so thoroughly centred in the championship at Atlantic City this week that very little in the way of competitions has been arranged on local links. Saturday, however, will be a busy day as many of the metropolitan competitors at Atlantic City who fail to qualify will not remain through the week, and they will return home in time for the usual Saturday matches. The junior cup competition of the Nassau Country Club will continue this week, the final round coming on Thursday, when the victor will receive the cup given by Henry F. Noyes. Competition for a new trophy, given by E. Hope Norton, will begin next Saturday on the Innis Arden links, the first sixteen to qualify in an eighteen hole medal play round. The President's cup, given by George G. Frelinghuysen, will be continued in competition at the Morris County Club and at Apawamis and other round will be played for the W. W. Caswell cup.

The women will have events this week at Apawamis, Bayswater, Nassau, Englewood, Hollywood, and Van Cortlandt. The women of the Bayswater Club, near Far Rockaway, will practically close their season with a final handicap to-morrow. The programme of events for the week is:

MONDAY, SEPT. 9.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Bayswater—Women's final handicap.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Apawamis—Mixed foursome handicap.
Nassau—Final round for Junior cup.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
Atlantic City—National amateur championship.
Morris County—President's cup and bogey handicap.
Van Cortlandt—Women's handicap and two club handicaps.
Fox Hills—Team match with Fairfield.
Innis Arden—Qualifying round for Norton cup.
Hollywood—Mixed foursome handicap.
Apawamis—Caswell cup competition and medal play handicap.
Englewood—Monthly handicap and team match with Dyker Meadow.
Morristown Field—Team match with East Orange.
Harbor Hill—Members' handicap.
Flushing—Final round for Governors' cup.
Nassau—Cup contests for men and women.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Ardsley—Club handicap.
Marine and Field—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Members' handicap.
Montclair—Handicaps for men and women.
Newark Athletic—Club handicap.
Seabright—Club handicap.

GOLF NOTES OF INTEREST.

Two notable Chicago juniors who will not be seen at Atlantic City to-day, although they were entered in the championship, are Harold and Bruce Smith. Their father said they were too young to undergo the strain and excitement of a championship journey, although he is represented as saying that if they were four or five years older he would make them go to the tournament whether they wished to or not. Bruce Smith recently made a new record of seventy-five strokes for the Onwentsia course.

The Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, will hold an open tournament next Saturday, open to all golfers in the National Association. The Boston links are becoming very active, and at Myopia, Brookline, and Essex County the early Fall contests have been well attended.

Percy Pyne, the Princeton golfer, who was intercollegiate champion two years ago and who will be among the competitors to-day at Atlantic City, made a new record for the Kebo Valley links at Bar Harbor before leaving for Atlantic City. He played the eighteen holes in seventy-seven strokes, his halves being thirty-five and forty-two. It will stand as the amateur record and is only one stroke behind the professional record of seventy-six strokes held by Bernard Nicholls.

Mrs. Frank R. Shattuck has won the Cape May Cup for women which has been in competition on the point-scoring system during the Summer. She has held the women's championship of the club for two years, and is the only woman in the club rated at scratch. The Cape May golf season will close at the end of this month.

Mrs. A. B. Turnure, who used to be one of the star golfers among women in this locality and was runner-up to Miss Beatrix Hoyt for the National championship in 1896 at Morris County, was a competitor in the Niagara tournament last week. Within recent years she has not appeared in any big competitions, but she has evidently not lost her grip on the game, as she won the women's nine-hole handicap in 32 strokes, playing from scratch.

Another Western State, Colorado, has joined the number of State golf associations and signalized this move by holding its first State golf championship on the links of the Colorado Springs Club. Frank L. Woodward won the honors, leading from the start, for in the qualifying round he made the lowest gross score. In the final round he met H. B. Davis of the Colorado Springs Club and beat him by three up and one to play, making at the same time a new record of 150 strokes for the course. The champion is from the Overland Park Golf Club of Denver.

The closest monthly cup competition at the Newark Athletic Club has just been settled on the August cup competition. At the close of the month W. A. Vance led the field with a total of 8½ points, against 8 for the club champion, G. McC. Wills. One event during the month had been omitted on account of bad weather, and it was decided to play that before awarding the trophy. The two leaders, Vance and Wills, engaged in a special match, and Wills won. He played from scratch, and did the round in 94 strokes to 117 for Vance, the latter having the benefit of 10 strokes handicap. The Newark members are now playing for the Carter Cup, and the Fall season promises to be an active one.

VAILSBURG CYCLE RACE.

Kramer Wins Half Mile Event Through Lawson's Generosity.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 8.—In the final heat of the half-mile open race at the Vailsburg track to-day Frank Kramer of East Orange was leading Iver Lawson of Chicago, when his tire punctured and Lawson won. Lawson refused to take the race and it was run again. Kramer winning. Marcus L. Hurley, the metropolitan champion, won the mile handicap from scratch in his usual dashing style, and the quarter-mile open as well. The Summary:

Quarter Mile, Novice.—Won by F. A. Coleman, Orange, N. J.; W. Todd, Newark, N. J., second; J. E. Hallgring, Newark, N. J., third. Time—0:33 4-5.

Quarter Mile, Open, Flying Start, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., New York City; M. T. Dove, Belmont Cyclers, New York City, second; Albert Welsher, Vailsburg, N. J., third; M. Coffee, Newark, N. J., fourth. Time—0:30 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—Won by M. L. Hurley, New York A. C., New York City, (scratch;) M. Coffee, Newark, N. J., (160 yards,) second; Theodore Kiendl, Orange, N. J., (120 yards,) third; "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (20 yards,) fourth. Time—2:03 4-5.

Half Mile, Open, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Iver Lawson, Chicago, Ill., second. Time—1:45 2-5.

Five Mile, Handicap, Professional.—Won by James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill. (250 yards;) Arthur Ross, Newark, N. J., (250 yards,) second; John Bedell, Lynbrook, L. I., (200 yards,) third; Earl D. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., (250 yards,) fourth. Time—10:22.

CORLEY'S GOOD ATHLETIC WORK.

P. J. Corley distinguished himself at the monthly games of the New West Side Athletic Club, held on the club grounds on West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, by winning the 70-yard hurdle race from scratch, finishing second in the 440-yard run, also from scratch, and then winning the one-mile team relay race for his team by more than ten yards. Summary:

70-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. Boynton, (14 feet;) C. McClelland, (5 feet,) second; J. J. Kenny, (15 feet,) third. Time—0:07 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. Dawson, (15 yards;) P. J. Corley, (scratch,) second; R. Humphries, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:57 2-5.

70-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Corley, (scratch;) Harry Sperling, (14 feet,) second; D. Daly, (2 feet,) third. Time—0 09 2-5.

Three-quarter Mile, Handicap.—Won by E. Carrette, (scratch;) J. W. Murphy, (scratch,) second; J. J. McAdams, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:36 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by M. Finch, (22 inches,) with 19 feet 3 inches; H. Sperling, (30 inches,) second, with 18 feet 6 inches; J. J. Kenny, (16 inches,) third, with 18 feet 11 inches.

150-Yard Obstacle Race, Novice.—Won by E. Lavery; J. Jones second; T. O. Connell third. Time—0:39 2-5.

One-Mile Team Relay Race.—Won by No. 1 team, J. Dover, C. Boynton, J. W. Murphy, S. May, and P. J. Corley; No. 2 team, H. Obersabessing, W. Bechman; No. 3 McClelland, M. Bloch, and D. Daly. Time—1:55.

PASTIME A. C. GAMES.

The feature of the members' games of the Pastime Athletic Club held on the club grounds, at the foot of East Sixty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon, was the three-quarter mile relay race between the teams of the home club and the Twenty-second Regiment. In the first relay Ordwein of the Pastime team gained a lead of 5 yards, which his side maintained until the last relay, when Arnold of the Twenty-second Regiment cut it down to two feet in a close finish, with Andrews of the home team, who won by that margin. Summary:

80-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Bischoff, (17 feet;) E. J. Eytinge, (4 feet,) second; J. Bischoff, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:08 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. G. Graham, George Farrell second, Hugh Riley third. Time—0:37 3-5.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by S. B. Hush, (95 yards;) A. Beinert, (95 yards,) second; H. Riley, (95 yards,) third. Time—3:25 3-5.

150-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by D. Woog, (20 yards;) S. B. Husb, (14 yards,) second; E. J. Eytinge, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:16 3-5.

Shoe Race.—Won by A. Bischoff, S. Liebgold second, F. J. Farrell third. Time—2:54.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by N. Harnett, (2 feet 6 inches,) with 18 feet 9 inches; G. Bischoff, (2 feet 9 inches,) second, with 17 feet 3 inches; O. Ordwein, (2 feet,) third, with 18 feet 7½ inches.

Three-Quarter-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Pastime Athletic Club Team—O. Ordwein, G. Bischoff, and V. Andrews; Twenty-second Regiment Team—P. J. Corley, R. Campiglio, and H. Arnold, second. Time—2:48 3-5.

Catch-as-Catch-Can Wrestling Match between W. Brown and H. Meyer.—Won by Brown.

Exhibition Wrestling Match between R. W. Messner and W. Forsman. No fall.

Hudson River Y. C. Regatta.

The strong wind and rough water yesterday interfered considerably with the success of the Fall regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club, which was sailed on the Hudson River off the clubhouse, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, and although the start was set for 11 o'clock in the morning it was not until 2:30 that the Regatta Committee felt justified in giving the starting signal. Of the eight starters, however, all but two completed the course, in spite of the rough weather.

The course was a triangular one of seven miles, from the clubhouse to a stakeboat off Shadyside, N. J., thence to a mark off the foot of Seventy-ninth Street, and thence to the starting point. The boats under 20 feet in length sailed it twice, and those over 20 feet went around three times.

The best race was in Class D for open catboats under 20 feet in length, in which M. Nicholaus's little C. T. Wills beat George A. Steigleder's Jolly Roger by a little over five minutes over the shorter course. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS UNDER 30 FEET.

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Cor'ted Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
San Toy, Everett Ryder	5:58:45	3:15:35
Happy Hours, Thomas H. Hall	did not finish.	

CLASS B—CAT-RIGGED AUXILIARIES.

Paul W., Paul Wetzel.....5:58:45 3:15:25
Elaine, Frank Green.....6:01:15 3:20:45

CLASS C—OPEN SLOOPS UNDER 20 FEET.

Vega, Charles Whitehouse.....5:40:45 2:55:40
Emma S., Charles Dunna, did not finish.

CLASS D—OPEN CATBOATS UNDER 20 FEET.

C. T. Wills, M. Nicholaus.....5:05:10 2:24:35
Jolly Roger, Geo. A. Steigleder.....5:15:25 2:29:40

The winners were: Class A, San Toy; Class B, Paul W.; Class C, Vega; Class D, C. T. Wills.

BASKET BALL IN THE COLLEGES

Prospects of Intercollegiate Five-Team League—Columbia's Plans.

College basketball, still a young sport, gives evidence of making great strides the coming season. Already Columbia and Harvard are considering plans for the formation of a five-team intercollegiate basketball association. Such a league would give the sport a great boom, and by making it possible to have an intercollegiate champion would put it more on the plane of hockey and lacrosse.

Columbia expects to foster basketball this year, for she had a good team last season, and now has great hopes of producing a championship five. Victory over the colleges is her only object, and the other matches to be played are more from financial necessity and for practice than anything else. Two or three big games are all Columbia can support in her own gymnasium, and the maintenance of her quintet must come largely from out-of-town guarantees.

Columbia has more of her old players back than any of the other colleges. She has every one of last year's team, and substitutes to call on.

H. C. Townsend, who rowed at No. 2 in Columbia's 'Varsity crew last July, will play guard, and C. M. Marston will occupy the same position on the other side of the line. These two form a splendid defense. Capt. Allen, Frank Goodman, and H. H. Elias will play forward, and no better men for these four positions are desired. Only at centre is a new man needed, and there are several available men.

The plans for games are yet uncertain, but the manager has in mind contests with all the big colleges, and team trips through New England and Northern New York.

SEA GIRT PRIZE WINNERS.

Canadian and Irish Riflemen Will Contest in Matches To-day.

The Canadian and Irish rifle shooters will have a chance of determining their relative merits to-day and to-morrow on the long ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in two contests especially arranged for their benefit by the New Jersey State Rifle Association. Teams of six from each side, the members of which have not as yet been named, will have their points counted in the two days' results and a special prize will be given to the man making the highest score on the winning team and another will be awarded to the leading marksman on the losing team.

The long list of scores in the finished competitions have been compiled and prizes awarded as follows:

Members' Match, (possible points 25.)—Won by Gen. Bird W. Spencer, 24.

All-Comers' Military Match, (possible, 50.)—Won by Morris Appelby, Washington, D. C., 47.

Gen. E. P. Meaney Match, (possible, 70.)—Won by E. J. Finck, Washington, D. C., 69.

Consolation Match, (possible, 50.—Won by C. E. Groome, Washington, D. C., 47.

Disappearing Target Revolver Match.—Won by Major A. B. Young, Washington, D. C., with a possible score of 90 points.

Re-entry Pistol Match, (possible, 150.)—Won by Thomas Anderson, M. R. A., Boston, 148.

Novice Revolver Match, (possible, 150.)—Won by R. S. Hale, Massachusetts Light Battery A, Boston, 131.

Re-entry Revolver, (possible, 150.)—Won by Thomas Anderton, Boston, 141.

Matches of the United States Revolver Association, Pistol Championship, (possible, 500.)—Won by Thomas Anderton, Boston, 453.

Military Revolver Championship, (Possible 375.)—Won by Dr. R. H. Sayre, New York, 325.

SCHUETZEN MATCHES.

All-Comers' Continuous, Standard American Target, (Possible 150.)—Won by H. M. Pope, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 141; Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, and Michael Doorles, Jersey City, tied for second place with 139 each.

All-Comers' Continuous Match, German Ring Target, (Possible 225.)—Won by Dr. W. G. Hudson, New York, 216; Theodore R. Geisel, Springfield, Mass., second, with 215, and I. P. Hansen, Jersey City, third, with 214.

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EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until

Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENTUM per annum, to wit:
$3,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 21, 1901.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital Stock . . . $2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 2,639,253.54
Deposits 14,750,411.07
Total $19,389,664.61
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WM. H. CHE. EBROUGH, } Vice-Presidents
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THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 14th, 1901, and remain closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

E. & C. RANDOLPH HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TEMPORARILY FROM NO. 7 NASSAU STREET TO THE BROAD-EXCHANGE BUILDING, NO. 25 BROAD STREET.

ON AUGUST 20TH, 1901, LOST CERT. NO. 29,327 for 100 shares of U. S. Steel Pfd. in name of W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating same. Reward will be paid for prompt return to DE COPPET & DOREMUS, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN.
MARTIN ERDMANN.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

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Heber R. Bishop, Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske, Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe, Norman B. Ream.
Payton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin, Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Geo. Henry Warren.

UNION TYPEWRITER STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES. COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND—NO. 9.
No. 32 Nassau Street,
New York, September 3d, 1901.
A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 9) of ONE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 1st, 1901, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 17th, 1901.
Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership firm of ARONSON, FELTENSTEIN & JOFFE of 598 Broadway, N. Y. City, composed of the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that ABRAHAM FELTENSTEIN and SIMON JOFFE will continue the said business and will pay all the obligations of said firm.
Dated N. Y., September 4th, 1901.
ARONSON, FELTENSTEIN & JOFFE.
MAX ARONSON, ABRAHAM FELTENSTEIN, SIMON JOFFE.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901. —Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this office for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

Lost and Found.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RY. 6 PER cent. bond, No. 3,243, was stolen from Ffoulke & Co., Washington. All persons are warned against negotiating this bond.
BLOOMER, FFOULKE & CO.

REWARD FOR GOLD, ENAMELED LADIES' WATCH, initials M. E.; probably lost on 34th St. Crosstown car; valued keepsake. Em-

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Whatever developments may come to pass at Buffalo before Wall Street shall resume business this morning, it may be stated as a fact that, stock and money marketwise, the plan of action decided upon on Saturday before the market opening by the leading financiers of the country, and since that time more fully perfected, will to-day be lived up to in the largest sense and will be perfectly carried out. Be the developments of the most unfavorable character—though fortunately at this writing all the news is altogether hopeful—there need be no fear of any financial disaster, nor dread of any stock market catastrophe. Mr. Morgan, than whom no better authority could speak, put the matter very plainly and voices the views of other representative bankers, when he declares succinctly: "The financial situation is sound. There is nothing to derange it; there is no cause for alarm. There will be no panic." Such talk begets confidence.

The heroic patriotism exhibited by bankers and business men alike in coming forward to safeguard vested interests—the interests of the public—when those interests were and, it may be, still are threatened by an unreason begotten of blind fear, is one of the things in connection with the lamentable happening at Buffalo that will go down in history—will go down as an example of patriotism of the highest order. The manner in which these interests have rallied to support what virtually is the credit of the Nation has, indeed, been so remarkable that it has commanded not alone the attention but the admiration of the great financiers of the older lands.

Yet, to the people of our own country such action as that of Saturday, such action as will again be taken to-day if needs be, is perfectly understandable, is looked upon as natural. For in times past these same interests have done this self-same thing; have converted what threatened to be financial chaos into the calm of financial assurance.

Some pessimists there are in the Street—the desire for gain in them greater than any thought of patriotism or of right—who are insisting that the present case is in all respects like unto that when Garfield was shot down by the hand of an assassin. But only in the deed itself is this so. The parallel holds good that far and no further. Then the business of the country was at a low ebb, commerce lagged, railroad earnings were poor, and Wall Street was in the midst of a veritable carnival of speculation. Now, the country is phenomenally prosperous, exports expand, railroad earnings were never so great, industrial activity everywhere prevails, the wealth of the country has been increased many times, the Nation is firmly fixed on a sound financial basis, and all the promises are of a continuation of these good times. Under such conditions precedent counts for naught because these are conditions so remarkable and so generally hopeful that not even the oldest banker in Wall Street has seen their like.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The Boerse had an exceedingly stagnant week, irresponsive to every influence whether favorable or unfavorable. The Boerse was inclined to regard the stagnation of the last few weeks as a state of equilibrium forerunning improvement, but the Frankfurter Zeitung's weekly review, on the contrary, now says that the Boerse has grown still duller, and the reserve more intense, and that a change for the better is by no means expected for the present, and the Vossische Zeitung expresses the conviction that the depression has not yet reached low-water mark, and that industrials must go lower. It says this view is nearly universal on the Boerse, but nevertheless, claims that securities are now in stronger hands, which are willing to wait long before selling.

The tendency of the week's quotations was slightly downward in all departments, the heaviest declines being in industrials. Reports show that the iron market is still weakening. The Wire Nail Syndicate has made heavy reductions for the fourth quarter, and Germans are heavily underbiding Belgian iron in Belgium. The Half-Finished Goods Syndicate has reduced the price of wire stock 2½ marks per ton.

The Cologne Gazette reports the general iron market situation duller, and says it is impossible to get sufficient work to keep busy through the Winter, and that no improvement is expected before Spring. "Orders," The Cologne Gazette says, "are growing rare, shut-downs are impending, and prices are falling through underbidding."

Silesia also reports the conditions as growing worse. Notwithstanding the relatively better situation in the coal market, coalers fell more heavily this week than iron securities through the announcement that American coal had begun reaching Germany again, and a further decline in ocean freights caused a renewed fall in coalers yesterday, while the same cause depressed ocean transportation shares.

Canadian Pacifics were strong all the week until Friday, responding to New York, when they reached 110, but they reacted yesterday to 108.62. Northern Pacifics lost 8 cents on the week.

Although the money market experienced no change so far as the abundance of money is concerned, the private rate of discount rose to 2½ under the New York impulse. The changed New York situation also caused a rise in New York exchange of 1 pfennig on the week, the close being at 4.20½.

"The large balances of the United States in Europe," says the Vossische Zeitung, "render gold exports thither possible at any moment."

It is stated that the Reichsbank officials regard the ease of the money market as unhealthy, reflecting the unusually stringent terms demanded by joint stock banks making discounts, thus forcing borrowers to open accommodation at the Reichsbank. The financial press now expect an advance in the Reichsbank rate of discount at an early day unless the next two returns show a decided recovery, which is regarded as improbable. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that if the advance is only to 4 per cent., then a second advance is likely at the end of the quarter.

The Frankfurter Zeitung predicts a considerable increase in the capital stock of the North German Lloyd Line as soon as payment for the new vessels shall have been made; but the Weser Zeitung of Bremen contradicts this prophecy, saying that the last increase was ample for all requirements.

Herr Moeller, Prussian Minister of Commerce, has invited twenty bankers to meet him Sept. 18 to discuss the Boerse law reform.

Meetings and Elections.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.
For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway, New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to reserve the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on WEDNESDAY, October 9, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of fifteen Directors of the company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 21, 1901, and will be reopened on the day following the date of such meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
Dated September 5, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brady Brass Co. will be held on the 21st day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the principal office of the Company, 202-208 Tenth Street, Jersey City, for the election of officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred twenty (20) days next preceding this election.
CHARLES M. REUBENS, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Assistant Secretary.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September 9, and reopened on Friday, October 4.
CHARLES E. COE, Secretary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 7th day of September, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.
Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$298,597,683	Gold certificates outstanding	$298,597,683
Silver dollars	440,030,000	Silver certificates outstanding	440,030,000
Silver dollars of 1890	48,208		
Silver bullion of 1890	44,026,792	Treasury notes outstanding	44,075,000
Total	$782,702,689	Total	$782,702,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$70,931,434.81	
Gold certificates	42,785,560.00	
Standard silver dollars	16,209,961.00	
Silver certificates	5,067,420.00	
Silver bullion	936,845.89	
United States notes	12,394,205.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	77,775.00	
National banknotes	9,612,928.50	
Subsidiary silver coin	10,322,040.13	
Fractional currency	94.47	
Minor coin	576,929.40	
		$168,915,194.29
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$95,965,938.81	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,138,033.89	
Total	$102,103,972.70	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	460,366.60	
		102,564,339.30
Total		$271,479,533.59
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,482,082.67	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,196,573.76	
Disbursing officers' balances	55,851,387.18	
Post Office Department account	5,488,218.27	
Miscellaneous items	6,331,191.93	
		90,329,453.81
Available cash balance		$181,150,079.78

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$642,928.83	$3,993,365.27	$46,719,499.67
Internal revenue	898,516.48	5,522,752.87	55,897,728.13
Miscellaneous	44,055.82	382,168.32	4,995,516.04
Total receipts	$1,585,501.13	$9,898,278.46	$107,612,743.89
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	145,000.00	1,495,000.00	21,911,621.83
War	120,000.00	1,280,000.00	26,618,424.13
Navy	175,000.00	765,000.00	11,949,197.07
Indians	5,000.00	195,000.00	2,358,970.37
Pensions	500,000.00	4,315,000.00	29,752,164.46
Interest	.....	.....	7,118,701.67
Total expenditures	$945,000.00	$8,050,000.00	$99,709,088.53
Excess of receipts over expenditures	640,501.13	1,848,278.46	7,903,655.36
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	1,039,625.93	4,361,422.17	45,548,188.56
Internal revenue	985,483.42	5,123,505.64	55,738,930.53
Receipts from all sources last year	2,041,835.24	9,764,806.07	109,408,725.55
Expenditures last year	2,165,000.00	9,995,000.00	114,474,851.61
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	177,000.00	177,000.00	1,879,470.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	34,040.00	150,400.00	2,580,903.00
Notes received for current redemption	173,615.00	1,775,576.00	29,151,523.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$44,443,983.00	$3,998,231.00	$48,442,214.00
This fiscal year	2,986,613.00	190,906.00	3,177,519.00
This month	11,775.00	54,150.00	65,925.00
This day	11,500.00	4,300.00	15,800.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	44,443,983.00	3,998,231.00	48,442,214.00
This fiscal year	2,986,613.00	190,906.00	3,177,519.00
This month	11,775.00	54,150.00	65,925.00
This day	11,500.00	4,300.00	15,800.00

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:34	Sun sets	6:20	Moon rises 2:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:38	Gov. Isl'd	5:08	H. Gate 7:04
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	4:56	Gov. Isl'd	5:26	H. Gate 7:22

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cametense, Brazil and Barbados	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nord America, Naples	1:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

Antilla, Bahamas, via Nassau	12:00 M. 12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Havana and Vera Cruz	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
Vaderland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
..... New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Prince, North Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. ‡11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. ‡7 and up to Sept. ‡14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. ‡15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. ‡15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M., up to Sept. ‡16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. ‡15 and up to Sept. ‡28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. ‡28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Sept. ‡11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. ‡12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 9.
Colorado, Hull, Aug. 24.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 3.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Aug. 30.
San Juan, San Juan, Sept. 3.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.
Zulia, Curacao, Sept. 2.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Finance, Colon, Sept. 3.
Indrani, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 31.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 3.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Werra, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz, Aug. 30.
Californian, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Sept. 4.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.
Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Cerasne, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.
Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

Sailed.

SS Scarthoe, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Sicilia, (Ital.,) for Tampa and New Orleans.
SS Hohenfels, (Ger.,) for Port Elizabeth, &c., via Newport News.
SS Asama, (Br.,) for Shanghai.
SS Pontiac, (Br.,) for Venice and Trieste.
SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Housatonic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Arrived.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Bachmann, Leghorn Aug. —, Genoa 17th, and Naples 22d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Passed Fire Island at 5:48 P. M.
SS Guyandotte, Hiller, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Astoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Aug. 29 and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.
SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah Sept. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Off Navesink Highlands at 11:50 P. M.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Aug. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) Andersen, Shields Aug. 27, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:18 P. M.
SS Apache, Pennington, Jacksonville Aug. 5 and Charleston 6th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Seneca, Johnstone, Tampico Aug. 29 and Cienfuegos Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:27 P. M.
SS Jefferson, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Valle, Quick, New Orleans 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Grenada, (Br.,) Murchison, Trinidad Aug. 31 and Grenada Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) Howat, Progreso Aug. 31, with hemp to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 7th.
SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Van Der Zee, Rotterdam Aug. 29 and Boulogne 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 A. M.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., north, 22 miles; clear.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weyer, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Cape Spartel to-day.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from Bremen for Southampton and New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 11:28 A. M. to-day.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lewis H. Freedman, referee, Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $10,671.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 1,981 Broadway, northwest corner of Sixty-seventh Street, 28 by 118.8 by 25 by 131.8, four-story brick flat, with store; 1,983 to 1,987 Broadway, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56 by 93 by 50 by 118.8, three

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted, as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following notice does not refer to the LIMITED PARTNERSHIP of Marsh & McClennen, now and from January 8th, 1900, doing business at No. 26 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, but refers to the CORPORATION of Marsh & McClennen, which was dissolved by order of this Court on April 23d, 1901, having previously ceased to do business on the 6th day of January, 1900.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the Application of a Majority of the Directors of MARSH & McCLENNEN for a Dissolution of that Company.

Take notice, that the undersigned intends to present his account, as Receiver of the above-named corporation, to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at Special Term, Part 10, thereof, to be held in the New York County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.

Dated New York City, August 24th, 1901.
Yours, &c., WILLIAM E. MARSH, Receiver.
WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1901. FRANK McKEE, THOMAS B. CLARKE, Executors.
HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francis V. Keesling, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1901, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of September, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC V. SCHAVRIEN, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz, the office of Charles Joseph, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MEYER, CORD.—The People of the State of New York to Henry Bushman, Jacob Bushman, Wilhelmina Bushman, Frederick W. Wurster, Sophia Eolte, Jacob Wamsgarz, Joseph Buellesbach, Caspar Buellesbach, Jacob Buellesbach, and Hubert Buellesbach, composing the firm of Buellesbach Brothers, Henry Loeb, George J. Schnatz, Charles Massoth, and John F. Steeves, Henry M. Barnard, Bradley L. Eaton, composing the firm of Barnard, Church & Gates, and Company, William V. Gordon, Lewis C. Tufts, and Chester F. Reynolds, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at a Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be held at the new County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the said county, on the 24th day of September, nineteen hundred and one, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made directing the distribution of the entire surplus moneys in foreclosure arising in an action entitled Cord Meyer and Christian Meyer, as executors of the last will and testament of CORD MEYER, deceased, plaintiffs, against Henry Bushman and others, among the persons entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogates' Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. [Seal.] Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

REED & REED, Attorneys for Petitioner. Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrisson, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1901.
ANNIE T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix.
J. ORLANDO HARRISSON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

ROSENBLATT, FRANCES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 13th, 1901, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROSENBLATT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of March, 1901. HOWARD S. GANS, Executor. mh18-1aw6mM

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY GARFIELD SCHMEY, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1901.
IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.
JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. je17-1aw6mM

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 16-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 16-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap15-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.
ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—LOUIS T. HAGGIN, plaintiff, against HOSMER B. PARSONS, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold and therein described as follows:

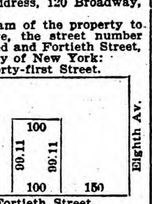
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street; running thence westwardly along the north line of One Hundred and Fortieth Street one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line one hundred feet, and thence southwardly parallel with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 311 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

One Hundred and Forty-first Street.



One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is fifty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four and 64-100 dollars, ($51,784.64,) with interest from the 18th day of June, 1901, together with costs and allowances, amounting to three hundred and twenty-two 88-100 dollars, ($322 88-100,) with interest from the 24th day of August, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is twelve hundred and fifty dollars, ($1,250,) and interest, and Croton water meter, unread since April 24, 1901.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1901.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

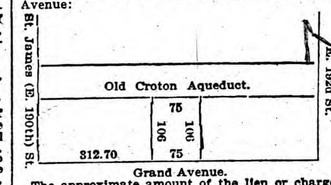
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against JAMES V. LAWRENCE, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Grand Avenue, formerly Edenwood Avenue, (though not yet legally named,) distant northerly along said line from the southerly line of St. James Street three hundred and twelve feet and seventy one-hundredths of a foot, and running thence westerly at right angles to said Grand Avenue one hundred and six feet to the easterly line of the old Croton Aqueduct; thence northerly along the last mentioned line seventy-five feet; thence easterly and at right angles to said Grand Avenue one hundred and six feet to the westerly line of said avenue, and thence southerly along the last mentioned line seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26, 1901.

ELMER A. ALLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number being 2,531 Grand Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,750.97, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $273.75, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1901, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $352.97 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for $3,500, with interest thereon from October 7, 1901, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, August 26, 1901.

JOSEPH KRONACHER, Referee.
2aw8wM&W-Se17

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
No. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured at the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

Bankruptcy Notices.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—KARL GEISERT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Karl Geisert, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 26, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 6, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern Distrfict of New York.—No. 4,024.—JACOB HESS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Hess, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 30th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy,
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,834.—HADASA KANTROWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hadasa Kantrowitz, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated August 27th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 3,703.—RICHARD NOLZE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Richard Nolze, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 27th, 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 7th, 1901.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ **The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.**

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars to Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Tyrone, Altoona, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55. (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 1 Court Street, 366 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train.	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	*10:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express.	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express.	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m.	Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*3:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:25 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*8:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*8:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, Lenox and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,212 Broadway, 125 Main St., Yonkers, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON. SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:30 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows: (Up Town Station, 23d St.:—

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany&Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:35 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 8 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	
Easton Local	†5:45 p. m.	
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	
Mauch Chunk & Reading		1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	†5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	‡9:15 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	
N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. Saturday Special	†1:10 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡2:45 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	3:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:23 p. m.	

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, ‡7:30, 8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., ‡1:00, *1:30, ‡3:00, *3:40, ‡4:00, ‡4:30, *5:00, *7:00, ‡7:30, §9:00, ‡‡9:25, p. m., *12:13 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, *8:00, *10:00, ‡12:00 m., ‡1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 p. m. Through to Ocean Grove, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 8.00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St., Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23rd St. Five minutes later from Cortland or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted, Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	*4:30 AM.	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt. Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Norfolk	† 7:00 PM.	*12:55 PM. Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM. Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM. Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM. Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.

*Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.25, d 12.45, e 7.45, f 7.25, t 6.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Easton Local	*†6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*†7.40 AM	*†7.30 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 s'n
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre and Scranton Exp.	*†2.55 PM	*†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*†5.10 PM	*†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*†7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1205 and 1351 Broadway, 156 5th Ave., 23 Union Square W., 943 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadw y, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

DAILY except Sunday.

For the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, Buffalo and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" " Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" " West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDA

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N.Y.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb. 270 feet above the River.

In Summer and Fall Grantwood has the bracing air, the beautiful verdure, and all the attractions of a Catskill resort. In Winter it affords all the comforts of a well laid out, well lighted, and modernly equipped suburb. These combined advantages are attracting a very desirable class of people to Grantwood.

Let us inform you regarding cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 501 Fifth Avenue,
ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Elegant home, Summer and Winter, Country in city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

WEST 42D STREET.
50 FEET FRONT.
NEAR BROADWAY.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

CARNEGIE HILL.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

4-story and basement brownstone private house; butler's pantry extension; A1 repair; 91st St., near Madison Av. Owner, Z., Box 197 Times.

A.—5-story stone-front house, 25x75x100; 10 families; rent, $2,100; mtg., $13,000; price, $19,000; all rented to respectable colored families; make offer to Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellson, 409 Broadway.

I can loan your money on very best real estate at from 6 to 7 per cent.; unquestionable references furnished on application. G. H. Gillham, Southern Express Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x55x100, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; price, $28,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 38 West 125th St.

Detached 1 and 2 family houses, near rapid transit; $3,000; easy terms. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

6th Av., corner 16th St., plot 51½x100 feet, for sale or to lease for long term for improvement. Thomas, 515 Lexington Av.

Five-story five-room flat with stores; first-class condition; 1,688 Park Av.; small equity. For particulars address Owner, care 825 Bleecker St.

Riverside Drive, near 117th St.—For sale, lot 28 feet wide, average depth 125 feet. John Webber, owner, 7 Beekman St.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Large house, 10 rooms; all conveniences; lot 50x150; barn; price $5,000. W. B. Davis, owner, 27 Birch St., New Rochelle.

Real Estate.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Investors.

This company offers for sale mortgage investments on selected real estate in this city, with title insured by the company.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,

37 Liberty Street, New York,
38-44 Court Street, Brooklyn,

Capital and Surplus, - $3,400,000

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R., who own the L. I. R. R., will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For sale in East Orange, near Grove St. Station, 40 minutes to City Hall, several new houses; all modern improvements; hard wood; open plumbing; tastefully decorated; prices from $5,000 to $10,000; terms easy. Apply Builder, 18 South Grove Street, East Orange.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and basement; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; lot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

ALLENHURST.—FOR SALE.

Finely located cottage, very near ocean, facing south; 8 bedrooms, artesian water, all improvements; terraced lot 68x192 feet. Address Box 2,003 Allenhurst, N. J.

To close estate, will sell corner plot, 10 lots, for $25 (only $2.50 each) at Summer resort; terms, $2 down, balance $1 weekly; boating, bathing, fishing. Trustee, Box 8 Times Office.

Tenafly.—Good modern house for sale, $4,000; 8 rooms, bath, gas, water; plot 100x140. H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

This is the Time!

Don't wait but inspect our lots in Jamaica before you buy elsewhere. We offer lots 25x100 right in the Heart of Jamaica; Water, Gas, Sewer, Electric Lights; macadamized streets; price $190 each; terms very easy. For further information address Store, 93 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open evenings till 8 P. M.

Magnificent gentleman's country residence, within 40 minutes from New York City; 20 acres of rich soil; 20-room house; open plumbing and two bathrooms; own electric light plant, and all modern improvements; large barn, stable with 75 stalls; carriage house; fruit trees, and every convenience for comfort; property faces two roads; free and clear; will be sold cheap on reasonable terms. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars Sonnabend & Gromer, 162 West 116th St.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Two-story and basement brick factory, about 60 miles from New York, on Erie R. R.; building 40x90; plot 100x125, extending back to railroad; three minutes to station; new engine, 35 H. P.; new boiler, 70 H. P.; electric light, water, sewerage, &c.; no unions; plenty male and female help.

Address "Factory," 39 Union Sq., City.

For sale, in Pennsylvania farming village, two hours from Philadelphia, country place of New York gentleman, acre ground, fruit, shrubbery, gardens, two houses, one new modern cottage, eight rooms, hardwood floors, open fireplace, porcelain bath, and house recently renovated of six rooms, rented paying taxes, &c.; all in strictly first-class order; will be sacrificed; ideal place for poultry farm. Address Owner, P. O. Box 375, New York City.

Two Brooklyn privates; equity $10,000; will add cash for good income. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Have You a Wife?

and has she ideals as to what a home should be? If so she will find every one of them realized in my new homes on Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs. It is a liberal education to look at them.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Would you like to spend a half hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the Sciences and Arts of the Twentieth Century for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan? The largest operation ever attempted in either Borough. That beautiful row of thirty-two artistic, circular, octagon, and straight front dwellings, finished with the choicest hard woods; model all-tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry and extension dining rooms, panelled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place, (time 22 minutes,) one block from main entrance to Prospect Park. The highest and choicest location in Brooklyn. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, Builder
On premises.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains; both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Prices $6,000 to $60,000. Rents $420 to $1,800. Also some very fine new apartments, $35 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av., Op. 7th.

Immediate possession, desirable surroundings, private house, 9 rooms, all improvements; also flathouse, 3 sets, improvements, occupy middle flat, others always rent; price each house $2,150; 12 per cent. net investment. Mr. Finch, on premises, 1,623 Atlantic, near Troy Av.

Bargain.—Elegant 2 and 3-story single flat brick houses; the whole block private and lately erected; easy terms. Dreher & Kunz, Builders, 452 Grove St., near St. Nicholas Av., Wyckoff Av. L Station.

FLATBUSH—FINEST SECTION.

Advancing value; large modern detached house, 16 rooms; low price; easy terms; an unusual opportunity. Address EXECUTOR, P. O. Box 1,887, New York.

Fine house, 2 lots, Flatbush, good location, $4,500; big bargain. William P. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WANTED—PRIVATE HOUSES.

to rent and for sale.
Send particulars to
Firm of J. B. KETCHAM,
58 West 125th St.

WANTED.
PARTICULARS OF CITY PROPERTY
For Sale or Rent for our Fall lists.
BUEK & CRAWFORD,
503 Fifth Ave.

A first-class responsible real estate office will take buildings on lease and pay owners 5 per cent. interest on actual value of building, payment in advance each month. Keep property in good order. Address "Security," Box 200 Times.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

For Sale—An elegant farm on west bank of the Hudson; or to ice dealers, farm at Cedar Hill, about 83 acres of upland and river flats; large dwelling, large barns, and orchards. Robert H. Moore, Albany, N. Y.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings; hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. ATWATER, 156 Broadway.

Brick factory, 42x125, four stories, Nyack-on-Hudson; 50-horse steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

All country real estate our specialty; bargains and exchanges all directions. Phillips & Wells, Tribune Building.

To Let for Business Purposes.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

No. 16 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

To lease, immediate possession, desirable STORE, with Glass-Roof Extension, basement and sub-basement, with sidewalk elevator; also first and third lofts, with electric power attachment for hoisting; suitable for wholesale leather, drugs, paper, glass, paints, or wine importer. Apply to Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St., N. Y., or J. H. Weller, Yonkers, N. Y.

Store, 19 Beekman St., with two large skylights, suitable for office, book store, stationery, druggist sundries, tailoring, newspaper advertising agency, &c. Ruland & Whiting, 5 Beekman St.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of "L," Broadway, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy Building, 1,929 Broadway.

Part office, Broadway, corner Grand St., $10 monthly; all improvements. Inquire Samek Bros., 123 Prince St.

FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. H. EASTON & CO.,
TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

6th Av., 238.—Seven large, light rooms; business or living apartments; showcases; steamship elevator; janitor.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Small office, well lighted, gas, steam heat, carpeted; $150 per year. 55 Liberty St., Room 48.

Buildings, 43 John St. and 10 Gold St., to let.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeltfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Brick factory, 42x125; four stories; Nyack-on-Hudson; 50 horse, steam elevator; heated; shafting; extra land. Morrow, 44 Wall St., Room 47, New York.

Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 128 Times Office.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

Money grows when safely invested; prospectus mailed; shares one dollar. Pineoil Remedy Co., Rahway, N. J.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 130 Fulton St., Room 303.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Household service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

CONCERNING

$2,000 TO $10,000 SUITES AT

THE TURRETS

S. E. Cor. 84th Street, at Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks. Oriel and Shakespearean Windows. Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long narrow halls. Positively no gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W. One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths & 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed buildings yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 3 & 5 o'clock, at Room 515.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. **JACOB AXELROD,** Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $68. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement. Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments, 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannon, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

The Inverness,

57TH STREET AND 7TH AVENUE.

Unfurnished apartments of 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all modern conveniences, including open plumbing, electric light, and continuous elevator service, etc.

APPLY TO
HORACE S. ELY & CO.,
64 CEDAR STREET, or WEST 30TH STREET.
Or Superintendent on premises.

THE BELLA,

48 E. 20th St., cor. 4th Av.

Splendid apartment, 8 rooms; also 1 of 16 rooms; elevator; hall attendance; heat and fuel supplied. Inquire of Superintendent.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

NOS. 235 AND 237 WEST 116TH ST.

Apartments with elevator and hallboy service; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevated station at corner; rent $30 and $35. Hall J. How & Co., 240 West 116th St.

133d St., 64 West, Near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; 6 rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $19.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.

Madison Av., corner 97th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Manhattan Av., 342, 114th St., opposite Park.—Exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, conducted by owners on premises; fine locality; $30 to $34; refined adult family.

133d St., No. 64 West, near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way., cor. 44th St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $65, $85, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

5th Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartment, $1,200; September rent free. Apply to janitor.

465 Third Av.—Apartments of 3 and 4 large rooms. Rents $12 and $13.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Patterson,

56-58-60 West 47th St.

Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Family Apartment Hotel.

Ready for Occupancy Sept. 15th.

FIREPROOF STEEL CONSTRUCTION

Most modern in its appointment.

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson is designed in every particular so as to bring to the highest perfection all the benefits that architecture and science can devise. A few of the special innovations include passenger and servants' elevators. Furnished rooms for visiting friends. Single rooms for private maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with hourly collection. Liveried attendants.

The Restaurant is for the exclusive use of guests, and will be under the direction of an experienced Chef and a corps of assistants, and maintained on the highest plan, with moderate prices. The house is now open for inspection weekdays until 10 P. M.

THE PLAZA,

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
St. Nicholas Ave., corner 150th St.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; THIS IS THE CHOICEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights,

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, nicely situated, and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.

Convenient to 6th, 9th Ave. "L."
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.

Superintendent on premises day and evening.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,

Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.
ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.

JUST COMPLETED, new high-stoop building, 25.6x80x95, being the Artmedial Block; suites of 7 large light rooms, bath, and toilets; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents $2,000 to $2,600.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE FLORENCE

105 East 18th St.

A few suitable apartments to let; large and small; furnished and unfurnished. Also for housekeeping. Excellent cuisine.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

219 West 20th St. $27 a Month.

A beautiful flat, five rooms and bath; has just been newly painted and papered; great opportunity for a small, respectable family. Apply to janitor.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

566 Lexington Av., 3d flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $30. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.

Special Lists mailed; state requirements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Modern Dwellings.

3 and 4 Stories, 138th & 139th Sts., 7th & 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,

Telephone 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

A.—We have only to rent in the entire block, 68th and 69th Streets, east of Third Av.
216 E. 68th Street. Rent $1,100.
202 and 204 E. 69th St. Rent $1,000 each.
232 and 234 E. 69th St. Rent $900 each.
All are three-story high-stoop dwellings, handsomely decorated, modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

BRONX.—7 rooms, private corner house, $32.00; 6 rooms, single flat, $21.00, all up to date improvements; select neighborhood. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

Two-family house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 minutes from 183d St. "L" station and rapid transit road. Losere, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

77th St., 126 West.—Four-story brownstone twenty-foot, good order; rental, $1,800. Frederick Zittel, Columbus Av. and 72d St.

Brooklyn Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR RENT

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Rents, $420 to $1,800. Sale prices, $6,000 to $60,000. Also some very fine new apartments, $35 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON, 335 Flatbush Av, op. 7th.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 62. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Several Gordon and Irish setters and pups; registered champion strains; handsome; low for room. Beaumont Kennels, 938 Prospect Av., corner East 163d St.

Parrots, Mexican; black and tan Fox, Skye Terriers; St. Bernard puppies; sale. Homberg, 9 1st Av.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 per Month

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

Elegant apartments, seven and eight large outside rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; liveried attendants; rents, $600 to $1,200 yearly; choice corner suitable for physician; extra entrance; very best residential part of Brooklyn; convenient to leading churches, stores, parks, amusements; twenty minutes to Manhattan City Hall, Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries. Apply on premises, "The Clinton," northeast corner Clinton and De Kalb Avs., Brooklyn, or Josiah Taylor, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

230 Fountain Av., Brooklyn.—Lower part; six rooms; every improvement and admirably arranged; immediate possession; rent, $16; take Kings County Elevated, Chestnut St. Station, or see Thomas H. Ellson, 409 Broadway, Manhattan.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.

IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this week a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

are used and enthusiastically endorsed by the

WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS

because of that pure, rich and

SYMPATHETIC TONE

in the possession of which they stand alone.

WEBER WAREROOMS:
108 Fifth Avenue, New York.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

WISSNER

PIANOS

Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

PEASE PIANOS

128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way

For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $95; CHICKERING, $115. 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
CHANDLER, 439 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise.
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward.
STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 18th.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice, elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Fine upright piano, $170; $8 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

Auction Sales.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"
—WISE.

A STUPENDOUS PIANO SALE

50 PIANOS

at Auction

at the
Standard Art Galleries,
19 AND 21 WEST 125TH ST.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell

To-morrow (Tuesday) Evening,

AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP,

UPRIGHTS, GRANDS, SQUARES,

new and slightly used, by the following makers: STEINWAY & SONS, KNABE, WEBER, CHICKERING & SONS, SOHMER, DECKER, MASON & HAMLIN, STECK, FISCHER, LINDEMAN & SON, WHEELOCK, WHITNEY, HORACE WATERS & CO., GABLER, and others,

EXHIBITION.

Pianos on view and for trial To-day, Monday, 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Music teachers, dealers, and experts invited.

Note.

Parties having pianos they wish to dispose of may have them sold at our next sale.

By virtue of execution, I will sell this day, at 9:30 A. M., 226 East 42d St., 4 lots of walnut veneer. Albert Layne, City Marshal.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING, AND ALL OTHER POWER PURPOSES.
CITY OR COUNTRY USE; SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
125-135 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.

27TH STREET, WEST,
NEAR BROADWAY

centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.

HOTEL EARLINGTON,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

THE HANOVER.

2 East 15th St., S. E. Cor. 5th Ave.
A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE.

Apartments to rent by the year, furnished or unfurnished. Two to six rooms, with bath. Table, American plan. Private service if desired.

D. P. HATHAWAY.

Sevilla

Apartment Hotel,
117 West 58th St.

Four apartments of two to four rooms, $650 to $1,200. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Summer Resorts.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

North Conway, White Mountains, New Hampshire, the great Summer, Fall, and Winter resort.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

VICTORIA On SOUTH CAROLINA AVE. MINUTE WALK FROM BEACH. ENLARGED & REFURNISHED COMPLETE. (OPEN ALL YEAR.) 80 hot and cold seawater baths have been added in New Brick Annex for accommodation of guests. M. WILLIAMS.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Farm house, near Ferndale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm, Darius De Puy.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Second floor suite, three rooms; also other rooms; superior table; American.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

14th St., 237 West.—Large and small cool rooms; table board; transients accommodated; Summer prices.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable large rooms; excellent table; gentlemen or married couple; references exchanged.

19th St., 12 West, near 5th Av.—Large rooms, comfortably furnished; every convenience; super

DAVID WOLFE BISHOP MADE A PRISONER

Clubman Arrested for Speeding His Racing Automobile.

Machine Frightened the Horse of President Sexton of the Board of Health on Seventh Avenue.

On demand of President John B. Sexton of the Board of Health, whose horse he had frightened with his automobile, David Wolfe Bishop, clubman, and a prominent member of society, and Vice President of the Automobile Club of America, was yesterday arrested and locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station on the charge of running an automobile faster than sixteen miles an hour. For nearly three hours Bishop was locked in a cell in the station house. Then he was bailed in the sum of $300.

Bishop has entered, he says, the automobile races between New York and Buffalo that are to start at 8 o'clock this morning from the Waldorf-Astoria, and made an urgent appeal that the matter be so arranged that he could start and not have to appear in a police court. Sergt. Ivory, on duty in the station house, declared it could not be so arranged, and Bishop will appear in the Harlem Police Court to-day unless the bail of $300 be forfeited.

In company with MM. F. Charron and Leonce Girardot, two celebrated French chauffeurs who arrived in this country last Friday, Mr. Bishop was speeding up Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon in a new automobile said to have cost $10,000. It is of the latest approved racing pattern, and is bluish gray in color. The avenue was crowded with bicyclists, riders, and drivers. Among the last named class was President John B. Sexton and Mrs. Sexton. They were seated in a light runabout drawn by an animal recently purchased by President Sexton, and not yet thoroughly accustomed to traffic on the city streets. As the automobile whizzed past Mr. Sexton's vehicle at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street his horse became panicky, grasped the bit in his teeth, and bolted. For more than a block it was a question as to whether Mr. Sexton would regain control of his horse. Then Mounted Policeman Colton took in the situation, and between his efforts and those of Mr. Sexton the frightened animal was brought to a stop at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

In the meantime the big automobile had never slackened pace, and was speeding on up the avenue, leaving a cloud of dust in its wake, the three inmates appearing all unconscious of the trouble they had caused.

"I want that man arrested," said President Sexton to Policeman Colton; "don't let him get away."

With that Colton started after the disappearing vehicle, Bicycle Policeman Mullarkey and a half dozen foot patrolmen joining in the chase. The beat of Colton's horse's feet on the hard macadam driveway, and the cries of the policemen warning pedestrians to get out of the way, threw the occupants of the avenue into a state of semi-panic. Those who were driving leisurely along pulled to one side, while pedestrians scurried off crossings and gave Colton and Mullarkey a clear road. Mullarkey is one of the fastest riders in the bicycle squad and kept abreast of Colton's horse. At One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Bishop and his companions became aware that there was some sort of hubbub back of them; then they heard the shouts of Colton and Mullarkey to stop, and Bishop eased up his machine, coming to a stop at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Colton rode up on one side of the machine, while Mullarkey dismounted from his wheel on the other. Mr. Sexton had in the meantime driven rapidly up the avenue and pulled up near the automobile. Mrs. Sexton was visibly frightened, and had one arm thrust through that of her husband.

"You are under arrest," said Colton to Mr. Bishop.

"What's that?" demanded the automobilist.

"You'll have to go to the station house," replied Colton.

"On whose complaint?" asked Mr. Bishop, and Colton, who had recognized President Sexton at the first, replied instantly: "On my complaint. I charge you with running that machine faster than sixteen miles an hour."

Bishop acquiesced, and drove his machine to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The panting patrolmen when they appeared said they had warned Bishop he was driving too fast, but that he paid no attention to the warning.

Mr. Sexton drove to the station house. He and his wife left their runabout and went into the station. They stood to one side while Bishop was being arraigned before Sergt. Ivory.

Mr. Bishop begged that the matter be fixed so that he would not have to appear in a police court.

"I have to start for Buffalo in the morning," said he, "and am going in that automobile race. It means everything to me and I wish you would arrange it for me."

"I can do nothing," said the Sergeant.

Mr. Bishop then drew a roll of bills from his pocket, unwrapped several of large denomination, and said:

"I'll give $100 if it can be arranged so I can start in that race in the morning."

"You'll have to appear in court," was the laconic response of Sergt. Ivory.

Then the matter of bail came up, the Sergeant said $300. With a satisfied smile Mr. Bishop drew out his roll of bills again, but the Sergeant waved his hand and shook his head.

"Not enough there?" queried Mr. Bishop.

"Well, then, we'll fix it this way," and turning to one of his two companions he said:

"How much have you got?"

The man drew out a wallet from which he pulled a plethoric stack of French banknotes, all of big denomination. Running through it he laid it down on the table, smoothed out the bills, and said:

"Sergeant, there's 40,000 francs. Take any part of it you want for Mr. Bishop's surety."

"Can't take anything but real estate," coolly replied the Sergeant. "Put up your money. It's no good in this case."

Then Mr. Bishop, after a consultation with his friends, was taken back and locked up. This was about 4:30 o'clock. Shortly after 6 o'clock his two companions returned with Dr. Edwin C. Chamberlin of 4 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was accepted as a bondsman in the sum of $300. Dr. Chamberlin scheduled an apartment house at 605 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, worth, he said, $150,000 and without incumbrance.

Mr. Bishop gave his residence as 11 Madison Avenue and said he was twenty-six years old. He is prominent in upper society circles, and a member of the Automobile Club, the Racquet Club, the Country Club of Westchester County, the Adirondack League Club, and several others.

He stated yesterday that he would much rather forfeit the bail than miss starting in this morning's race. Before leaving the station house he told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that his arrest looked very suspicious to him, for the reason that his machine was the only French automobile entered in to-day's race, and that American firms were more than anxious to see his machine out of the event entirely, for the reason that they feared its powers, speed, and endurance. Mr. Bishop also stated that he recalled the fact that a stranger had been watching his movements all day, and that he fully believed there was a conspiracy on foot to keep him and his machine out of the event by hook or crook. He also asked if President Sexton was in any way interested in American automobiles. On leaving the station house all four friends boarded the automobile and started for the clubhouse, declaring that the machine would be started in this morning's race despite all the policemen in New York. Messrs. Charron and Girardot denounced the placing of Mr. Bishop in a cell when bail was expected any minute as an outrage.

PRIEST STRICKEN IN CHURCH.

Father Slattery of Church of St. Catherine of Genoa Has Paralysis.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, pastor of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, was stricken with paralysis while talking to an assistant in the church yesterday. He was taken to his rooms, and Dr. Fitch, a specialist, of 38 West Fifty-sixth Street, was summoned, as was Dr. O'Neill.

Both physicians remained with him, and he remained unconscious during the rest of the day. He has been for eight years attached to the Church of St. Catherine. Prior to that time he was an assistant at the cathedral. He is fifty-two years old, and is well known throughout the city.

MRS. NATION HAS A FIGHT.

Arrested Again, She Is Handcuffed by Prison Wagon Driver, After Throwing Him Down.

Carrie Nation narrowly escaped taking a long ride in the prison van yesterday morning. As it was, she was placed in the vehicle outside the Coney Island Police Station and became so abusive to the driver, Martin Connolly, that he had to place handcuffs on her. She had already declared Magistrate Voorhees "an agent of the devil," had dared him to send her to jail, had listened to his small opinion of her, and had then been placed in a cell until the van should be ready to commence its trip to the Raymond Street Jail.

In court Mrs. Nation was charged with malicious mischief in having destroyed a cigar stand owned by Jacob Walenstein in Steeplechase Park, where she lectured last week and where she was arrested on Saturday afternoon. She pleaded not guilty. The proceedings seemed to have but little interest for her until Magistrate Voorhees referred to her as a "fakir" and a "grafter of the first water."

He intimated that he believed her arrest the result of a press agent's attempt to get the woman some cheap advertising, and declared that he did not intend to allow his court room to be used for such a purpose. Before he had finished talking Mrs. Nation was on her feet.

"I dare you to send me to jail!" she screamed. "Neither you nor any of your minions dare to take me to jail. You are all in the pay of the devil and you are his disciples."

Then she demanded an immediate hearing, but as it was Sunday this could not be, and she was so informed by the Magistrate, who held her until this morning. George C. Tilyou, under whose management she appeared at Coney Island and who bailed her out on Saturday, was not in court. Magistrate Voorhees ordered her taken away from the bar. Court officers removed her to a cell, where she screamed that she was being treated outrageously.

Mrs. Nation refused to get into the van and two officers had to force her out of the court room and to the street. Once inside the wagon she declined to enter the women's compartment, which was crowded with women accused of disorderly conduct. Connolly entered the van and attempted to force her. She threw her arms about his brawny chest and the two wrestled all over the floor of the wagon. Twice she threw him, but finally he jumped out of the van, ran to his seat, got his handcuffs, and returned to the fray.

By this time a large crowd had gathered and were jeering at the woman inside the wagon. After a short, sharp struggle Connolly placed the handcuffs about her wrists and then pushed her into the women's compartment. He was about to drive off when Mr. Tilyou appeared on the scene and succeeded in getting Magistrate Voorhees to issue a recall for the prisoner. She was brought back into the court room and released on bail.

INSANE, SHE STARVED HERSELF.

Jersey City Girl Would Eat Nothing but Tea Leaves, Fearing Poison.

Edward Hewitt, Poormaster of Jersey City, was yesterday informed that Martha Halberson, eighteen years old, of 45 Sussex Street, was kept under lock and key by her parents, and was being starved to death. Only part of the story proved true.

The girl proved to be demented, and Mrs. Halberson said she was obliged to lock her up when she was left alone lest she should do injury to herself or others. It was also true that the girl was nearly starved, but that, she said, was due to the girl's refusal to eat. She had an abnormal appetite for tea leaves and things of that sort, Mrs. Halberson said, but could not be induced to partake of proper food.

Owing to her emaciated condition the girl was removed to the City Hospital. There the mother's statement was found to be true. The girl would eat nothing that was set before her, and the nurses were finally obliged to hold her hands and force liquid nourishment down her throat. She resisted with all her feeble might, and accused them of trying to poison her. It is doubtful if she will recover.

DROWNED OFF NEWPORT.

Alphonse Jacques, a French Butler, Caught in the Undertow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 8.—This morning, while bathing off the beach on the Belmont estate, Alphonse Jacques, butler for George S. Scott, was drowned. There has been a heavy sea on for several days past, and the undertow, which is usually strong at this place, was particularly strong to-day. Jacques, with several other men, had been bathing for a short time when he was overcome by the heavy sea and undertow. Not being a strong swimmer he was soon exhausted. The life saving service which Mr. Perry Belmont has had during the Summer was able to rescue two of the men with Jacques, but was unable to reach Jacques in time. A lifeboat at the Drexel place, near by, was launched, but it was discovered that the oars were not in the boat. Before the oars, which were at the gardener's house, could be secured, the body of the drowned man was recovered. Jacques was a young Frenchman and very popular among a large circle of friends in Newport.

YOUTHFUL EMIGRANTS GO WEST.

Thirty Salvation Army Orphans to be Transferred to Colorado.

The Cherry Tree Home Orphanage, in New Jersey, which has been conducted under the personal supervision of Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, will close its doors permanently to-morrow. Its inmates, thirty in number, will be taken at once to Amity, Col., where the main orphanage of the organization is located. Commander Booth-Tucker has just returned from Colorado, and it was while there that he made arangements for the transfer.

There will be more than 100 orphan children in the institution after the New York contingent arrives.

Some twenty of these "farewelled" in Memorial Hall, on West Fourteenth Street, yesterday during one of the Sunday services. They are a bright-looking lot of children, and are looking forward to their transcontinental trip with keen interest.

JOINT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Sub-Committee to Suggest Anti-Tammany Candidates Will Be Named.

The Joint Conference Committee of the fifteen anti-Tammany organizations will meet in the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, 34 Union Square, at 8:15 o'clock to-night. The opinion prevails among members that no ticket will be agreed upon at this meeting.

It is probable that a committee of fifteen, composed of one representative from each association, will be appointed to prepare a list of candidates for submission to the full committee. An adjournment will then be taken until some later day in the week.

A letter to the committee from the Council of the City Club will be read at the meeting. In it the committee is congratulated on its work against Tammany, and the selection of a stanch anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor is urged.

Refused to Remove These Employes.

Collector George R. Bidwell has refused to remove Harry King and Henry Middleton, employes in the customs service, on charges of pernicious political activity. Messrs. King and Middleton live in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where a hot fight for the Republican leadership is going on. Both men are heartily supporting Charles A. Hess, although King secured his place through the influence of McDougall Hawkes, the present leader. The demand for their removal came from the Hawkes faction, but the Collector said Secretary Gage would not permit the removal of competent employes who were making a fight within the organization on the rules laid down in the primary election law.

Citizens' Union Convention To-morrow.

The New York County Convention of the Citizens' Union is to be held in the large hall of Cooper Union to-morrow night. When it has concluded its labors it will adjourn to a date after the city convention, which is scheduled for Sept. 23. Immediately after the adjournment the delegates from Manhattan and the Bronx will separate into two bodies to hold borough conventions. They will adjourn until after the city convention.

Too late for straws.
Too hot for derbies.
Just right for Alpines.
$2.50, $3.50 and $5.
All styles.

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258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

IRON STEAMBOATS BALKED

Coney Island Undertow Was Too Much for Them Yesterday.

Difficult Landings in the Forenoon—Late Boats Brought Grumbling Passengers Back to the City.

Thousands of excursionists who set out for Coney Island yesterday afternoon on the boats of the Iron Steamboat Company were returned to the city after an experience of rough weather that was sorely discomforting. Of the four boats that went down to the island, not one could make a landing. Only two essayed to buffet the high seas and irresistible undertow in an attempt to tie up to the iron pier, and they failed miserably after snapping a dozen two-inch hawsers and precipitating a panic among their boatloads of passengers. The other two were ordered not to come near the pier by the dockmaster, who saw that many lives would be imperiled in an attempt to land.

The last boat to make a landing yesterday was the Sirius, which left New York at 11:15 o'clock in the morning, crowded to the limit of her capacity. When she steamed down the bay a gale was blowing out of the southeast. The boat had hardly gotten well down into the lower bay when the passengers began to get an inkling of what was to come when the open sea was reached. Though the tide was running out at the time, there were billows aplenty to make more than one eager face turn pale and glance dubiously at the stretch of leaping whitecaps in the offing.

By the time the Sirius was opposite the pier there was not one on board who did not wish himself equipped with wings that he might make for shore with all possible speed. But the boat crept into the pier, her progress much after the manner of a rocking-horse.

When she had come within reach of the pier, half a dozen hawsers were run out and made fast. Just as the gangways were about to be run aboard, however, there came a mighty surge of undertow from the beach that lifted her four feet, snapped every hawser as if it had been twine, and carried the boat out 100 yards on the waves. Women screamed, and men rushed frantically about the decks. Had not the crew acted promptly a panic would have ensued.

After the passengers had been quieted down, the boat put in again, and this time eight hawsers, doubled, were cast off and secured. The gangplanks were then run out, and with a wild rush the passengers streamed out upon the pier.

The next boat to attempt a landing was the Taurus. The tide was then coming in, and with the heavy ground swell and the rushing undertow, it was all that the men at the wheel could do to get the boat in to the pier. Then twelve hawsers were run out and made fast. The last hawser, however, was hardly fastened, when snap went the twelve hawsers, and the Taurus slid out on the out-rushing wave. She did not attempt a second landing, but the Perseus, which followed her, tried, and had the same experience. The Cetus and Pegasus were ordered by the dockmaster of the pier to put back to the city and discharge their passengers.

Notwithstanding that the excursionists could see it was impossible for the boats to make the iron pier, there were numberless complaints when they were brought back to the city, and this in spite of the fact that their money was refunded, and that they had had a three hours' sail free. Assistant Superintendent Feelus of the Iron Steamboat Company said yesterday that not for eleven years had there been such a terrific undertow at Coney Island as during the past few days.

The Iron Steamboat Company's Columbia had the same experience at Long Branch that the Coney Island boats had. She was compelled to return to New York without landing her passengers.

NINE FISHERMEN SAVED.

Their Sloop Capsized Off Coney Island—Two Would-Be Rescuers Half Drowned.

Nine fishermen in the sloop Morning Star, owned by Fire Chief John Carl of Rockaway Beach, were capsized off Coney Island yesterday afternoon. The oyster lighter Mabel Holland, which was near by, went to the rescue of the men, who were struggling in the water, and all were saved. Capt. William Holland of the lighter landed the party at Rockaway Beach.

A gale was blowing out of the southwest and there was a heavy ground swell when the sloop went over about a mile and a half off the old iron pier. A number of Coney Island life guards made desperate efforts to get out, but were unable to make any headway against the high seas. John Cronin, a life guard employed at Ward's pavilion, and Frank Mooney saw the boat turn over and put out in a small rowboat through the breakers. It was all they could do to launch their boat, and with the wind on their bow and the waves beating them back they were unable to make any progress. They kept on until their boat was smashed in and both were thrown into the water. They were picked up half drowned by a passing tug.

The steamboat Argus, Capt. Posey, reported last night that at 3:40 in the afternoon a disabled sloop yacht was seen off Coney Island Point. The Argus ran alongside, and found the vessel to be the Morning Star. Her bowsprit was gone, and all the sails were split. The stern was submerged, only the bow projecting. She was towed to the Fort Wadsworth dock.

A STARIN STEAMBOAT AGROUND

The Glen Island Ran on Lobster Reef, Near New Rochelle, but Was Floated Later.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Driven by heavy wind and high seas, the steamboat Glen Island of the Glen Island Line ran ashore this morning about 11 o'clock on Lobster Reef, near Davenport Neck. After leaving Cortlandt Street at 9 o'clock the boat met a strong headwind all through the East River, and a rough sea after entering the Sound.

As Capt. Foster was steering through the channel between Glen Island and David's Island it was needful to bring the boat beam on to the wind and sea. A large wave hit the rudder and broke one of the ropes leading from the wheel. This left the steamboat helpless. She drifted rapidly for some distance, and was in danger of going on the large reefs further out.

When near Lobster Reef Capt. Foster found that the bow was pointed toward shore, and gave the signal to the engineer to go ahead at full speed. The Glen Island was then driven on to the mud bank beside Lobster Reef, with the side of the boat resting against the reef and the prow well buried in the mud.

It was half low water at the time, and there was no danger, but many of the passengers became frightened and some grabbed life preservers. They were quickly calmed by the crew of the boat, however. Myndert Starin was standing on the landing pier when the Glen Island became unmanageable. Fearing a serious accident, he signaled to the army tug General Barry, which runs between this city and David's Island.

Capt. Sypher of the tug hastened to the rescue, but could not reach the Glen Island in time to prevent her going aground. He went alongside and remained there until the arrival of the Myndert Starin from New York. The latter, on landing her passengers, went alongside the Glen Island and took off the latter's passengers and landed them. The Glen Island floated in the afternoon when the tide rose. She was not seriously harmed, and while she was aground her broken tiller rope had been fixed.

CHARGED WITH FORGING CHECK

W. L. Cunningham, Young Man of Brooklyn, Says He Got It from a Mr. Collins.

Walter L. Cunningham of 1,065 Eighty-fifth Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Magistrate Voorhees in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, charged with having uttered a forged check, which he succeeded in passing on Robert T. Mitchell of Bath Avenue and Bay Nineteenth Street, Bath Beach, on June 12.

Cunningham is an athlete and was arrested while standing on a float at Rockaway Beach Saturday afternoon. He was about to dive into the water in a mile swim for the championship of Long Island. Detective John Howe of the Bath Beach Station had followed him for several days.

When arrested he said that he was innocent of any wrongdoing, and that the check had been given him by a man named Collins, a trainer on the Manhattan Bicycle Track. It was signed with the name of Newton Bennington, a well-known race-horse owner and bookmaker, and was drawn on the Garfield Bank. Cunningham said that Collins had asked him to get it cashed. He had taken it to Mitchell, who is well acquainted with his father.

Cunningham, who is twenty-one years old, was held for examination to-day. He is the son of a wealthy real estate dealer, who is now in Buffalo, and is well known socially on Dyker Heights and in Bensonhurst. The police are looking for Collins.

BROKER PETTINGILL ARRESTED.

Charged with Grand Larceny by Another Broker.

Frederick E. Pettingill, a broker, giving his address as the Hotel Majestic, was held in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Deuel for an examination on Tuesday on the charge of grand larceny. Charles A. Morse, Jr., of the brokerage firm of Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., 44 Broadway, is the complainant.

Mr. Morse said that the defendant had deputized him to sell 100 shares of the stock of the Phoenix Consolidated Mining Company on Sept. 3, when the stock was listed in Boston at 6¾. Pettingill, Mr. Morse testified, was identified by the Financial Realty Company of 11 Broadway, and they sold the stock and gave him a check for $660.50. Subsequently, when Pettingill turned over the certificate for the stock, Mr. Morse said it was discovered that it was not stock of the company named, but the less valuable stock of the Phoenix Gold and Silver Mining Company. The certificate was No. 56, issued in Hot Springs, Ark., and signed by S. P. Collins, President, and Otto A. Planer, Secretary.

Pettingill was elegantly dressed and wore a tall white hat with a wide mourning band when he came to court.

MR. KELLER'S WATCH SOLD CHEAP

Thief Could Only Get 15 Cents for Commissioner's Timepiece.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, got no sympathy from Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, when a youth was arraigned, charged with stealing the Commissioner's watch.

Charles Smith, eighteen years old, of 249 Stanton Street, was the culprit. Smith took the timepiece while helping the janitor clean the Commissioner's offices. He told the Magistrate that he had sold the watch for 15 cents.

"What!" exclaimed the Magistrate. "You sold the watch for 15 cents? What kind of a watch was it?"

"An oroide watch," said Smith.

"Brass, do you mean?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes," said Smith.

"Well," said the Magistrate, "I have no sympathy with a wealthy man like Commissioner Keller who would own a brass watch."

Smith was remanded until to-morrow to enable Policeman Monahan of the East Twenty-second Street Station to bring the man who bought the watch to court. Commissioner Keller himself reported the loss of the watch, a cheap affair, which, he claimed, he kept on his desk to save the trouble of taking out his massive gold timepiece.

Vantine's
IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, CURIOS.
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.

INDIA CARPETS EXTRAORDINARY.

Sale of the finest quality Amritser Carpets at prices which the trade will recognize as cheaper than importers' cost.

Why? Colors not just right.

Guaranteed Natural Unfading Dyes.

SPECIAL:

9.2 x 9.2	Was	85.00	Marked to	55.00
8.10x11.2	"	95.00	" "	75.00
9 x12.10	"	140.00	" "	85.00
9.1 x12.9	"	140.00	" "	85.00
9.3 x12.5	"	155.00	" "	100.00

Other Carpets of every size, color, and quality in unlimited assortment.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Fashion's Trails For Fall Travellers.

Like the gypsies who cast handfuls of flowers on the road to show their followers the way—we have beautiful trails plainly marked to make the house beautiful this Fall.

There is the Oriental Trail, strewn with copies of teakwood minutely carved; with great rug-covered couches, with hand-woven rugs from $4.50.

There is the Oddity Trail, marked with the daintiest bits of furniture imaginable, in the quaintest styles—Moorish—Dutch—French—Tudor chairs $4.25. Tables $3.00. Settees $9.75.

There is the Puritan Trail, marked with the simplest of shapes, and the Renaissance Trail, with the richest.

The Economy Trail, plainly marked by the tags, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
Upholstery Goods and Curtains.

We invite all intending purchasers to inspect our NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS, (Adjoining our Main Carpet Building.)

It is the general verdict that we have the finest display ever exhibited in this city or country. Everything is new, artistic, and original in design.

During the Summer months we have made up, in our own upholstering, three and five-piece over-stuffed PARLOR SUITS; also FRAME SUITS covered with Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry, and Verona Velours.

In addition Couches in Velour and Tapestry. Leather Office Couches, and Gilt Sets and pieces covered in the finest Satin and Silk Damask.

Reception, Dining, and Bedroom Suits and pieces in all the latest finishes.

All at Prices Far Below Any for High-Class Goods.

500 pieces of SILK GOBELIN TAPESTRY, regular $2.50 quality, at $1.50 per yard.

Odd lengths and pieces of Silk Damask, Silk Tapestry Brocatelles, &c., AT REMNANT PRICES.

Parties desiring to have their Furniture re-upholstered and re-covered can have same done by us in first-class workmanship at moderate prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—Carpet Department: Special Sale! 300 PIECES BRUSSELS, WILTON VELVETS, and AXMINSTERS at about one-third less than regular prices.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
SALE OF SEATS FOR THE
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S
English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks
BEGINS TO-DAY AT 9 A.M.
PRICES, Nights and Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1.00; WED. MAT., 25 & 50.
SEASON COMMENCES SAT. NIGHT, SEPT. 14.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE.....AIDA

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK.
At 8 P. M. China & Palm's Fireworks.
Except Sun. & Mon. Great Bill.
At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville
Ezra Kendall, Todd Judge Family, Bessie Betz Paxton, Eva Mudge, Joseph Adelman, Girard & Gardner, Prevost & Prevost, Hanley & Jarvis & Columbino. Twice Daily, 25, 50 & 75c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT
ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE."
Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15.
"Since the time of Salvini no one has indicated the character of Don Caesar so clearly or played it so well"—William Winter.
JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN.
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT GRAND REOPENING OF THE KING'S CARNIVAL.
Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. ARIZONA
200 PEOPLE.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tus., Sat.
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & burlesque of DIPLOMACY

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS 'When Your Wife's Away.' 'Under 2 Jags'

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
"Don Caesar de Bazan," & "Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You."

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c., 35c. & 50c.
WEEK OF SEPT. 16, SHENANDOAH. UNDER TWO FLAGS

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15 FLORODORA

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
LAST WEEK THE MORMON WIFE.
NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 16—"UP YORK STATE."

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

DOG SHOT IN PARK.

Appeared to be Mad and Frightened Crowds Away.

Ford West of 337 East Sixteenth Street was walking in Stuyvesant Square yesterday afternoon with his wife, who was leading a Boston terrier valued at $200. Suddenly the dog began to snap at his master and mistress and the other pedestrians whom they met.

The cry of "Mad dog!" was heard, and mothers who were out with their children picked up the little ones and got out of the way, leaving Mr. and Mrs. West in full possession of the park. Policeman John Horan of the East Twenty-second Street Station ran up to ascertain the cause of the trouble. When he saw the dog frothing at the mouth, he drew his revolver and fired two shots, killing the animal instantly.

Mrs. West became hysterical when the dog was shot, sat down on the ground by her pet and wept softly, saying: "My poor Micky! My poor Micky!"

Reunion of Vassar Alumnae.

The Vassar Alumnae Association of Buffalo has made arrangements for a reunion of all visiting alumnae to the Pan-American Exposition on Saturday, Sept. 14. A luncheon will be served at Statler's Stadium Restaurant, tickets for which may be had at the Woman's Building, where the alumnae are requested to register. In the afternoon a reception will be tendered the alumnae and their friends by the Board of Women Managers at the Woman's Building. It is expected that a large representation of alumnae will plan to visit the Exposition at this date.

O'Neill's,

Fall Millinery.

An extensive collection of trimmed Hats for Autumn wear now ready for inspection, including many new and handsome braid effects in Toques, Turbans, and Walking Hats for present wear; also felt plateau effects.

A Special Assortment of
French Felt Hats
of the Finest Quality,
trimmed with fine velvets, silks, fancy feathers and breast effects, at
4.48 and 4.98 Each.

Women's Ready-to-Wear Suits and Separate Dress Skirts.

We are now showing a large assortment of advance styles in fine Tailor-made Suits from the best manufactures. The style, fit, and finish of these garments are fully equal to those produced by custom tailors—some very interesting prices:

Walking suits of double-faced Oxford Suitings, double breasted Jacket, new flare skirt, finished with rows of stitching,
15.00.

Suits of Camel's Hair Cheviot, tight fitting Eton Jacket, with Velvet Collar, Vest and Cuffs, trimmed with Silk Braid and Taffeta bands, new shaped Panel Skirt, finished with Taffeta bands, entire suit lined throughout black Taffeta of excellent quality,
25.00.

Suits of fine Cheviot, Fly Front, Taffeta lined Jacket, new shape skirt, graduated flounce, lined with French Percaline and bound with Velveteen,
16.50.

Walking skirts of double faced Oxford, correct shape and neatly finished,
4.98.

Walking Skirts of fine Meltons, flare flounce, finished with cording and stitching,
6.98.

Dress Skirts of Cheviot, finished with three graduated rows of Taffeta, three bands each, lined with Percaline and bound with Velveteen, 8.98

Fall Dress Goods.

A complete stock, embracing all the choicest weaves and colors, now ready; as a special inducement we will offer this week,

56-inch all wool Oxford Pebble Cheviots, 48-inch Imported all wool Cheviots in Autumn shades, and 43-inch all wool Satin Panne and French Poplin goods that were made to retail at 89c. to $1.50 a yard, all at
69c yard.

Misses' and Children's Dept.
Two Great Bargains in
Girls' Dresses & Coats

Girls' Dresses in Cheviot and Fancy Plaid effects, neatly trimmed with Ribbons and Velvets, 6 to 12 year sizes,
4.98.

Girls' three-quarter coats, medium weight, blue, brown and red, neatly trimmed with bands of broadcloth and finished with rows of braid,
7.98.

Boys' Clothing.

If your boy needs a school suit this is your opportunity. We are now selling a special lot of suits, all made of good, substantial materials, at very much below regular prices. Read!

Boys' all Wool, two-piece short Pants suits in fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Worsteds, Light and Dark Colors; fifteen different patterns to choose from; seams triple sewed, 7 to 16 year sizes.
☞ Regular value $4.00,
2.95.

Boys' all-Wool, two-piece Short Pants Suits in Cassimeres, Worsteds and Cheviots, 7 to 16 year sizes.
☞ Regular value $6.00,
3.98.

Boys' all-Wool three-piece Short Pants Suits, made from English Worsted, Cheviots, Cassimeres and Tweeds, 9 to 16 year sizes,
☞ Regular value $6.50,
4.75.

Full Line of Boys' Hats, Caps, Waists and Blouses at Lowest Prices.

China Dept. Bargains To-day!

All High Grade Goods and all Cheaper in Price than you can buy them for in any other store in New York.

DINNER SETS—100 pieces, handsome floral decorations, large Platters and Soup Tureen, complete..... 9.98
112-PIECE DINNER SETS, underglaze American Porcelain, blue-gray decoration..... 10.60
TOILET SETS of nine pieces, handsome underglaze, decorations in green..... 2.25
Same as above, eleven pieces, with large jar..... 3.85
TEA SETS of 56 pieces, floral decoration and gold traced..... 3.98
Also unusual values in Table Glass ware.

☞ All cash purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST SIX NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée Wednesday & Sat.
Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore. | ARE YOU A MASON?

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Mad. Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Every evening at 8:20. MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN
(Management of Daniel Frohman) in a new romantic play, entitled RICHARD LOVELACE By Lawrence Irving, Esq.

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30. "The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts. "The Jilt," Boucicault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING MOND., SEPT. 16
Musical Comedy, LADIES' PARADISE.
2,000 Reserved Seats at 50c. | Box Office
1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c. | Now Open

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Av.
Matinee To-day. Three Mortons, Montgomery & Stone Felix & Barry, Sheldon & Co., etc.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs., 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. | SHENANDOAH.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. | Continuous Show. BEST IN TOWN Prices, 25 and 50c.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. 2:15
THE BRIXTON BURGLARY

GRAND NEIL BURGESS THE COUNTY FAIR.

Baseball, Polo Grds, To-day. 2 Games. 1 Adm. Beg. at 1:45—St. Louis vs. New York. 25c. & 50c.

Amusements.

LYCEUM TO-MORROW (Tues.) 8:15
Daniel Frohman, Mgr.
First Matinée Saturday.
INAUGURATION OF THE 16TH LYCEUM SEASON. MR. DANIEL FROHMAN will present TO-MORROW EVE. at 8:15, MISS
BERTHA GALLAND
IN A DRAMATIZATION OF MAURICE HEWLETT'S ROMANCE BY CLO GRAVES, ENTITLED
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
THE FOREST LOVERS
REARRANGED BY A. E. LANCASTER, ESQ.

DALY'S DANIEL FROHMAN, Mgr. MON., SEPT

SEPT

1901

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Lacledé Gas	2
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West., B.	1⅞	Sloss.-Sheff. S. & I. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Twin City R. T. pf.	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	3	Union Bag & P. pf.	1
Evans. & T. H.	2	U. S. Express	6
Int. Silver pf.	5		
Kan. City South. pf.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	8⅛	Met. Central	2⅝
Am. Car & Fdy.	3	Minn. & St. L.	4
Am. C. & F. pf.	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3½
Am. Cotton Oil	3⅛	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅜	Mo., Kan. & T.	1⅞
American Ice	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	3½
American Ice pf.	1½	Mo. Pacific	1⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	7½	M. & O., J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	3¾	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Locomotive	2⅝	Nat. Salt	1⅝
Am. Locomotive pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	7
Am. Snuff pf.	2½	N. Y. Central	4⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅜	N. C. C. & St. L.	4⅝
Am. S. R. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	6⅝
Am. Tob. tr. ctfs.	6⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Anaconda Copper	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	7
Am. Woolen pf.	1	N. Y. Cot. & W.	3½
At., T. & S. F.	7½	Norf. & West.	5½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	3⅝	North American	10⅝
Balt. & Ohio	7½	Nor. Pacific pf.	1½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	2½	Pacific Mail	4½
B'klyn R. T.	10⅛	Pennsylvania	5⅛
Canada Southern	2	People's Gas	5
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Peo. & Eastern	2½
Ches. & Ohio	4	P., C., C. & St. L.	7
Chi. & Alton	3½	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	2	Pullman Co.	3½
Chi. & East. Ill.	8⅝	Reading	10⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	2⅝
C., I. & L. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	6⅞
C., M. & St. P.	10⅝	Rep. Iron & Steel	1⅛
C., M. & St. P. pf.	5	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Rubber Goods Mfg.	4⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	6	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	2⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	5⅜
Chi. Term. Tr., pf.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4½
Col. Fuel & I.	5⅝	St. L. Southwest.	2⅝
Col. Southern	2	St. L. Southw. pf.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	4⅝	Sloss-Sh. St. & Iron	3
Col. So. 2d pf.	3½	Southern Pacific	6⅜
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	Southern Ry.	3½
Consol. Gas	9½	Southern Ry. pf.	3
Cont. Tob. pf.	8	Tenn. C. & I.	5½
Del. & Hudson	5⅜	Texas Pacific	5½
Del., L. & W.	18	T. St. L. & W. pf.	3½
Den. & R. G.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	Union Pacific	6½
Dist. of Am. pf.	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	2½
Erie	6⅜	U. S. Leather	1½
Erie 1st pf.	4⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Erie 2d pf.	3⅞	U. S. Rubber	6
General Electric	13⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	4
Gt. North. pf.	6½	U. S. Steel	4
Hocking Valley	3	U. S. Steel pf.	4
Hock. Valley pf.	1⅜	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Ill. Central	3½	Wabash	2⅝
Int. Paper	2½	Wabash pf.	4⅝
Int. Paper pf.	1⅛	West. Union	2½
Iowa Central	4	Wh. & L. E. 1st pf.	7
Iowa Central pf.	4⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Lake Erie & W.	4⅝	Wis. Central	2¼
Long Island	2	Wis. Central pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	5⅝		
Manhattan	6		
Met. Street Ry.	6¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1½	N. Y. Gas. El. L., H. & P. 5s.	1¼
At. & Dan. 4s.	2	Tenn. C. & I., Do B. 6s	1
Ches. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2	U. S. Leather 6s.	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	1	West. Union col. tr. 5s	1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½		
Peoria & East. inc.	1½		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1	Erie gen. 4s	1
Balt. & Ohio 4s.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½
Balt. & O. sub. ctfs.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	3⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. 5s.	2	North. Pac., Gt. Nor. joint 4s	2⅜
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	2¾	St. L. & D. M. 4s.	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	5½	St. L. S'w'n 1st.	1
Chi., M. & St. P., 8.	1	St. L. S'w'n 2d.	3
Minn. 4s.	1	Southern Ry. 5s.	1⅜
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	3¼	Tol. & O. C. gen.	2⅝
Den. & S'w'n gen.	1⅝	Union Pac. conv.	2⅜
		Wabash deb. B.	1⅝

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Sept. 7, total transactions included 2,697,690 shares of stock, $7,830,700 bonds, including $2,000 Government bonds and $9,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 7, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	888,741	2,697,690	1,830,899
Mining	350		*350
Banks		50	50

BONDS.

	Sept. 8, 1900.	Sept. 7, 1901.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$3,377,500	$7,821,000	$4,443,500
State	1,100	9,500	8,400
Government	59,500	2,000	*57,500

*Decrease.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 7...	2,697,690
Same week last year.....	866,741
To date this year.....	205,188,323
Corresponding date last year.	77,094,286

Bonds for the week.....	$7,832,500
Same week last year.....	$3,438,100
To date this year.....	$731,125,920
Corresponding date last year.	$337,533,560

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@4½; at three months, 5; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

Ease but No Plethora of Funds.

Theory as to the Probability of Gold Withdrawals—Demand from the United States Likely to be Heavier than Usual—Effect of the Buffalo Tragedy.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES
Copyright, 1901.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The week opened with indications of further ease, owing partly to dividend payments and partly to the return to the market by the banks of credit gathered up in the usual way at the end of the month. These influences naturally produced a weakness but no real plethora of funds, and the consol installment on Thursday, although the amount required was reduced under £3,750,000 by payments in full under discount, caused loan rates to rise to 2½ per cent. for the day and to 2 per cent. for the week in some cases. No help, however, was required from the Bank of England, and as the Government on Friday released a large amount, quotations dropped back to 1½ and 1⅝ per cent.

For reasons repeatedly given before, money rates are no real test of the position of our market, and I find that truer indications are the tendency of discounts. These first slipped away in sympathy with the loans, but as the New York exchange had steadily fallen from day to day, the brokers got more and more nervous, and gradually raised the rate of three months' bills to 2⅝ per cent. It is probable that at the beginning of next week we shall see the quotation at 2½ per cent.

Egypt requires more gold than it did last year, as the cotton crop promises to be large, and already withdrawals to pay for the moving have taken place. A demand also from your country may quite possibly be heavier than usual, because comparatively little of your railway securities is now held here, and wheat is wanted; but it is believed that should the exchange drop to a point enabling you to take bullion, the demand would fall chiefly upon Paris and affect us only indirectly and to a moderate extent. It may be so, and as the Bank of France holds nearly £96,750,000 of metal, it could perhaps spare as much as £10,000,000 without great inconvenience, provided there was no other demand at the same time. French bankers, though chary, are letting the metal go, and could easily compel us to fill your orders if they were so minded. They possess such masses of London bills.

In Berlin the outlook continues anything but free from disquieting elements, and Austria is still buying gold at a high price for her currency scheme, while it is not improbable that Russia wants yet another load from her worshipping France.

While there is no immediate danger to us, need is looked for from these sources, as the exchanges keep remarkably steady; the fact must not be overlooked that Continental banks have ceased for the time being to buy bills in this market, possibly with a view to secure a hold over our bullion in case of necessity by allowing the paper taken some time ago to mature without being replaced. It is true that the rate of six months' bills, which have been their chief purchases lately, has also risen within the last few days, and may go high enough to induce a resumption of demand, and so postpone the withdrawal of gold for a time. It is apparently inevitable sooner or later, though.

The Bank of England is at present better able to stand drafts of gold than it was a year ago, or even three months ago, as its stocks of bullion are higher by £3,000,000 and £2,000,000 respectively, being at £39,000,000. On the other hand, the prospect of the end of the South African trouble and the consequent renewal of supplies from that quarter are still remote, while a large proportion of the recent receipts came from India, which has not much more to spare.

In a word, we are nearing a season of renewed disturbance of credit centres which brings renewed strain. Nor will the stock markets escape.

It is fortunate that our Exchange was shut yesterday or else the news of the atrocious crime against President McKinley would almost certainly have caused a nasty slump in all classes of stocks. As it is, the two days' interval will allow the balance of men's minds to be restored, and to-morrow all classes of citizens will be sure to be more eager to express sympathy with the President's family and the American people than to gamble for a fall in stocks. A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Business continues dull on the Stock Exchange, but the market was not without interest all last week. Expectancy was in the air. The public has not been buying for speculation at all, here or on the Continent, but there was ample demand for good investments all the week. American sails were inactive on Monday. On Tuesday prices were mistakenly raised one-third of 1 per cent., although the New York bank return was far from favorable, and the drop which followed was inevitable. Since Wednesday prices have been steady. The fall in New York exchange has of course worried London, a little early withdrawal of gold seeming to many inevitable.

The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday. On Friday there was a slight awakening in South Africans because of the good news of the capture of Lotter and his commando. There is every indication that the end of the Boer war is confidently looked for to bring a reawakening.

The Times says the trade returns of the United Kingdom for the month of August show a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in imports and of 3.1 per cent. in exports of British and Irish produce. The returns show an increase in the shipments of iron and steel to the United States, especially tin plate sheets.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The immediate financial future hangs anxiously on the outcome of President McKinley's injuries. Until definite news shall have been received from Buffalo it is impossible to expect the speculative public to embark upon any extensive undertakings, and thus a temporary check is put to the resumption of activity which recently seemed in sight.

During the last week stocks were very quiet, and quotations were uninteresting. Home railway securities were quiet, with fractional improvements, and American railways were irregular and the changes were mostly adverse. The dealings in foreign securities were few and small, but mines, on the contrary, showed some animation. West Australians improved decidedly on the elimination of the Whitaker-Wright interest. There was considerable Continental inquiry in this department. Judging from the August returns of West Australian gold exports, a renewal of confidence is justified. More favorable South African war news also helped Randa, while De Beers rose 1 1-16 on Continental buying. American inquiries, and confidence that the coronation ceremonies of King Edward will increase the demand for diamonds.

The talk of a 10 per cent. diamond war tax is apparently without foundation, but there is some apprehension locally, owing to a report that Americans are preparing to corner the coronation supply.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

American Linseed Company—Annual meeting.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Reading Railroad—Dividend payable on first preferred.
United States Glass Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

American Smelting and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Annual meeting.
St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railroad—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Sep.. 13.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Books close for dividends on common and preferred.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cambria Iron Company—Books close.
Celluloid Company—Books close.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Continental Tobacco Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Eden Musée Americain Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad—Books close for dividend on first preferred.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
United States Leather Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company—Dividend payable.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The report of the Bank of Spain for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, decrease, 2,371,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 6,831,000 pesetas.

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 7. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change For Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended Sept. 7, 2,697,690.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 7, '01.
140	114	135	May 28	117	Jan. 10	135	140		Adams Express Co.	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '01.	14	SA	135	135	130	135	125	40
99¾	89¾	120	June 17	93¾	Jan. 2	113¾	114¾	½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	18,267,300	July 29, '01.	12	Q	120	120	114¾	114¾	...	125
...	...	81	June 24	70¾	May 21	77	81		American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	15,000,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6¼	Apr. 23	3	Jan. 2	3¾	4		American Coal Co.	100	11,700,000	...	...	...	3¾	3¾	3¾	...	...	...
25½	15½	31	June 14	20	Jan. 2	30½	31		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	½	Q	30½	31	28	28	15	6
87¼	74	94	June 14	84	May 21	87¼	87¾		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	87¼	87¾	84	84	61	2
37¾	25	39	June 14	30	Jan. 2	35½	35¾		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,527,100	Dec. 1, '00.	2½	...	35½	35½	30¼	30¼	28	2
100	90	100	June 14	90	Jan. 2	90	92		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,150,600	June 1, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	90	1
39½	30	39½	Sept. 7	30	Jan. 2	31½	31¾		American Ice Co.	100	22,921,300	Aug. 15, '01.	1	Q	31½	31¾	30½	30½	23½	4
73½	58	73½	Sept. 7	58	Jan. 2	70	70		American Linseed Co.	100	12,827,300	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	69½	70	69	69	67½	4
29½	19	29½	Sept. 7	19	Jan. 2	27	27		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	...	...	...	27	27	29¾	29¾	16½	10
68	54	68	Sept. 7	54	Jan. 2	61¾	64½		American Locomotive Co.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 15, '00.	1¾	...	61¾	64½	60	62	53½	7
8	5	8	Sept. 7	5	Jan. 2	6¾	7¼		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	14,500,000	...	...	...	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	5	5
30	20	30	Sept. 7	20	Jan. 2	29½	29½		American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	14,450,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1½	...	29½	29½	29½	29½	28	2
52	44	52	Sept. 7	44	Jan. 2	52½	52½		American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	...	...	...	52	52½	44	44	38	2
100	90	100	Sept. 7	90	Jan. 2	100	100¼		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	July 9, '01.	1¾	Q	100	100¼	93	93¾	89¾	2
27	22	27	Sept. 7	22	Jan. 2	27	27		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	35,000,000	...	...	...	27	27	24½	24½	...	1
88¾	85	88¾	Sept. 7	85	Jan. 2	87¾	88½		American Tobacco Co.	100	38,160,000	...	...	...	87¾	88½	85½	87½	...	2
90	80	90	Sept. 7	80	Jan. 2	90	90		American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	12,600,000	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	90	90	86½	86½	...	1
136¾	126	136¾	Sept. 7	126	Jan. 2	135¾	136		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.	100	80,000,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	135¾	136¾	128	128¾	115¾	6
112¾	97	112¾	Sept. 7	97	Jan. 2	112	112¾		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. pf.	100	80,000,000	July 2, '01.	1½	Q	123	125	121	121	117	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Atlantic Coast Line Co.	100	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '01.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	100	72,000,000	July 15, '01.	1½	Q	103¾	107¾	103¾	103¾	100	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	70,000,000	...	...	...	68	68	67	67	57	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	30,000,000	...	...	...	190	190	190	190	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Brunswick Co.	100	10,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	2	Q	140	140	140	140	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Canada Southern Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	70	70	70	70	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Central of New Jersey	100	12,500,000	...	...	...	190	190	190	190	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Central Pacific Co.	100	26,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chesapeake & Ohio Co.	100	25,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Great Western Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Great Western Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago & North Western Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago & North Western Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Colorado Southern Ry. Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Colorado Southern Ry. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 1st pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 2d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 3d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 4th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 5th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 6th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 7th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 8th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 9th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 10th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 11th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 12th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 13th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 14th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 15th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 16th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 17th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 18th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 19th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 20th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 21st pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 22d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 23d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 24th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 25th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 26th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 27th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 28th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 29th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 30th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 31st pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 32d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 33d pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 34th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 35th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 36th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 37th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 38th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 39th pf.	100	20,000,000	...	...	...	46	46	46	46	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 40

Sales of Stock on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.—Continued.

Range in 1900. High.	Low.	Range For Year 1901. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Sept. 7. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'nge For Past Week.	Stocks.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range For Week Ended Sept. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales during Year 1901.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 7, '01.
89¾	83½	114½	May 2.	81¾	Jan. 4.	97¼	98	— 7½	Baltimore & Ohio	100	45,009,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2	SA	94½	96¾	91	91½	13,253	
80	79¾	97	June 5.	88¾	Feb. 28.	92	96¾	— 2½	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	53,227,000	Sept. 3, '01.	2½	SA	94¼	96½	92	92	295	2,225
85¼	47¼	88¾	Apr. 22.	65¼	Sep. 7.	65½	66	— 10¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	48,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75¾	65¼	65¾	54½	66,050
81¼	47¾	78¼	Apr. 19.	54½	Jan. 4.	66	67	— 2	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	69	70½	67	67	40½	500
80¾	64¾	117½	May 7.	87½	May 9.	100½	109¾	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	100	25,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	113½	115¾	105¼	108¾	87½	26,450
150¾	115	167	June 28.	145¾	Jan. 4.	160	165	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,262,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	165	165	162	162	130½	700
40¾	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	43¼	43½	— ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,533,400	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	47¾	47¾	42¾	42½	28½	13,210
48	31	56¾	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	37	37¾	— 3¼	Chicago & Alton	100	18,542,800	....	..	..	40¾	40¾	36¾	37¼	....	2,300
78½	68¾	82¼	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	76½	77	— 2	Chicago & Alton pf	100	12,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	78½	78½	76½	76½	....	1,600
89	86	103¾	Apr. 29.	91	Jan. 2.	124	129	— 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	100	7,197,800	July 1, '01.	1¾	SA	129	131½	125	125	90¾	1,700
125	119¾	136	Apr. 22.	120¼	Jan. 3.	....	....	+ 3	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	6,630,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	133	133	133	133	....	100
30	9¾	26¾	Apr. 30.	18	Jan. 3.	22¼	22¾	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,590	....	..	..	22	23¾	22	22¼	16¾	70,625
83	68¼	95¼	June 24.	75	May 10.	84½	85¾	....	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	83¼	85¼	83¼	84½	63¾	25
60	30	56	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 3.	47½	52	+ 1¾	Chicago Great Western pf B	100	9,480,000	....	..	..	46¾	50¾	45¾	50¾	....	1,300
94¾	81	94⅝	Mar. 15.	90	July 27.	90	93	+ 1	Chicago Great Western deb	100	22,577,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	91	91	91	91	....	100
39	14	41½	Sep. 6.	23	Jan. 21.	39¼	39½	— 1¼	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,580,000	....	..	..	39½	41¾	38	38	22	16,220
84	45¾	75¾	Apr. 2.	58¾	Jan. 21.	71	71½	— 2	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	72	74½	71	72	57¾	300
165¾	108¼	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	156¾	157	— 10¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	55,421,800	Apr. 29, '01.	2	EA	168	168¼	156	157	113¾	90,665
188	169½	200	May 8.	175	May 9.	183¾	186	— 5	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	44,852,400	Apr. 29, '01.	3½	SA	185	185½	185	185½	173¾	1,900
172¾	150¼	215	May 1.	168¼	Jan. 4.	192	192	— 3½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	30,116,380	July 9, '01.	3	SA	200	200	192	192	162	800
122¼	102	145¾	June 5.	116¾	Jan. 21.	138½	139	— 6	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	52,949,988	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	143½	147	138	138¾	106¾	9,320
14¼	8¼	31	Apr. 16.	10¾	Jan. 19.	20	20½	— 2¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	23	23¼	20	20	8¾	5,100
39¾	26¼	57¾	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	39½	39	— 4¼	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	43¾	43¾	38	38½	30	8,000
....	....	23¾	May 28.	12	Jan. 17.	....	....	....	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	17	17	17	17	....	100
76	55	93¾	Sept. 5.	72½	May 15.	89¾	91	— ¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	26,000,000	Sept. 2 '01.	2	SA	90¾	93¾	88¼	88¾	59¾	6,830
108	93¾	138½	June 17.	41¾	Jan. 22.	94½	95¼	+ 5¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	22,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	..	108	104½	94	94	35¾	25,775
125¾	117½	142	Apr. 29.	116	Mar. 19.	129	132	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	100	2,000,000	Aug. 21, '01.	4	SA	131	131	131	131	118	100
8	5	18	Apr. 29.	6	Jan. 21.	13¼	13½	— 2	Colorado Southern	100	30,935,000	....	..	..	15¾	16¼	13¼	13¼	6	10,800
47¾	36	58¼	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	53	54	— 4¾	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	A	57½	57¾	53¼	53½	40¾	2,500
30¾	14	28¾	Apr. 29.	16¼	Jan. 21.	22¼	24	— 3½	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	27¾	27¾	25¾	26½	16¼	7,875
21	11¼	25¾	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	17	18	....	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,903,600	.....	..	..	20	20	19	19	15	300
204	164	238	Apr. 15.	157	Jan. 18.	217¾	217¾	— 6¼	Consolidated Gas Co	100	72,838,100	June 15, '01.	2	Q	225	226	216¼	217¾	122	13,125
....	....	69¼	Sep. 3.	63¾	July 22.	65¼	67½	....	Continental Tobacco Co. tr. certs	....	....	....	..	..	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	36¼	300
85	70	124	June 10.	83¾	Jan. 2.	115	116	— 3	Continental Tobacco Co. pf	100	48,846,500	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	117½	117¾	116	116	79¾	400
136¾	106½	183¼	Apr. 2.	105	May 9.	162½	163	— 5¾	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	169	169	161½	162	116¾	4,500
254¾	171½	244	May 29.	198¼	Jan. 3.	217	222	— 13	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	28,260,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	228	228	217	217	177	1,100
28¾	16¾	35¾	May 3.	20½	Jan. 21.	45	45½	— 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	49½	51½	44¾	45	19¾	28,320
97¾	64¾	103¾	June 14.	89	Jan. 21.	92	93¼	— 2	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	40,501,820	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	97	97¾	91	93	67½	25,720
....	....	152½	Aug. 29.	140¾	July 22.	....	....	....	Diamond Match Co	100	15,000,000	June 12, '01.	2½	Q	152	152	151	151	....	400
....	....	10¾	June 19.	7¾	Aug. 7.	7⅞	8½	— ½	Distilling Co. of America	....	44,495,252	....	..	..	8¾	8¾	8	8¾	....	610
....	....	33⅜	June 25.	27	July 24.	27	28½	— 2⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf	....	29,418,816	....	..	..	29	29	27	27	....	1,000
6¾	4	12¾	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	10¼	11	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	10¾	12¾	10	10½	....	8,500
17¾	12	22	June 5.	13¾	Jan. 8.	18½	19	— ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	19¾	21¾	19	19	....	12,450
37¾	10¾	45¼	June 4.	26¾	May 9.	40¾	40¾	— 4¼	Erie	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	44¾	44¾	38¾	40¾	11¾	285,951
69¾	30¾	81¾	June 20.	55¾	Jan. 21.	68	68¾	— 6¾	Erie 1st pf	100	47,852,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	72¾	73¾	67½	68¾	54¾	39,925
59¾	15	61	Mar. 21.	39¾	Jan. 4.	54	55	— 3¾	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	59	59¾	54	55	17¾	18,980
54¾	38½	68	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	59	60	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	SA	53¼	63	57¾	60	....	14,450
31	24	101⅝	June 19.	30	July 12.	....	....	....	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	.....	..	..	30	30	30	30	78¾	250
260	129	293½	June 24.	183½	Jan. 10.	253½	260	— 13¾	General Electric	100	24,679,800	July 15, '01.	2	Q	267½	267¼	253	254	138½	670
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	55½	56	— ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Co	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	57	62	55	56½	51¾	3,810
181¼	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	167¼	May 9.	180	182	— 6½	Great Northern pf	100	300,546,550	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	186	186¾	180	180	152	3,900
42¾	30	57	May 6.	46¾	May 9.	52	55	— 3	Hocking Valley	100	10,388,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	53¾	54¾	50	50	34¼	1,300
74¾	58	80	May 2.	63¾	Jan. 21.	72½	75½	— 1¾	Hocking Valley pf	100	13,981,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	76	76¾	75¼	75¼	63¾	468
133	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	143¾	144	— 3¼	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	147	147¼	142	144	116¾	5,080
26¾	1⅜	28	Mar. 2.	18¾	May 10.	22¾	23	— 2¾	International Paper Co	100	17,443,966	July 1, '99.	1	..	23¼	23¾	22¾	23½	21¾	8,450
78	58	81¼	Sep. 5.	69	Jan. 21.	78	78½	— 1¾	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,538,700	July 1, '01.	1½	..	79	81¾	78	78	69¾	2,050
105¾	24	100¾	May 31.	54¾	Jan. 2.	95¾	96½	— ¾	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	....	..	..	98¾	98	96	96	29	4,000
16¾	3¼	11	Jan. 5.	5¾	Feb. 7.	7	8	— ¼	International Silver Co	100	9,944,700	....	..	..	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼	....	100
....	....	40	Sep. 7.	22½	June 15.	38	40	+ 5	International Silver Co. pf	100	5,107,500	Apr. 2, '00.	1¾	Q	39¼	40	39¼	40	....	400
53¾	....	56¾	Sep. 6.	24½	Jan. 22.	43¼	44	— ¼	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,262,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	44½	46¾	43¾	44	....	5,400
87½	76	86¼	Aug. 27.	74	Jan. 24.	82½	86½	+ ¼	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,600	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	..	86¼	86¾	86¾	86¼	....	200
47½	11¾	43¾	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	34	36	— 4	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	....	..	..	39¾	39¾	35	35	18¼	600
58	39	57½	July 1.	46	Jan. 21.	60	70	— 4½	Iowa Central pf	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	74	70	70	44½	200
25	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	31	35	— ¾	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	....	..	..	33	33¾	33	33¾	....	500
17½	17	25	Apr. 30.	13¾	Jan. 4.	20	28	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern	100	29,983,500	.....	..	..	30¼	30¾	29¾	29½	9	200
43¾	27¼	49	Apr. 30.	35	Jan. 4.	37½	41	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,900,000	.....	..	..	43	43¼	42¾	43¼	30	800
....	6	10¾	Feb. 13.	5¾	Jan. 3.	....	....	....	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	.....	..	..	9	9	9	9	....	10
89	65	95¾	July 8.	70	Jan. 18.	86	95	+ 2	Lalede Gas Co	100	8,500,000	Mar. 15, '01.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	75	100
52	20¼	68½	Mar. 29.	33¾	Jan. 21.	61	63	— 4½	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	63	65¾	62	62	28	1,185
115	83½	130	Mar. 29.	108¾	Jan. 21.	123	128	— ½	Lake Erie & Western pf	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	126	128¾	126	128¾	95	215
80	47½	82¼	June 27.	67	Jan. 3.	73½	77	— 2	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1	SA	75	75	75	75	60	200
89¾	69¾	111⅜	June 12.	76	May 9.	100¾	101¼	— 5¾	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	Q	106	108¾	100	101	72	30,000
19¾	6¼	22	Apr. 16.	8¾	Jan. 8.	8	12	+	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼	....	100
127	89	131¾	Apr. 22.	86	May 9.	114¼	115	— 6	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	130	130	114¾	114¾	91¼	27,808
152	143¾	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	163	163½	— 6¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	169	169	162¾	162¾	154¼	6,105
17¾	10¾	30	May 2.	12¾	Jan. 21.	21	24	— 2¾	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	25¾	26¾	23	23	11¾	8,300
5	2¾	15	Apr. 16.	3¾	Jan. 18.	12¾	12¾	+ 4	Mexican National certificates	100	33,250,000	.....	..	..	13	14¾	12¾	12¾	103,200	
12¾	8	22	June 4.	11¾	Jan. 21.	18	18¾	— ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	½	SA	108	108	104½	104½	55	900
55¾	44½	60¾	Mar. 28.	45	May 9.	47	50	— 7	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	100	4,135,600	.....	..	..	51	52	46	46	46½	900
25¾	21¾	33	Mar. 28.	24	May 9.	28	30	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,567,900	.....	..	..	31	31	31	31	24¾	210
29¾	19	26	June 17.	14½	Jan. 21.	20½	21	— 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	100	14,000,000	.....	..	..	23	24	20	20¾	13¾	9,335
55	30	49¾	Apr. 17.	38¾	Jan. 17.	41	42	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	44¼	45¼	43	43	37	1,400
104	49	76¾	June 18.	49¾	Mar. 7.	60¾	61	— 5¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300	.....	..	..	29	30¾	26¼	26¾	18,675	
26¾	13½	52¼	May 3.	22¾	Jan. 3.	40½	40¾	— 5½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	56	57¾	53¾	53¾	31¾	6,980
136¼	46¼	129½	Jan. 29.	117	May 9.	121	122	....	Missouri Pacific	100	78,046,800	July 20, '01.	2½	..	107¾	107¾	106	106¾	52	30,700
....	....	95	Aug. 22.	78	May 9.	89½	96	— 1	Mobile & Ohio, J. P. M. & Co. certs	....	....	....	..	..	88½	94¼	88½	94	....	....
40¾	27¾	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	42¾	43	— ¾	National Biscuit Co	100	29,226,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44¼	44¾	43	43½	34	700
96	79¼	103¼	Aug. 29.	92	Jan. 2.	101	102½	— ½	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	28,825,100	Aug. 30, '01.	1¾	Q	102	102¾	102	102½	85¼	300
28¾	15¾	25¼	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	19½	20	— 1	National Lead Co	100	14,903,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	21	21	20	20	18	600
106¼	82	93¾	June 13.	81	May 16.	87	90	....	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,600	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	89	90	89	89	88½	100
46	27¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40	41	— 1¾	National Salt Co	100	7,083,085	Aug. 1, '01.	2½	Q	42¾	42¾	40¾	40¾	....	985
76¾	69	84	Mar. 21.	72¾	Jan. 3.	76	77	....	National Salt Co. pf	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾	....	312
37	30	37	Jan. 5.	27	Sep. 3.	29	30	— ¼	New Central Coal	20	1,000,000	Apr. 1, '00.	2	..	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	....	500
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	139	143	— 7	New York Air Brake	100	6,012,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	144¾	145¾	142	142	126	375
160¾	125¾	170	May 2.	138¾	Jan. 21.	150½	151	— 4¾	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	154¾	155¼	150	150¾	121	8,660
24¾	11	42	Aug. 30.	16	May 9.	37	37½	— 4¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	....	..	..	41½	41¾	37	37¾	....	5,900
110	75	115	Mar. 22.	97	May 1.	110	115	....	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	100	9,993,600	July 1, '01.	1	..	114	114	110	110	....	200
65¾	29	82¾	Aug. 30.	47	Mar. 1.	74	79	— 7	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	82	82	78	78	75	1,700
32¼	18¼	40¾	May 1.	24	May 9.	32¾	33	— 3¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	28,113,800	....	..	..	36¾	36¾	32¾	32¾	21¾	37,100
45¾	22¾	57¾	May 1.	42	Feb. 10.	51¼	51¾	— ½	Norfolk & Western	100	68,000,000	June 20, '01.	½	..	56¾	57¾	51	51¾	34½	65,900
83	67	90¾	June 15.	82	Feb. 15.	89¾	90	— ½	Norfolk & Western pf	100	23,000,000	Aug. 23, '01.	2	SA	90	90	89¼	89¾	76¾	928
....	....	109	June 18.	73¾	Feb. 15.	98	97	— 10¾	North American	100	11,338,700	....	..	..	109¾	109	92	92	20¾	1,700
91¼	67	113¾	May 7.	84¾	Jan. 21.	94	97	— 3½	Northern Pacific pf	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	95¼	98¾	95	95¾	71¼	1,500
9	6	10¼	Mar. 1.	6¾	Jan. 8.	9½	10½	+ ¾	Ontario Mining Co	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	10c	..	10	10¾	10	10¾	....	1,420
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	68	70	— ¾	Pacific Coast	100	6,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	68½	68¾	68¼	68¼	55¾	200
57	25¾	47⅜	Jan. 28.	30¾	May 9.	38¼	38¾	— 4¼	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	32½	33	32¾	32¾	31¾	8,250
149½	124¾	161¾	Apr. 22.	137¼	May 9.	141¾	142	— 6¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	282,109,950	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	147¼	147¾	141	141¾	128¾	64,093
111¾	81¾	120¼	June 21.	95¾	Jan. 21.	107¾	108	— 5	People's Gas, Chicago	100	28,608,800	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	113	113	107¼	108	89¾	12,100
18	5	35	Mar. 22.	14¾	Jan. 22.	27	29	— 2¾	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	30	33	27	27	....	2,075
80¾	49	80	June 17.	57	Jan. 30.	70	73	— 1	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,347,008	Apr. 1, '01.	1	..	71	71	71	71	....	200
94	78	105	May 7.	88	Jan. 4.	103	108	....	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	100	22,849,200	July 15, '01.	2	SA	102	102	102	102	88	100
53¾	33½	52	Jan. 2.	39	Mar. 7.	49	51	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	42¾	42¾	40	39	1,347	
85¾	69¾	89	Apr. 29.	72¾	Mar. 5.	80¼	82¾	— 4½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf	100	12,300,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	80¾	82¾	79	79	22	1,300
206	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	205	210	— 3¾	Pullman Co	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	209	215	205	205	157	1,175
26	15	45¼	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	40¼	40¾	— 4¾	Reading	50	68,920,000	....	..	..	45	45¼	39¼	40¾	16¾	85,109
71¾	49	80¾	June 17.	65	May 9.	74	74½	— 3¾	Reading 1st pf	50	28,099,000	Mar. 8, '01.	2	SA	77½	77¾	75¾	74	38¾	13,609
39¾	23¾	59¾	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	56¾	61	— 5¾	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	....	..	..	53¾	58¾	49¾	50¾	21¾	18,700
27¼	9¾	24	June 17.	12¾	Jan. 22.	17¼	17¾	— 1½	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,660	....	..	..	19¼	19¼	16¾	17¾	12¾	17,200
10¾	4¾	32	Apr. 1.	15¾	Jan. 21.	71¼	72	— 2¾	Republic Iron & Steel pf	100	29,308,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	73½	74	70	71¾	54	6,750
....	....	35¾	May 2.	28	Aug. 9.	26¾	28	— 4¾	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co	100	16,041,700	July 15, '01.	1	Q	31¾	32¾	27	27	....	6,160
....	....	90	May 2.	76¼	Aug. 9.	....	....	+ ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. pf	100	8,051,460	June 15, '01.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	....	200
....	....	118	Sep. 3.	57	Jan. 29.	115¾	116	— 1½	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,200,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	117½	118	114	115¾	....	3,600
24¼	6¾	54¾	June 20.	21¼	Jan. 4.	42¾	43¼	— 5¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,400,700	....	..	..	48½	48¾	42	42	10¾	3,650
29½	6¾	63	Mar. 12.	45	July 15.	51	56	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	58	58	58	58	36¼	100
55	31¼	76¼	June 19.	53¾	Jan. 4.	66	67¼	— 4½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '01.	1	Q	71¾	71¾	66	66¾	32¾	3,750
18¼	5¾	39¼	Apr. 30.	18	May 9.	29	29½	— 2½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	36,580,000	....	..	..	31¾	33	29	29	12¾	1,300
46¾	21¾	71	June 10.	41¼	Jan. 3.	59½	60	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	62¼	62¾	62	62¾	30	1,600
36	17¾	41¼	Apr. 2.	19½	Feb. 5.	30	32	— 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	31½	31¾	30	30	....	400
71	59¾	86	Apr. 2.	65¼	Jan. 22.	77	80	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf	100	6,709,080	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	81	81	81	81	67¼	100
45¾	30¾	63¾	June 5.	29	May 9.	53¾	54¾	— 6¾	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	....	..	..	90¾	90¾	80¾	85¾	54	120,857
23¾	10¾	35¾	June 5.	18	Jan. 21.	30¾	30¾	— 3¾	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	33¾	34¾	30¾	30¾	12	28,050
75¾	49¾	88¾	June 17.	67¼	Jan. 21.	85½	86	— 3	Southern Railway pf	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	88¾	89¾	85	85¾	54¾	11,725
16¼	4½	6¼	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4¾	5	— ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co	100	12,000,000	....	..

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 7..$7,883,500

Week Ended Sept. 7.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	1½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	6
American Bicycle 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	94	94½	94	94½	59
American Cotton Oil 4½s	101	101	100¾	100¾	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	103⅝	104	103¼	103¼	153½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97⅜	97⅜	96½	96½	34½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	15
Atlantic & Danville 4s	96	96	96	96	15
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95¼	95⅝	95¼	95¼	18
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	104	104	103	103	70
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝	12
B. & O. sub. cts. for 4s con. 1911, 6th in. pd.	106½	106¾	104½	104½	132
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	101	101	100¾	101	38
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	73	73	73	10
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107	107	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	105½	105½	24
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	81½	82	81½	82	60
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	32⅝	32⅝	30	30	32
Central of Georgia 3d pref. income	19½	19½	18½	19½	7
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130	130	130	130	31
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¼	87¼	87	87	25
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101	101¼	13
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	17
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle 2d con. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84	84½	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	97⅜	97⅜	96	96	973
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Mo. River 5s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	5
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	49
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	29
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s	106	106	103	103	3
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	5
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	81	81	21
Colorado & Southern 4s	88⅞	88½	88	88	114
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	25
Denver & Southwestern general 5s	93	93	92	92½	27
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grand 3½s	30	30	30	30	4
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	116¼	119¼	118¼	119	20
East Tennessee reorganization lien 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Erie general 4s	89	89¼	88½	88½	205
Erie 1st consol. 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	106
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	29
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	105	103	103	32
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86½	86½	86½	86½	10
Green Bay & Western debenture, B	9½	9½	9	9	106
Hocking Valley 4½s	107	107	106½	106½	14
International Paper 6s	108½	109½	108¼	108¼	15
Kansas City Southern 3s	69¼	70	69¼	69¼	15
Kings County Elevated 4s	91½	92½	91½	92½	7
Laclede Gas 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	100	100	100	100	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	104½	104½	103¾	103¾	22
Long Island unified 4s	100	100	99¼	99¼	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	23
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Manhattan Railway consol. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	63
Mexican Central consol. 4s	85¼	86	85¼	86	13
Mexican Central 1st income	33½	35	31	31	196
Mexican Central 2d income	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	31
Michigan Central consol. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 7s	103	103	103	103	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	96¾	96¾	96	96	131
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85	85¾	85¾	85¾	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	103	103	102¾	102¾	7
Missouri Pacific consol. 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	9
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	12
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	107	107	106	106	24
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	94
Mohawk & Malone income 5s	104½	105½	104½	105½	154
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	115	115	115	115	4
New York Central deb. 5s, of 1884	101	101	101	101	1
New York Central, Lake Shore 3½s	96	96	95¾	95¾	14
New York Central, Michigan Central 3½s	95¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	14
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 5s	99¾	99	99¾	99	30
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & Power 5s	115	115	115	115	9
New York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¾	16
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	39
Northern Pacific M	73¾	73¾	73	73	213
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102	102	101¾	101¾	136

BONDS.

Week Ended Sept. 7.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	97	97	96½	97	18
Peoria & Eastern income	69¼	70	69¼	70	44
Reading general 4s	96⅝	96	95¾	95¾	73
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100¼	100¼	13
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 3-4s	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	19
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116½	116½	116	116	7
St. Louis & Iron Mountain unif. & ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	90¾	90¾	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	115	115	115	115	9
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	97¾	98	96¾	96¾	84
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 4s	77	77	76	76	27
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba cons. 4½s	115	115	114¼	114¼	6
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	86	86⅝	86	86	58
Southern Pacific 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	91½	41
Southern Pacific 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	11
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	9
Southern Railway 5s	117	117	115¾	115¾	30
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	52	52⅝	52	52	12
Standard Rope & Twine income	6	6½	6	6½	101
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debar. C. & I. 6s	101	101	101	101	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	6
Third Avenue con. 4s	102	102	102	102	20
Toledo & Ohio Central general 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅞	106	105¼	105¼	253
Union Pacific 1st 4s, registered	104½	104½	104½	104½	44
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	108¼	108¼	105¼	105¾	2,063
United States Leather 6s	115	115	114	114	1
Virginia Midland general 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119¼	119	119	5
Wabash 2d 5s	110¼	111	110	110	26
Wabash debenture, Series B	67⅝	65⅝	60¼	61	618
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	119¼	119¼	119	119	6
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	100	100	100	100	2
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111¼	112	111¼	112	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	92⅜	93¼	91⅞	91¾	34
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88¼	89½	88	88	196

Total sales.....$7,821,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	137	137	137	137	1

Total sales.....$2,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991	95¾	96⅛	95¾	96⅛	

Grand total.....$7,822,6

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	106⅝	June 6	105¼	Jan. 21	103⅞	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1903, coupon Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105¼	Jan. 17	107⅝	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 10	112¼	June 4	112⅝	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	115¼	Mar. 30	112¼	July 9	113¼	Aug. 8
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	139¼	Apr. 23	136⅝	Aug. 6	137	Sep. 7
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg Q. F.	111¾	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon Q. F.	113½	Jan. 4	109¼	July 22	109¼	July 22
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108¼	Aug. 1	108⅝	Sep. 5
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, small Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108¼	June 6	108⅜	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 6	108⅜	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s J. J.	126	July 22	105	Apr. 26	126	July 22
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. Jan.	97¼	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES. YEAR 1901.

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in 1900 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	109½	Apr. 5	105½	Jan. 14	105¾	Apr. 15
Alabama, Class B, 1906 J. J.					105¾	Oct. 6
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	105¾	Mar. 30	102	Feb. 13	102¾	Mar. 30
Alabama convcnty funding 4s J. J.	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23	103	Aug. 23
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	103	Apr. 17	103½	Aug. 1	103¾	Aug. 19
Nor. Carolina consol. 6s, 1910 J. J.	125	July 26	105	July 26	125	July 26
North Carolina 4s, 1910 A. O.	126½	Mar. 14	125	Mar. 14	125¾	July 10
South Carolina 4½s, 1933 J. J.					120	Mar. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	98¾	May 3	98	Jan. 17	98¾	Aug. 15
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	98	Mar. 7	98	Feb. 7	98	Feb. 7
Virginia deferred 6s, certfs	8½	Mar. 20	7¾	July 30	7¾	Aug. 13
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	95¾	Jan. 17	85¾	July 1	95¾	Sep. 6

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	When Closed.	When Opened.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A (extra)	2	Sept. 16		
Atlantic Coast Line (Conn.)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Boston & Albany (quarter)	$2	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. 7
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Sept. 6
Canadian Pac. secs. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 8
Cauadian Pac. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 6	Oct. 8
Chicago, Burlington & Q. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 25	Sept. 20	Sept. 26
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Sept. 23
Chi., Ind. & L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. 16
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards, pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 13	Oct. 2
Col. & South. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 10
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 10	Holders of record	Aug. 16
St. Joseph, South Bend & S. com.	1	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
St. J., S. B. & Southern pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 17
St. Louis & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
Southern Railway pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. 9
Union Pacific common	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Union Pacific pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
West Jersey & Sea Shore (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 30

STREET RAILWAYS.

American Railways Co.	1	Sept. 16	Aug. 30	Sept. 20
Chicago City Ry.	1½	Sept. 30		
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 7
Twin City Rapid Trans. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Sept. 16	Sept. 15	Oct. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (extra)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	When Closed.	When Opened.
Amalgamated Copper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Consol. Lake Superior Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Continental Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Diamond Match Co. (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Aug. 31	Sept. 13
Eden Musée Am. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 14	Sept. 5	Sept. 16
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Developing Co. (month)	1	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Sept. 9
Internat'l Elevating Co. (quarter)	2	Sept. 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 17
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. 1
Laclede Gas Co. com.	2	Sept. 16	Aug. 23	Sept. 17
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Lead Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Aug. 22	Sept. 17
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. 1
N. Y. & East River Ferry (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 16	Sept. 5	Sept. 17
Ontario Lake Superior Co. pf.	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Ont. Lake Superior Co. pf. receipts	1¾	Sept. 16	Holders of record	Aug. 31
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 16	Sept. 7	Sept. 16
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Standard Oil	$5	Sept. 16	Aug. 15	Sept. 8
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 14	Oct. 1
United States Glass pf.	4	Sept. 10	Aug. 20	Sept. 12
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
U. S. Steel Corporation com. (quarter)	1	Sept. 25	Aug. 30	Sept. 30
Wm. Graver & Sons Ohio & Staples Machine Co. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 14	Sept. 5	Sept. 16

*After Sept. 1.

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Meeting.
American Linseed Co.	Aug. 20	Sept. 11	Sept. 19	Annual
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	Aug. 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 11	Annual
Brooklyn & Queens Inland Tel. Co.			Sept. 19	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway	Sept. 13	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 20	Sept. 28	Sept. 28	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Ry.	Sept. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 1	Special
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande Railway	Sept. 25	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Annual
Detroit & Bay City			Oct. 1	Annual
Detroit City Gas Co.			Oct. 4	Annual
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. Railway	Sept. 21	Oct. 11	Oct. 11	Annual
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway	Sept. 7	Sept. 21	Sept. 21	Annual
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic R. R.			Sept. 30	Annual
Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad	Sept. 9		Oct. 8	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 9		Oct. 9	Annual
Manhattan Railway Co.	Sept. 9		Oct. 8	Annual
Mexican Central Railway	Sept. 9		Oct. 9	Annual
Mexican National Railway	Sept. 9		Oct. 9	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	Sept. 1		Oct. 1	Annual
Minneapolis, St. P. & S. Ste. M. Ry.	Sept. 1		Oct. 1	Annual
N. Y. Transportation Co.			Oct. 1	Annual
New York & Harlem R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Annual
New York & Harlem R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Special
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	Annual
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	Special
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
New York, Ontario & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
New York, Ontario & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Rutland Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Rutland Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Southern Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Southern Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Union Pacific Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Union Pacific Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Wabash Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Wabash Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Annual
Wisconsin Central Railway	Sept. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15	Special

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, for the Week Ended Sept. 7, 1901.

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101	Mar 15	93	Jan 7	96	Aug 29		97
At., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O	104⅜	Mar 13	101⅞	May 14	103¾	Sept 7	103½	104
Do registered	A O	105	Jun 17	102	Feb 15	103	Aug 26		..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	90	Jun 14	88¾	Jan 4	90¾	Sept 7	96	97
Do do registered	Nov.	95	May 17	94	Jan 16	96	May 17	..	..
Do stamped		96¾	Jun 29	90	Jan 29	94¾	Sept 6	93	..
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	108	May 18	108	May 18	108	May 18	108	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J	97¾	Jun 28	95	Jan 8	95¼	Sept 5	..	95¾
Do do registered		95¾	Jun 18	95	Mar 12	95¾	Mar 18	94¾	95¾
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	106	Mar 11	99	May 9	103	Sept 7	103	103¾
Do do registered		104	Mar 8	101½	Jul 1	101½	Aug 19	..	..
Do sub. certs. for conv. deb. gold. 4s, 1911, 5th installment paid		110	May 3	100¾	May 15	104½	Sept 7	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	J J	92	Jun 24	88¾	Jan 21	89¾	Sept 6	..	90¼
Do do registered		91	Jun 4	90¾	Jun 4	90¾	June 4	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	M N	91½	Mar 18	87¾	May 23	88½	Aug 13	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	A O	..	..	..	..	100¾	Oct. 05	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1919	F A	..	..	..	..	111	My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	..	..	111	Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S	118¾	Jul 9	115	Jan 3	118¾	July 8	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F J	130	Jan 3	130	Jan 3	131	Jul 3	126	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D	130	Feb 7	129	May 29	129	May 23	126	129½
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	J J	..	..	..	..	103	No 14,07	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	J D	108½	Apr 15	103¾	Jul 8	105⅞	Sept 5	105⅞	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	A O	127½	Mar 10	119¾	Jan 15	123¾	Aug 27	122¾	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	117	No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	J D	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14,07	..	..
C.R. I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O	..	..	..	..	113¾	De 6, 00	..	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	J	100	Jun 27	103¼	Jul 1	106¾	Sept 6	..	106¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	M S	111	Jan 23	107	Sep	110	Sept 5	..	..
Do do registered	M S	108	Mar 22	106¾	Apr 17	107	Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Ry. Tac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	J D	95	Mar 27	91	Aug 5	91	Aug 9	90	..
Cen. R. & Bk. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	M N	103¾	Apr 26	96	Jan 31	102¾	Sept 7	101¾	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120½	Mar 25	119	Feb	117½	Aug 29	116	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N	108½	Jun 24	97¼	Jan 18	103¾	Sept 7	106	107½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N	..	..	..	..	106	Dc 30, 00	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	84	Aug 28	80	Jan	92	Sept 6	..	82
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	36½	Mar 6	20	Jan	30	Sept 7	..	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	21	Jun 21	8	Jan 18	19½	Sept 7	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	J	..	..	..	..	96	Se 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	J	..	..	..	..	102	Jne 20,99	..	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J	..	..	..	..	106	Oc 24, 99	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N	108	Mar 30	104¾	Jul 24	104¾	July 24	103½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J	137½	Mar 2	127	Jan 22	130	Sept 7	129½	131
Do do registered	Q J	137	Mar 2	127	Jan 17	130	July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106	Mar 15	106	Mar 15	106	July 9	..	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	103¼	Jul 31	102	Jun 21	103¾	Sept 7	103¾	104¾
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J	119½	Jun 4	112	Jul 23	113¾	Sept 5	113	..
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117	Apr 10	111¾	Jun 8	114	Aug 22	114	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	J J	119	Feb 19	115¾	May 15	117¾	July 16	116	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	122	Feb	7	119	Jul	22	120¾	Sept 4	..	..
Do do registered	M N	121	Jun 24	116	Apr 20	116	July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	M S	108¾	Jun 25	104	Jan	4	105¾	Sept 7	105	106
Do do registered	M S	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	103	Apr 18	..	..
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	J	101½	Apr 30	100¾	Aug 19	104½	Aug 21	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	J	103	Jan 11	99	Jul 19	101¾	Sept 5	99	99½
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	103	No 26,00	106	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M S	..	..	..	..	101¼	Ap 29,99	103½	..
Eliz. Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	M S	102¾	Jan 14	100¾	Sep	..	100¾	Sept	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	M N	105¾	Jan	9	103¾	Jun	4	103¾	June 4	103¼	..
Miss. R. Edge 1st 6s, g. f., 1912	A O	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87½	Jun	12	88	Aug	16	89	Aug 27	87½	89
Do certificates of interest		93¾	Jun	4	91¼	Jan	3	93¾	June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J	87½	Jun	4	83¾	Jan	14	84¾	Sept 6	..	..
Chi. Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J	109¾	Jan	29	106¾	Jul	8	106¾	Aug 26	106¾	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O	102¾	Mar	1	100¾	Apr	9	102	Aug 26	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	M N	112¾	Apr	16	108¾	Jul	29	109¾	Aug 21	109¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O	114	Aug	30	111	Apr	19	113¾	Aug 26	112¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	A O	107	Mar	8	104½	Apr	17	105¾	July 22	105¾	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	F A	102¾	Jan	3	101⅞	Jan	24	102¾	July 8	102¾	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S	104¾	Jan	4	100¾	Jan	4	100¾	Jan 4	..	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	F A	..	..	..	..	104¾	Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J	104¼	Jan	28	101¾	Jul	12	102¾	Sept 3	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	M N	113	Apr	2	110¾	May	17	110¾	July 27	..	..
Do do registered	M N	112¾	Apr	17	109¾	Aug	9	109¾	Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	M S	125½	Feb	20	121	Mar	15	121	June 25	121¼	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D	115	May	10	112	Aug	1	112	Aug 1	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O	140	Mar	22	135¾	Jan	11	137½	Aug 14	137	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N	127	Apr	20	115	Jan	2	122¾	Aug 20	122¾	123
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	J	125	Mar	19	112¾	Jan	23	119¼	Aug 14	120¼	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—									
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J	117	Apr	15	113	Jan	21	117	Apr 26	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	126¼	Jun	18	116	Jan	15	124	Aug 23	121	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J	126¼	Jun	18	115	Jan	15	124	Aug 23	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
L. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R. D., 1902	J J	192½	Apr	23	180	May	31	180	May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	172¾	Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	J J	190	Jan	28	188¾	Jan	28	190	Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	J J	194	Apr	29	190	Jul	25	191	Aug 14	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J	198	Apr	9	185¾	Jan	14	188	Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J	117¼	May	22	113	Jul	30	113	Aug 8	114½	116
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J	119	Apr	4	117¾	Jan	2	118	Jan 14	116	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	J J	119¼	Mar	17	114¾	Jul	20	115	Sept 6	..	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	J J	126½	Apr	13	120¾	Aug	12	120¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do do 5s, 1910	J J	110¾	Jan	16	107½	May	24	110¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	J J	119	Feb	7	116¾	Aug	12	116¾	Aug 12	115¼	116½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	J J	122	Mar	5	116¾	Aug	8	116¾	Aug 29	116¾	..
Do I. & M. Div. 5s, 1920	J J	122¾	Apr	1	118	Aug	8	118¾	Aug 14	119	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J	110¾	Jan	10	108	Jul	30	108	July 30	..	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	116¼	Aug	12	112	Jan	2	116¼	Aug 12	116	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J	120	Feb	27	116¾	Jul	9	116¾	Aug 21	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J	113¾	May	2	111½	Aug	15	111¾	Aug 24	..	..
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	J J	126½	Jun	18	121	Mar	15	121	Jul 12	120	131¼
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	J J	116¼	Mar	2	113¾	Aug	8	112	Aug 20	112	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114¾	Mar	1	110	Jul	3	110	Sept	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	105¾	Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	J D	110¾	Feb	11	116	Jul	2	116	July 2	..	..
Do 1st con. 1st 6s, 1913	M S	122	Mar	15	121½	Feb	2	121½	Mar 12	118¾	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142¾	Apr	17	139¾	Jan	15	141	July 26	137	..
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D	108	Mar	19	104½	Jun	20	105¾	Sept 3	..	..
Do do registered	J D	108	Mar	29	104½	Jul	2	104½	Sept 3	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O	116¾	Mar	8	113¾	May	15	116	July 23	..	..
Do do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	Oc 18, 00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O	110¼	Mar	12	108¾	Jan	24	109¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do do registered	A O	107¾	May	24	107¾	May	24	107¾	May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	M N	125¾	Jan	3	121½	May	7	122	Aug 16	..	124
Do do registered	M N	122	Jan	11	123	May	29	122	Jan 11	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N	110¾	Apr	17	108	Jan	7	110	Aug 27	108	110¼
Do do registered	M N	109¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr	17	108¾	Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O	115	Apr	16	116	Jan	18	117¾	Aug 16	..	..
Do do registered	A O	15	..	..	..	..	..	117¾	Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A	112	Mar	20	106¾	Jul	1	108¾	July 1	..	..
Do do registered	F A	15	..	..	..	..	..	107	Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N	110½	Mar	20	106¾	Mar	18	110	Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	No 18,99	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	120¾	No 10,00	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	J J	113	Jan	23	113	Jan	23	113	Jan 23	107	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	M S	111¼	Jun	29	110¼	Aug	29	110¼	Aug 30	107¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	M S	111	Mar	20	111	Mar	20	111	June 4	108	..
Mil. L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	129¾	Apr	29	125¾	Jan	2	129¾	Aug 27	127	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	F A	107¼	Feb	21	107¼	Feb	21	107¼	Feb 21	103¾	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	F A	127¼	Jun	25	123	Feb	4	127	July 8	124¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J	140	Jan	4	135¾	Feb	8	140	Aug 6	135¾	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	M S	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr	8	143¾	Apr 8	137¾	..
Do Incomes, 1911	M S	113	Apr	25	113	Apr	25	113	Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J	131¼	May	6	127¼	Jul	16	128	Aug 21	127¾	..
Do registered	J J	132½	Mar	27	126½	Jul	22	126¾	July 22	126¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	J J	110	Jan	25	106¾	Jul	8	106¾	Sept 6	105¾	106¾
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	July 26	106¾	108¾
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	J J	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb	20	99¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	97	Dec 25,00	91	..	..	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	97	De 19,00	..	..	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O	112½	Mar	21	110½	Apr	3	111¾	Aug 5	110	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15,97	..	..	..	..
C. St. P. M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	J D	142	May	7	134¼	Jan	16	138½	Sept 6	138¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	M N	140¾	Mar	11	134	Feb	8	138¾	Aug 23	137½	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	J J	129	Jan	2	127	Jan	2	129	Aug 16	129	130½
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	J J	140	Mar	22	140	Mar	22	140	Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J	98	Mar	15	92	Jan	8	95	Sept 6	..	95
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N	107¼	Jul	11	107¼	Jul	11	107¼	Aug 26	104½	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119¾	Jan	28	118	Jul	26	118	July 26	116½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	D	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	Oc 28, 99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., Il. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	De 14,00	112¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1907		..	..	..	..	..	..	112¾	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	M N	115	Mar	15	113	May	22	114	Aug 13	112	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	J D	103½	Mar	27	101	Jan	4	104	Aug 24	102	104
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J	100	Jan	10	96	Jul	10	99	Aug 29	99½	102½
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N	105¾	Apr	9	102	May	16	103	July 29	..	..
Do do registered	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940		100	Apr	2	100	Apr	2	100	Apr 2	100	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	No 22,99	102	103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J	104½	Apr	8	98¼	Jan	15	102¾	Aug 29	99½	..
Ind. B. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au. 1936	Q	104	May	7	104½	Jun	4	104½	May 7	100	..
Do con. 6s, 1920	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	114	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J	111½	Feb	16	113¾	Jan	18	114¾	Aug 14	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	A O	90	Mar	8	87	Apr	8	97	Sept 6	..	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	73	Mar	23	47½	Jan	22	70	Sept 6	..	..
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	J D	138	Jun	10	130	May	16	131¾	July 29	129	131½
Do gen. con. g. 5s, 1934	M S	142¾	Jun	18	133	Jul	22	135¾	July 30	133¾	140
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	No 24,99	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I., 1901	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	101¾	De 7, 00	..	..
C. L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	O	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev., & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	J J	130¼	Mar	8	122½	May	29	129¾	May 29	125¾	130
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	97½	Mar	1	78	Jan	24	81	Sept 6	..	..
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J	97½	Mar	30	77	Jan	23	82¾	Sept 6	..	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	F A	89½	Apr	30	83	Jan	4	88	Sept 7	87½	88
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S	112½	Jan	3	120¾	Apr	10	120¾	Apr 10	117½	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O	117¾	May	6	117¾	May	6	117¾	May 6	117	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	M N	140	Feb	13	132½	Jun	25	135¾	July 17	130¼	..
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O	101½	Feb	9	101½	Apr	4	101¾	May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	J D	140½	Apr	9	136½	Jul	10	138¾	Aug 5	135	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	Oc 26, 98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	136½	May	23	133½	Jul	1	133¾	July 1	133¼	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	135¾	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	F A	110¼	Jul	2	116½	Mar	5	111½	July 2	115¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	102¾	Oc 15, 00	..	107
Del. & Hud. Pass. Div. 7s, 1917	M S	147¼	May	2	145¼	Mar	19	147¼	May 2	143½	..
Do registered	M S	150	Feb	15	149	Aug	5	149	Aug 5	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	A O	117	Feb	7	116	Jun	27	116	June 27	115¾	..
Do registered	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	Dec 6, 90	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	A O	111¼	Jun	18	111¼	Jun	6	111¼	July 1	..	112
Do do registered	A O	112¾	Feb	15	112	Jun	27	112	June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	M	105¾	Jan	29	104¾	May	17	104¾	July 18	..	..
Do registered	M N	151	..	..	..	151	Jan 17	151	Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	J	104¼	Jan	25	100	Jul	8	100¼	Sept 6	101¼	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936		111	May	20	108	Jan	2	111	June 11	106¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	J D	112	May	6	107	Jan	10	112	Aug 29	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande gen. g. 5s, 1929	J	96	Jan	29	92¾	Jan	29	92¾	Sept 6	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N	111	Feb	28	103¾	Mar	18	103¾	Aug 28	100	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	J D	102	Jul	22	102	Jul	22	102	July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	J	91¾	Mar	29	85	Jan	29	90¾	July 22	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O	116	Sep	3	110¾	Jan	16	116	Sept 5	115¼	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J	..	..	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	J	115	Mar	18	112	Jan	11	113¾	May 17	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr	18	112¾	Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	M N	104	Jan	2	103¾	Jan	2	104	Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M	125	Jan	7	120¾	Apr	2	120¾	Apr 13	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	M S	118	Jan	28	111	Jul	29	111	July 29	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O	124	Feb	15	123¾	Mar	6	123¾	Mar 6	..	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	J D	107	Jul	1	107	Jul	1	107	July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1920	M S	143¾	Feb	20	140	Apr	4	143¾	July 11	139	142
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S	152¾	Mar	20	135¾	May	17	152¾	May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O	140	Feb	28	137	Jun	25	137½	Aug 29	137¼	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	J D	136¾	Apr	3	136¾	Apr	3	138¾	Apr 3	133¾	136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan. 1998	A O	106	Jan	3	105	Apr	10	106	Aug 28	104	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	M N	123	Apr	14	120	Jan	8	123	July 29	122¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. D. & C. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J	121	May	22	118¾	Aug	7	118¾	Aug 7	111	..
N. Y. & O'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	De 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	J	101¼	Jun	26	96¾	Jan	21	98¾	Sept 6	97¾	..
Do registered	J	99	Aug	16	99	Aug	16	99	Aug 16	97	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	J	91	Jun	24	89¾	Jan	21	89¾	Sept 7	87¾	88½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	F A	96¼	Jun	18	92¾	Aug	12	93¾	Sept 6	..	..
N. Y. Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	J J	118¾	Mar	9	111	Jan	4	115	Aug 21	..	118½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	J J	94	Jan	7	91	Feb	11	94	Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A	107¼	Jun	28	100	Mar	6	105¾	Sept 6	103¾	..
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M N	110¾	Jun	3	105¾	Jun	3	110¾	June 3	105¾	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	J D	107¾	Jan	4	103	May	17	107¾	Aug 29	106¾	110
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	A O	118¾	Mar	9	112	May	16	115¾	May 16	116	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	F A	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J	126	Jun	6	123	Jul	8	123	July 8	122	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	A O	111	Mar	19	107	May	28	109	Aug 27	108	110
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1925	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	May, 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J	114	Aug	26	108	Feb	21	114	Aug 26	..	..
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LIST.

bonds which do
alphabetical or-
Quotation List,"
Opposite each is
em under which
referred to:

DS.
System.
outhern Railway.
ssv., Fla. & West.
elaware & Hud.
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hicago & Alton.

1901

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do registered	*J J	107¾	May 17	107	Feb 4	107¾ May 22	..	..
Do deb. 5s of 1881-1904	M S*	106¾	Jan 16	101	Sep 6	101 Sept 6	..	..
Do do registered	M S*	106¾	Feb 21	103	Apr 30	103¼ May 20	..	..
Do-deb. g. 4s, 1930-1905	*J D	103¾	Apr 30	102¾	Jan 16	103¾ Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	102½	Jan 16	102¾	Jan 16	102¾ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	*M N	103¾	Apr 30	101	Jul 26	101 Aug 1	..	..
Do do registered	*M N	..	..	..	..	102¾ Aug 1, 00	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997	J J*	110¾	Apr 24	108	Aug 27	108 Aug 27	..	109½
Do do registered	J J*	109¾	May 29	109¾	May 29	109¾ May 29	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	97¾	Jan 15	87¾	Aug 1	94½ Sept 7	91	..
Do do registered	*F A	97	Jan 11	96	Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	99	Jan 25	95	May 16	95¾ Sept 6	95¾	96¾
Do do registered	*F A	97¾	Jan 10	94	Aug 28	95¾ Aug 29	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	119½	Mar 5	111	Jul 11	113¾ Aug 30	113¼	114½
Do registered	*J J	113¾	Mar 28	110¾	Jul 12	112¼ Aug 26	113	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	*J J	112¾	Jan 30	111	Mar 1	111 Mar 1	..	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.B.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A.1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95 Jul 28,98	94	96
Do do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c.	*M N	..	..	..	..	115¾ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, July, 1922	A O	128¾	Mar 18	125½	May 20	127¼ Aug 22	127	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918	*M	..	..	..	..	100 Jan. 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113 Ap 13,98	109½	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	110 Oc 15, 00	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½ Jul 9, 00	106½	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992	Sep.	103¾	Aug 30	99¼	Aug 6	103¼ Sept 6	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	122½	May 8	121	Jan 18	122¾ May 8	120	124½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	117¾	May 15	117	Feb 13	117¾ May 15	117	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903	J D*	110¾	Feb 21	108½	Jun 11	108½ Aug 7	100¾	..
Do do registered, 1903	J D	111	May 2	110¾	Jan 8	111 May 2	100¾	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	111¾	May 17	108½	Jun 11	109 Aug 26	..	110½
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	110¼ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd. L.S. & M.S. 1901	C O*	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	128	Jun 19	128	Jun 19	128 June 19	120	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	146¾	Apr 12	146¾	Apr 12	146¾ Apr 12	133½	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902	*M N	106¾	Mar 4	102½	May 20	104¾ Sept 4	103½	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902	*M N	103¾	Mar 11	102	Aug 14	102 Aug 14	101¾	..
Do 6s, 1909	M S	119	Jan 3	118½	Apr 10	119 Aug 30	115½	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	131¾	Jun 25	127	Aug 15	129½ Aug 15	125½	..
Do do registered, March, 1931	Q M	..	..	..	..	120 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	110	Mar 8	110	Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered	J J	..	..	..	..	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	109¾	Mar 14	106	Apr 12	108 Aug 29	107¼	108
Do registered	A O*	107	Apr 8	106	Jan 19	106 Aug 19	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s, 1903	*J D	102	Feb 28	102	Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000	A O*	103½	Jul 29	196	Apr 11	203 Aug 23	200	..
Do registered	..	..	..	..	..	200 Nov 17,00	..	..
Do do small certs., $100	..	197	Jan 17	195	Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	136	Mar 12	134	Mar 8	134¾ July 26	133¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*J J	..	..	..	..	122 Fe 9, 97	117	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905	J J	..	..	..	..	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905	J J	110	Apr 12	110	Apr 12	110 Apr 12	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	R J	108	Jan 19	102¾	Sep 5	102¾ Sept 6	101¼	102¾
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	..	..	..	..	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½	Mar 28	110¾	May 14	112¾ July 23	..	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	136	Apr 2	132	May 21	132 Aug 21	132	134
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	134	Aug 20	131	Apr 4	134 Aug 20	132	134
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	133¼	Apr 23	131	Feb 20	131 Aug 20	131	132½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J*	107¾	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 3	105¼ July 1	104½	..
Scl. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989	M N*	103¾	Mar 14	99	Jul 16	100¾ Sept 7	98¾	101¾
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104	Mar 9	98½	Jun 21	102¾ Sept 7	102	102¾
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	97¾ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. F. Ry p.l.n.r.y&l.g.4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106	Mar 7	104	Jul 15	104¾ Sept 6	104	104¾
Do registered	Q J	105¾	Mar 28	103½	Jul 12	103¾ July 12	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	73¾	Apr 20	69¾	Jan 21	71¾ Sept 7	71¼	72
Do do registered	Q F	72¾	Jun ..	70	Aug 28	70 Aug 28	..	..
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	102	May 28	99¾	Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern Joint	J J*	..	..	..	..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
C. B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	101	Apr 30	95	Sep 7	95 Sept 7	95½	96¾
Do do registered	J J*	96	Aug 12	96	Aug 12	96 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	131½	Feb 18	128	Sep 3	128 Sept 3	128½	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	..	..	..	..	91 May 31,00	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	*J J	122½	Feb 13	122¼	Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	121	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	117	Jan 9	111¾	Apr 10	112 Sept 4	111	112
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J J*	106	Jan 2	102	Feb 25	102 July 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	119	Jun 20	115¾	Jul 8	116¼ Aug 29	..	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	112½	Jun 3	112	Feb 27	112¾ June 3	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	*A O	..	..	..	..	93 De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901	J J*	..	..	..	..	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Const Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	111	May 22	108	Jan 9	110 Aug 16	109½	..
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917	*A O	105	Jan 31	102	May 17	105 Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	114¼	Mar 12	112	Jul 25	112 July 23	112	113
Do registered, 1921	J J*	114½	Mar 8	110½	Jun 10	110½ July 16	111	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	..	..	..	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	126½	Mar 22	122½	Apr 15	122½ Apr 15	121½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942	J J	..	..	..	..	121 Oc 22, 00	..	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 7s, 1940	J J*	..	..	..	..	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P., C., O. & St. L. cn. g. rt. 4½s, A. 1940	A O*	118	Mar 28	114¼	Jun 12	114¾ June 18	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	117¾	Feb 15	113	Jun 6	114 July 2	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	116½	Feb 14	110½	Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	106¾	Jul 24	106¾	Jul 24	106¾ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	99¾	Apr 18	97	May 16	97 May 16	97	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	136½	Feb 19	136¼	Apr 29	136¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	136¾	Apr 12	135	Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	136¾	Jan 28	128¾	Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129½	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	..	..	..	..	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	117 My 1, 00	115	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	..	..	..	..	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	112½	Jan 25	112	Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	133¾	Jan 26	133¼	Jan 22	135½ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N*	..	..	..	..	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	127	Feb	4	126	Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Mar	5	108	Jan 10	114 Aug 10	114	..
Do Pt. Huron Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	115½	Mar 28		109	Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	114¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..		..	..	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922	A O*	..	..		..	..	107½ Oc 28, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..		..	..	121 No 26,98	119	..
P. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, Ja., 1928	A O	..	..		..	..	114 Mar., 93	..	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916	J J*	..	..		..	..	90 Jne 24,98	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	118	Feb	16	113¾	Mar 8	118 Aug 27	111½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..		..	..	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	J J*	100¼	Apr	4	93	Jul	15 90 July 15	100	..
Do J. P. M. & A. certs.		100¾	Apr	29	98	Jul	21 100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	121½	Mar	12	121	Feb	15 121½ Mar 12	118½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	99	Jun	21	92¼	Jan	3 95¼ Sept 7	95¼	96¾
Do registered	*J J	92	Apr	16	92	Apr	16 92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J J*	103¾	Jun	25	98¼	Jan	4 100½ Sept 7	..	..
De mtg. & col. tr. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1949	*A O	98¼	Jun	12	93¼	Apr	8 96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C. 1st gtd. g. 6s, Jan. 1, 1918	J J*	..	..		..	..	98¾ Se 27, 00	93	97
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	105	Feb	27	105	Feb	27 105 Feb 27	106	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	84	Mar	23	80½	Feb	18 82½ July 1	83	84
Do guaranteed	J J*	94¼	May	23	92¾	Jan	3 92¾ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	98	Jun	19	89½	Jan	11 95¼ Sept 7	95	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Cl. A, 1906	M N*	112¾	Feb	14	111	Aug	8 111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906	M N*	111¾	May	31	111¾	Aug	22 114¼ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	113¾	Apr	23	111¾	Jan	8 114½ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919	F A*	..	..		..	..	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	136½	Jun	25	125	Aug	12 125 Aug 12	128	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	119	May	31	112¾	Jan	3 115 Sept 6	114½	..
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987	A O*	..	..		..	..	102½ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	..		..	..	103 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	101¼	Apr	23	91¼	Jan	2 100 May 24	95	100
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	100½	Sep	5	100½	Sep	5 100¾ Sept 5	100¼	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*A O	100	Apr	29	96	Feb	8 100 Apr 29	..	..
Do North'w. Div. 1st 4s, 1930	*A O	102¾	Jun	22	97	Apr	9 100 July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¾	Mar	14	95¾	Jan	23 98¾ Sept 7	97	97½
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	82¼	Jun	8	71	Jan	18 75 Sept 7	75	75¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	115¾	Feb	20	113¾	Jan	22 115¾ Feb 20	110¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	120¾	Feb	25	116	May	17 116¾ Aug 27	116½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	142	Feb	11	139	Jul	2 139 July 22	139¼	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..		..	..	137½ Fe 22,99	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	116¼	Jun	13	113	Jul	15 114¾ Sept 6	114	115
Do do registered	J J*	116¾	Apr	15	116¼	Apr	15 116¾ Apr 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	107¼	May	6	103	May	1 103¾ Sept 4	104¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	106	May	6	106	May	6 106 May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..		..	..	128 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	140	May	24	132	Jan	21 140 May 24	138	142
Do registered	J J*	..	..		..	..	115 Ap 24,97	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	122	Mar	6	121	Apr	22 121 Aug 16	121	124
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	110	Feb	14	105½	Jun	7 107 July 30	107½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	..		..	..	120 Ap 11,98	122	..
Do registered	*J D	..	..		..	..	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
S. Pe. P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	111	Aug	15	104	Jan	9 111 Aug 15	105½	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	110½	Aug	9	110½	Aug	9 110½ Aug 9	110¾	..
Sav., Fla. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	..		..	..	128½ Ja 13, 00	125¾	..
Do 1st g. 6s, 1934	*A O	..	..		..	..	112 Mr 17,99	..	..
Do St. John's Div. 4s, 1934	J J*	94¾	Feb	15	94	Feb	6 94¾ Feb 15	92½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	M N*	109¾	Feb	13	105¼	Feb	25 105¾ Feb 25	..	..
Brunsw. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J J	87	Jan	12	87	Aug	22 87 Aug 22	..	88
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf railroad and land grt. gtd. g. 4s, 1918	J J*	91¾	Jun	3	91¼	Jun	3 91¼ June 3	82	88
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..		..	..	104¾ Fe 5, 97	..	..
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do 2-5 year col. tr. g. 4½s, 1905	J D	101¼	May	31	98¾	Jan	28 100¾ Sept 5	101¼	..
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	J D	95¾	Feb	19	93	Jan	3 91¾ Sept 7	91	92
Do do registered	J D	..	..		..	..	95 No 6, 99	..	..
Cen. P. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4s, 1949	F A*	103¼	Jul	12	100	Feb	14 101¼ Sept 5	101¼	..
Do registered	..	..	..		..	..	99¾ Jne 1, 00	..	..
Do mtge. gtd. g. 3½s, Aug., 1929	J D	89¾	Apr	11	82¼	Jan	18 87 Sept 7	86¾	87¼
Gal. Har. & S. A. 1st 6s, 1910	F A*	112¾	Jun	28	106¾	Mar	22 112¾ June 24	110¾	111
Do 2d g. 7s, 1905	*J D	107¼	Feb	26	103¼	Feb	26 107¼ Feb 26	106	..
Hou. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Div. 1st 5s, 1931	*M N	106¾	Aug	28	100	Jan	3 106¾ Aug 28	105	..
Do H. & T. C. 1st g. 5s, Int. gtd., 1937	J J*	112¾	Jun	27	110	Jan	3 110¾ July 15	108¾	..
Do con. g. 6s, 1st gtd., 1912	A O*	111¾	Apr	29	110¾	Apr	3 111¾ June 21	111	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1st gtd., 1921	J D*	94¾	Jan	28	94¼	Jan	3 94¾ Feb 28	93	..
Hous., E. & W. T. 1st g. 5s, 1933	*M N	106¾	Feb	28	106	Jan	3 106¾ Feb 28	104	..
Mor. La. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1920	J J*	120	Feb	28	120	Aug	22 120 Aug 22	120	130
Do 1st 7s, 1918	*A O	120¾	Feb	28	120	Aug	22 120 Aug 22	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st 5s, 1927	J J*	104¾	Jan	30	104	Jan	30 104¾ Jan 30	..	..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	*J J	97¾	Jan	3	93	Jan	3 97 Sept 7	95¾	96¾
Texas & N. O. 1st 7s, 1905	*J J	104¾	Apr	29	104	Jan	3 104¾ Apr 29	..	..
Do Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	J J*	110	Jan	28	110	Jan	28 110 Jan 28	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	A O*	104¾	Jan	28	104	Jan	28 104¾ Jan 28	..	..
Tex. & N. O. con. g. 7s, 1905	J J*	107¾	Jan	28	107	Jan	28 107¾ Jan 28	..	..
Tex. & Pac. 1st g. 5s, 1905	J D*	107¾	Jan	28	107	Jan	28 107¾ Jan 28	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, Inc. 1905	M S*	107¾	Jan	28	107	Jan	28 107¾ Jan 28	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	*J J	111	Jun	18	110¼	Jun	12 111 Jun 18	110	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935	J J*	117¼	Apr	10	113	Jul	9 114 Aug 13	111	..
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935	*A O	108¾	May	17	103	Jun	12 105½ Sept 6	114	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	A O	115¾	Jan	14	113	Jul	11 114 July 13	114	115
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	101	Jul	15	95	Jan	14 96 Aug 19	..	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	*J J	94	Mar	29	86	Jan	24 92¼ Aug 17	92½	..
Tol., St. L. & K.C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	J D	..	..		..	..	130¼ Jne 25,00	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 4s, 1925	J J*	93¼	Apr	30	88	Feb	14 93¼ Aug 27	90	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*A O	87¾	May	22	73	Feb	14 84 Sept 5	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	J D	99¾	Apr	13	98	Jan	2 98¼ July 24	97	100
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*J D	108½	Jun	13	106½	Jul	17 108 Aug 1	108	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	107	Jun	24	103½	Jul	24 105½ Sept 6	104¼	105¾
Do registered	J J*	106¾	Jun	14	104	Apr	26 104½ Sept 4	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*M N	129	May	2	103	Mar	19 107¾ Sept 7	106½	106¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909	J J*	110	Feb	27	110	Feb	27 110 Apr 23	107	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*J D	103¾	Apr	3	101¾	Jul	22 105 Aug 29	103	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*F A	130	Jan	21	125	Sept	3 130 Aug 16	..	128¾
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	J J*	121	Jun	19	115	Jan	2 117¾ Aug 29	..	..
Do non-cum. inc. A 5s, July, 1946	Sep.	103	Jan	21	106	Jan	21 106 Jan 21	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	J J*	119	Jan	11	117	Jun	3 117¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J J*	113	Mar	7	113	Mar	7 113 Mar 7	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*M N	120¾	Apr	15	117	May	15 119 Sept 6	117	119
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*F A	114	Jun	21	107½	Aug	15 110 Sept 7	106½	110¼
Do deb., Series A, 1939	J J*	102½	Feb	8	96¾	Jan	10 99 July 25	..	..
Do do B, 1939	J J*	70	Jun	1	40	Jan	4 61 Sept 7	60¾	61¼
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex., 1941	J J*	111	Jan	28	110	Jan	8 110¾ June 11	108½	..
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*J J	98¼	May	16	85	Jan	5 88¾ May 16	85½	86
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	A O	112	Feb	25	110	May	4 110 June 5	110	113
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	J J	122	Mar	11	119	Jul	9 119 Sept 5	119	119¾
Do gen. g. 5-4s, 1943	J J*	100	Mar	22	95	Jan	3 100 Sept 6	..	..
Do Inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	40	Mar	20	31	Feb	15 40 Mar 21	..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	J J*	113½	Feb	13	113¼	Feb	13 113¾ Mar 30	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	A O*	117½	Mar	28	114	May	30 115½ July 9	114	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	J J*	116¼	Mar	13	114¼	Feb	13 112½ May 27	111¾	115
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	F A*	112	Jun	24	112	Jun	24 112 June 24	111	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	94	May	2	89	Mar	2 91¾ Sept 6	91	93
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	92¾	Jun	24	85¾	Jan	3 88 Sept 7	88¼	88½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	110½	Feb	13	107	Apr	1 107 Aug	26	103 107
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	J J*	115	Feb	5	111	Jan	15 111½ Aug	22	113 115
B., Q. Co. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul., 1941	M N	105¼	Apr	23	100¾	May	15 101 May	21	102
Brook. Union El 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*F A	103	Jul	25	98	Feb	20 101 Sept	6	100 101½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	F A*	93	Apr

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	265	275
Astor National	350,000	..	..	.....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	305	315
Butch. & Drov's (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	730	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($20)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	155	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	660	680
Colonial	100,000	3		1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	380	385
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	102½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	100	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	125	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	125	Q	Mar., 1901	730	750
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	230	242
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	26	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	495	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	8	S	July 1, 01	330	..
Germania	200,000	16	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	685	710
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	105	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	565	585
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	S	Aug 10, 01	310	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3		July, 1898	145	..
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	265	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	190	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	165	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	195	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1280	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1400	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2		Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	160
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	195
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	200	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	595	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	.....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901		..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
State	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	240	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	125	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3		Jan., 1894	595	630
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	.....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	260	275
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	180	190
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1825	1975
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	.....	515	545
City	1,000,000	..	..	.....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	420	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1490	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	.....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs' Mtg. In.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	192	200
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	13	S	Aug. 1, 01	315	320
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	110	Q	July 1, 01	950	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	.....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	.....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1300	1350
N.Y. Securi'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	270	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	250	255
People's Trust	1,800,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	8	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	255	270
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	240	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	.....	17	20
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y. & East River	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	67	69
Do 1st 5s, 1922	950,000	3½	S	May, 1901	94¾	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80	81
Do con. 5s, 1948	2,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	93	98
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	60	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	250,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,500,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,788,300	..	..	.....	22	..
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,982,000	..	..	.....	92	95
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	.....	1	1 1-16
Binghamton Gas	600,000	1	S	Jan 20, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1948	500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4¾	6
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,800,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70	75
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,608,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1935	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con. Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	103	104
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	108
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind., Nat. & Ill. bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
Jackson Gas ($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	78
Do 1st 5s, 1937	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st 5s, 1927	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	96
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	86¼	88¼
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	.....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am. B'k Note ($50)	3,080,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	85	89
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Am. Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅜
Am. Type Found's	4,080,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	.....	59	61
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	95	97
Am. Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	.....	9½	11
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	69½	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*13½	14½
Brit. Exchcq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	101½
Cen. & So. Am. Tel.	7,725,600	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,466,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	.....	14½	16¼
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	25	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating		..	..	.....	5½	6½
Consol. Fireworks	915,400	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	16	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	4
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	.....	18	..
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	.....	49½	52
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	5½	6½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	8	11
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,580,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1⅝
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	⅛	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	⅞
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	99½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	.....	8	9¼
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	41	44
H'ing-Hall-M'vin	1,650,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅝
Iron St'boat ($25)	500,000	..	..	.....	*¼	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'cay & B'rahan	500,000	..	..	.....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1898	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	118	..
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅞
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,038,100	..	..	.....	21¼	23
Do preferred	7,658,680	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	85	85
Nat. Gramaphone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	9,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	998,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Trans., $20 pd.	23,500,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10¾
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	.....	34	36
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	July 15, 01	96	98
Pes., Dec. & Ev.	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅝	1
P. E. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	*34	36
Planters' Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	.....	14	16
Proct. & Gamble	4,500,000	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	325	335
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	210
Royal B. Pow. pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	101	..
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	3,750,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	4140	145
Seaboard Air L.	29,107,650	..	..	.....	26½	27
Standard Ropes & Twines	1,000,000	..	..	.....	1	2
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Standard Oil	97,000,000	12	Q	Jun 15, 01	765	775
Stan. Power ($50)	20,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	100¾	101¼
Do 1st 5s, 1944	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($25)	20,000,000	..	..	.....	*5¼	6
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	.....	*18½	20
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	100	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1925	1,250,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1899	4	6
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 15, 01	68	70
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*4¾	5
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	95	95½
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	115	121
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	113	S	Apr. 1, 01	117	119
U.S. Cast-Iron Pipe	12,500,000	..	..	.....	6¼	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	33	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	40	60
Do preferred	8,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	96	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	37	40
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	16	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	112	114

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	113	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	800,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	90	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	8	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	130	135
Home	3,000,000	17	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Un'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'g City ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909	759,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	230,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	95	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	245	250
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101¼	102¾
Do 2d 6s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. R. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112¾
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
B.Q.C. & Sub. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	..
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	285	290
Cen. P., N. & E. R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	182	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	46½	48
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,906,000	24	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	800,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s, 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	106¾	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R. R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1939	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112¼	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	23	25
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108½	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	.....	26⅜	27¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,962,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	118	120
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	23	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	.....	62	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. F. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	103	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1936	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	115	117
Twenty-third St. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1908	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1901	390	410
	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1908	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	103
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1936	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s,	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115½	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,585,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	82	83
Do 1st 4s, 1934	22,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89	89¾
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	8,456,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113	114½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	108
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	105	108
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	109

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock.

1901

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 7	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Aug. 31	1,125,881,498	51,713,614
Aug. 24	964,502,079	40,990,643
Aug. 17	1,022,960,307	54,414,564
Aug. 10	1,149,008,338	71,616,022
Aug. 3	1,185,155,610	58,844,142
July 27	1,251,325,911	64,[illegible]3
July 20	1,582,095,473	88,357,011
July 13	1,591,146,455	86,[illegible]16
*July 6	1,135,999,389	64,706,859
June 29	1,515,551,122	65,[illegible]33
June 22	1,927,908,256	74,[illegible]82
June 15	1,537,329,856	92,939,105
June 8	1,940,356,382	87,848,050
*June 1	1,177,422,150	61,[illegible]54
May 25	1,441,315,691	67,[illegible]8
May 18	2,189,416,359	92,319,150
May 11	2,335,958,385	94,[illegible]00
May 4	2,264,025,092	77,382,421
April 27	2,167,471,537	84,386,741
April 20	2,104,802,802	75,114,754
April 13	2,148,247,459	70,984,457
April 6	1,957,724,457	80,[illegible]37
March 30	1,910,110,805	59,[illegible]432
March 23	1,746,810,777	55,[illegible]080
March 16	1,444,714,301	61,[illegible]427
March 9	1,547,967,806	87,[illegible]024
March 2	1,392,810,767	61,[illegible]502
*Feb. 23	1,239,779,794	65,[illegible]598
*Feb. 16	1,239,021,628	68,[illegible]882
Feb. 9	1,670,967,950	63,728,672
Feb. 2	1,490,597,385	67,[illegible]982
Jan. 26	1,424,272,223	67,270,420
Jan. 19	1,730,045,424	80,361,196
Jan. 12	1,833,627,717	87,988,209
*Jan. 5	1,091,518,292	66,[illegible]535
*Dec. 29	1,251,043,289	54,[illegible]234
Dec. 22	1,571,168,219	61,[illegible]355
Dec. 15	1,399,727,401	61,193,411
Dec. 8	1,419,986,280	61,614,358
Dec. 1	1,169,886,346	47,477,291
Nov. 24	1,589,873,170	50,616,101
Nov. 17	1,566,382,775	61,260,801
*Nov. 10	1,070,094,307	45,256,811
Nov. 3	1,072,849,693	53,[illegible]010
Oct. 27	1,141,677,750	51,277,[illegible]
Oct. 20	1,023,592,101	51,766,586
Oct. 13	926,820,561	51,[illegible]59
Oct. 6	989,961,747	54,883,111
Sept. 29	836,384,709	47,249,[illegible]
Sept. 22	812,022,414	47,270,376
Sept. 15	747,650,336	51,714,874
*Sept. 8	639,749,252	37,056,459

*Five days.

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,755,725	$22,[illegible]
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,250	21,264,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,683,075
Jan. 26	30,[illegible]450	29,277,975	39,[illegible]925
Feb. 2	24,888,325	30,871,275	37,452,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,397,575	35,611,325
Feb. 16	13,852,400	24,015,975	34,373,325
Feb. 23	14,546,675	15,678,550	30,334,900
March 2	14,901,100	15,041,950	24,576,125
March 9	16,717,275	6,670,575	22,252,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,886,425	19,674,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,317,300	15,067,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,398,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,617,075	7,304,850	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,900	10,980,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,925,700	14,894,550	24,175,900
April 27	16,756,775	17,074,275	28,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,302,725	22,137,425
May 18	13,290,925	16,592,225	24,611,825
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,252,650	20,128,275	42,779,600
June 8	18,341,800	18,574,250	39,323,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,275
June 22	6,631,250	15,592,800	26,697,500
June 29	5,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,550
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,850	62,043,550
July 13	13,899,375	19,980,125	10,636,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,700
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,611,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,116,200
Aug. 10	20,262,950	28,128,950	14,785,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	26,557,050	15,082,250
Aug. 24	18,148,100	27,888,925	12,778,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,815,875	26,054,220	2,463,025

The following table gives the surplus reserve for each week from the present date to the end of the year in 1900, 1899, and 1898:

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Sept. 8	$26 056,250	$3,458,925	$7,076,775
Sept. 15	30,826,775	225,450	4,260,400
Sept. 22	34,262,825	3,663,700	3,222,525
Sept. 29	32,963,600	1,794,450	15,572,150
Oct. 6	6,241,900	643,200	12,743,200
Oct. 13	4,461,025	1,177,850	19,661,825
Oct. 20	2,947,700	1,441,975	27,412,525
Oct. 27	6,031,825	3,632,525	28,091,500
Nov. 3	6,859,400	*338,850	19,923,050
Nov. 10	4,036,050	*2,788,850	15,011,900
Nov. 17	7,488,775	*312,625	16,467,775
Nov. 24	12,278,575	6,625,200	18,357,575
Dec. 1	10,595,675	6,534,500	17,607,525
Dec. 8	5,671,125	6,850,525	14,743,300
Dec. 15	6,326,575	7,023,525	16,978,975
Dec. 22	9,427,650	10,581,075	19,619,050
Dec. 29	11,536,800	11,168,075	19,180,975

*Deficit.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$12,305,962
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	10,386,880
From Jan. 1, 1901	332,773,307
From Jan. 1, 1900	374,386,339

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1901	$6,838,962
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	2,227,451
From Jan. 1, 1901	320,258,547
From Jan. 1, 1900	362,909,551

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$19,327
Week ended Sept. 7, 1900	30,225
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,085,120
From Jan. 1, 1900	1,050,315

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 4, 1901	$2,000
Week ended Sept. 4, 1900	5,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	39,287,781
From Jan. 1, 1900	47,154,804

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1901	$37,182,661
From Jan. 1, 1900	46,504,489

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 6, 1901	$16,327
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	30,225

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$73,603
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	138,169
From Jan. 1, 1901	2,593,615
From Jan. 1, 1900	3,427,508

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$254,600
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	324,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	15,227,200
From Jan. 1, 1900	15,776,651

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$181,000
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	185,831
From Jan. 1, 1901	12,633,585
From Jan. 1, 1900	12,349,143

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$256,600
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	329,000
From Jan. 1, 1901	54,514,981
From Jan. 1, 1900	62,931,455

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 5, 1901	$[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 6, 1900	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1901	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1900	[illegible]

Imports Specie Port of New York, Aug. 31 to Sept. 6 Inclusive.

Nationality.	Whole Ports.	Amount.
American Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Canadian	Ports [illegible]	[illegible]
Colombian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dominican	Puerto Plata	$6,000
Ecuadorian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guatemalan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peruvian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvadorian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Chilean	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peruvian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salvadorian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

Export of Specie Exported from the District of New York from Sept. 2 to Sept. 7 Inclusive.

From.	Steamer.	Consignee.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SEPT 1901

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THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 8.—The market during the last week was feverish and unsettled, owing to the uncertainties of the cotton situation. Actual business in yarns and cloths was meagre. The decline of the first half of the week and the subsequent recovery alike militated against operations. Until there shall be more stability in cotton a serious resumption of business is doubtful.

It is admitted that the statistical position in Liverpool is such as to justify higher rates in the immediate future. Supplies are not coming forward sufficiently well to relieve the market.

On the other hand, the position of the cloth market is very different from that of a year ago. Most outlets are well supplied, and there is no mood to pay fancy prices in the face of a certain reduction within a few months. Shippers for India and China prefer to await events. There were small miscellaneous purchases for South America and the Levant to meet pressing requirements.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy: light variable winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,123. NEW YORK TUESDAY. SEPTEMBER 10, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT {In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

REPUBLICANS CONTROL IN THE CONFERENCE

Citizens' Union Defeated at Joint Anti-Tammany Meeting.

THE QUESTION OF CANDIDATES

All Names Referred to a Committee of 18—Sharp Debate as the Fusionists' Lists Are Presented.

Entire harmony did not characterize the proceedings at the meeting last night of the joint conference of the representatives of the fifteen anti-Tammany associations. The conferrees from the organizations affiliated with the Republican organization dominated the situation and the Citizens' Union was defeated in an attempt to secure the throne and have the other organizations come to it or to a committee appointed by the Citizens' Union for the final instructions.

Several new names for candidates for the different offices were presented, and all were referred to a committee of eighteen selected after much wrangling. An adjournment was then taken until Sept. 18, but Chairman Willis L. Ogden was clothed with power to call the joint committee together sooner if, in his opinion, the circumstances warrant it. Col. Ogden presided and Thomas A. Fulton acted as Secretary.

SYMPATHY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The first business was the unanimous adoption of the following resolutions regarding the attempted assassination of President McKinley, presented by William Hepburn Russell:

The Greater New York Democracy respectfully submits to the conference, and suggests the adoption of, the following resolutions at the very threshold of our deliberations:

We, the conferrees here assembled, unanimouly express our abhorrence and condemnation of the murderous and Anarchistic attack upon the President of the United States. We condemn, as destructive of the spirit of true liberty, the doctrines of Anarchy, and denounce as subversive of American institutions the idea that the blood of a President can be shed by the hand of an assassin for the benefit of mankind.

We declare that the President of the United States, chosen by the ballots of the free people, is the representative, in the truest and highest sense, of human liberty and the principles of democratic self-government. Therefore, we denounce the attack upon President McKinley as a monstrous assault upon our institutions, a recurrence of which should be prevented by stringent State and National legislation that will punish with death the offense of an attempt upon the life of the President, treating it as high treason against the Government.

We extend to the President and his beloved wife our deepest and most sincere personal sympathy, finding in their lives, as we do, a noble example of high character and unselfish devotion to each other and to their country.

Then Secretary Fulton read letters from the City Club expressing the views of that organization relative to the class of nominations to be made. A synopsis of these has appeared in THE TIMES.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Everett P. Wheeler, from the Campaign Committee of One Hundred and Seven, next submitted the report of the action of that body, as follows:

To the Conference:

The conferrees who were apointed by the Committee of One Hundred who were commissioned by the Citizens' Union to effect, if possible, a union upon a general ticket, to be supported at the next municipal election by the voters of Greater New York who are opposed to the present corrupt Tammany administration and in favor of practical reform of the city government, submit for the consideration of the conference the following names, which are recommended by the committee as those of fit and suitable persons to fill the offices for which they are proposed as candidates.

In selecting these names the committee have been actuated by the principles expressed in the following resolution adopted by the conference at its first meeting.

"And whereas, these conferrees believe that the Mayor and other municipal officers should administer their respective offices in the interest of people composing the municipality, regardless of party considerations; therefore,

"Resolved, That these conferrees pledge themselves that they will favor no candidate that does not accept these fundamental principles, and whose character and record are not such as to justify public confidence in his assurance that if elected he will not use his office or permit it to be used for the benefit of any political organization, but will administer it in the interests of the whole people, irrespective of party affiliations."

We believe that the persons whose names are submitted for your consideration are all eligible under the terms of this resolution. In submitting these names the Committee of One Hundred reminds the conference that the committee is composed not only of members of the Citizens' Union, but of many citizens who are not members of that body, and who were selected from both the Republican and Democratic Parties. The intention of such selection was to form a fairly representative body composed of members representing many different shades of opinion not only on National, but also on municipal politics. It was believed that in this way a union upon candidates could be more effectively secured. Confidence, we are persuaded, may certainly be placed in the impartiality and we hope in the good judgment of the committee whose representatives we are, and we appeal to the whole conference to enter upon the consideration of the names thus submitted in the same spirit of harmony and mutual confidence which has heretofore marked the deliberations of the conference, believing as we do that to maintain these characteristics is essential to success, and that with harmony and cordial co-operation the citizens of New York can achieve a decisive victory at the next election. We are not unmindful of the compact organization of Tammany Hall, cemented as it is by the cohesive power of public plunder, and fortified not only by the spoils of this, but by the shameful tribute of blackmail, which has been levied alike upon the innocent and the guilty.

We believe there are enough public-spirited voters in this city to throw off this shameful and degrading yoke, and we appeal, therefore, not only to the conference, but to all good citizens, to unite in this great undertaking.

United action broke up the Tweed ring and brought its members to the punishment they deserved. We believe that public sentiment will have the same effect upon the Tammany ring, which is more adroit than the Tweed combination, and, if possible, even more guilty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIS L. OGDEN, Chairman.

Mr. Wheeler then said these were the names, with the votes received:

	For.	Ag'nst.
John De Witt Warner	44	10
George Foster Peabody	39	10
Seth Low	33	23
George L. Rives	27	20

In moving the adoption of his report Mr. Wheeler suggested that other organizations were at liberty to present any names they saw fit.

MR. WOODRUFF'S MOTION.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff moved the appointment of a committee of sixteen, with Col. Ogden added as Chairman, to which all nominations should be referred.

All the Republican confrères expressed approval of this proposition, and ex-Senator F. S. Gibbs made a special plea in support of the motion to make Col. Ogden a member of the committee.

George Haven Putnam, Citizens' Union, believed that the selection of candidates should be made by the full conference, in which the Citizens' Union has twelve representatives. Some of the organizations represented were of recent origin and did not have the strength of the Citizens' Union.

Benno Loewy of the German-American Republican League favored the Woodruff motion, and said the point at issue was not one of numerical majority, but one of unanimity.

Herman Ridder, German-American Reform Union, did not particularly favor either the Wheeler or Woodruff motion, but told how in the Strong campaign he made certain arrangements with Mr. Strong before the German-American Reform Union indorsed him.

William Hepburn Russell, Greater New York Democracy, moved to amend the Woodruff motion by having the committee consist of two members from each organization, to which Col. Ogden was to be added.

A long debate followed, and in the language of one of the conferrees it developed that Mr. Wheeler wanted the fourteen bodies outside of the Citizens' Union each to elect one delegate to confer with the Citizens' Union, or a committee of its selection. But there was no statement with regard to the size of the committee.

The Wheeler idea encountered opposition from all sides, and the discussion became so heated that Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said:

"I am satisfied that my resolution can be adopted, but it would be carried against the Citizens' Union. Rather than beat the Citizens' Union I withdraw my resolution."

Mr. Wheeler again persisted that the fourteen outside organizations should consult the wishes of the Citizens' Union.

More angry debate followed and as one of the conferrees stated, "the Citizens' Union seeing themselves in a box asked for a recess." This was granted.

The twelve men of the Citizens' Union then retired for consultation. After an absence of twenty minutes they returned to the meeting room and said they were willing to make concessions. But Mr. Wheeler, their spokesman, insisted that, as the Citizens' Union committee represented the greater city, that organization was entitled to more votes than any other body, as none of the others represented more than one county.

Herman Ridder then moved the appointment of a Committee of Seventeen.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff amended this, making the number eighteen.

Ex-Senator Gibbs said:

"I want to know if Mr. Ogden is to be a member?"

"Yes," replied one of the conferrees, "and the Citizens' Union will have four members in all."

COMMITTEE OF EIGHTEEN.

The Woodruff motion was adopted, and the following committee was appointed:

R. C. Morris, New York Republican County Committee.
T. L. Woodruff, Kings County Republican Committee.
J. A. Davies, Queens County Republican Committee.
T. G. Timolet, Richmond County Republican Committee.
John C. Sheehan, Greater New York Democracy.
M. J. Coffey, Brooklyn Democracy.
James O'Brien, City Democracy.
John P. Kelly, Independent Democracy.
Henry Weissman, German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn.
Herman Ridder, German-American Reform Union.
Otto Kempner, German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn.
Benno Loewy, German-American Republican League.
Gustav Scholer, German-American Republican County Committee of New York.
George H. Davis, German-American Municipal League of Manhattan.
Willis L. Ogden, Citizens' Union.
Samuel Seabury, Citizens' Union.
John W. Weed, Citizens' Union.
Everett P. Wheeler, Citizens' Union.

Some one called attention to the fact that both Messrs. Ogden and Seabury reside in Brooklyn.

"Oh," remarked Mr. Wheeler with a laugh in which many joined, "Seabury and I represent Richmond and New York Counties."

Mr. Russell of the Greater New York Democracy then spoke in favor of the nomination of an independent Democrat for Mayor and presented the following list:

Abraham R. Lawrence.	Charles S. Fairchild.
John G. Crimmins.	Charles W. Dayton.
E. Ellery Anderson.	Rastus S. Ransom.
J. Hampden Robb.	Charles V. Fornes.
R. Fulton Cutting.	Joseph F. Daly.
Jacob A. Cantor.	

Otto Kempner asked that the Committee of Eighteen be instructed to report a platform, whereupon some one inquired why the platform adopted at the Citizens' Union convention was not good enough.

After some debate it was decided to have a platform reported.

KNOX'S NAME PRESENTED.

Ex-Senator Coffey next arose and said:

"I have been waited on by a committee of sixty laboring men who claim to represent twenty workingmen's organizations in Brooklyn. They presented resolutions favoring the nomination of E. M. Knox for Mayor. In accordance with instructions from my organization I submit the resolutions and present the name of Col. Knox."

"Do I understand you to claim," inquired M. J. Flaherty, (Citizens' Union,) "that this committee represents the organized labor of Brooklyn?"

"I don't claim anything," replied Mr. Coffey. "I only tell you what occurred."

"Then," shouted Mr. Flaherty, "I denounce that paper you present as a fraud."

"All I know," answered Mr. Coffey, "is that the men claimed that they represented certain labor bodies, and I don't think it is a nice thing for you to say that the representation is a fraud."

Charles Lutz, German-American Reform Union, ended the Coffey-Flaherty argument by presenting as candidates for Mayor the names of Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, William R. Grace, Abram S. Hewitt, and John De Witt Warner.

Samuel Greenbaum, representing the Independent Democracy, presented for Mayoralty candidates William H. Baldwin and John De Witt Warner, adding that he had the consent of each gentleman for the use of his name. Then for Controller Mr. Greenbaum presented Charles A. Canda and Charles S. Fairchild, making a similar remark about their consent.

"I must say," remarked Chairman Ogden, "that I have a letter from Mr. Fairchild in which he positively declines to be a candidate."

"Well, I have Mr. Canda's consent, anyway," rejoined Mr. Greenbaum, "and all I can say is that Mr. Fairchild must have changed his mind."

Next Mr. Greenbaum presented for President of the Board of Aldermen the names of L. J. Callanan, Perez M. Stewart, F. Norton Goddard, and Francis Vinton Greene.

Henry Weissman of the German-American Municipal League handed in for Mayoralty candidates the names of Gustav H. Schwab, Charles A. Schieren, Herman Ridder, Ludwig Nissen, and R. Fulton Cutting.

Inquiry was made whether additional names could be sent to the committee of eighteen later, and there were cries of "Yes, yes!" from all parts of the room.

Then the meeting adjourned.

The Republican conferrees did not present any names for consideration. Among the Brooklyn members there was a very strong sentiment in favor of Seth Low. There was little or no mention of John De Witt Warner, but a great deal was said in favor of Col. E. M. Knox and ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch.

At no time was any mention made of Controller Coler in connection with the Mayoralty, but there was a revival of talk concerning John D. Crimmins, and many expressed the opinion that his nomination is not improbable.

Col. Ogden, it was said, might be the dark horse.

Senator Platt yesterday expressed the opinion that Seth Low would not be named, and among Republicans decided opposition was shown to the proposition to name Mr. Warner.

Senator Platt admits he is in the dark; President R. C. Morris says the Republicans will defer to the wishes of the Citizens' Union and sincerely support any candidate named.

An amusing incident of the meeting was the refusal of the doorkeeper to admit Paul Goepel, President of the German-American Municipal League of Manhattan. Expecting to be in the Catskills, Mr. Goepel appointed two conferrees. They attended and would not give way. Mr. Goepel applied in vain for relief to Herman Ridder and John C. Sheehan.

It is expected that the Committee of Eighteen will meet to-morrow night.

Oysters and Evans' Ale
are now in season. Dealers order now.—Adv.

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Wheat, No. 2 red, 76¼c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 63¼c.; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c.; cotton, middling, 8⅝c.; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c. Commercial World.—Page 11.
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Antediluvian Rye.
Aristocratic, old and fine. Luyties Brothers, N. Y.—Adv.

SENATOR HANNA IS HAPPY

Says the President Has Passed the Danger Point.

Declares that Something Must Be Done by Both State and Federal Governments to Suppress Anarchy.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Senator Hanna is simply bubbling over with happiness and good nature, and has been so ever since he became satisfied that the President would get well. He is the life of the Buffalo Club, where he makes his headquarters, and every visit he makes to the Milburn residence results in a renewal of his good spirits. When seen by a reporter of THE TIMES, just after leaving the Milburn residence to-night, he said:

"The news that the physicians are giving you through the official bulletins is grand, but the bulletins are conservative. I'll go so far, my boy, as to tell you that the danger point is passed."

"Do you mean to say, Senator, that the President is actually out of danger?" he was asked.

"Now," replied Mr. Hanna, with a little impatience, "no man is entirely out of danger who is on a sickbed recovering from wounds such as the President received, but every indication is that the critical stage in the President's case is passed and that the President will entirely and rapidly recover. All these great medical and surgical experts say so. What more can we ask?"

"Have you any idea when the President will be removed from Buffalo and where he will be taken?"

"We have given no thought to that. We have been too anxious to see him pass the danger line, and are content now to simply thank the Almighty that he is to be spared to the people. There is no haste to get him away from the comfort and care he is now enjoying. He could not convalesce faster anywhere than here."

"Senator," was suggested, "you must have some thought to express regarding the necessity for governmental action tending to suppress anarchy."

"Something must be done," was the answer, "not only by the Federal Government, but by the States, but it is a hard question to figure out what to do. We will get to that when the President has fully recovered. We cannot go too far in protecting the country from such blows as it has just received."

"Were you not a little surprised that the business interests of the country stook the shock so well and are rallying so promptly?"

"Yes and no," answered the Senator. "The business of the country never rested on a firmer foundation than now, and so we're able to stand the blow. We Americans are not without sentiment, in spite of the general belief to the contrary, and the news of the attempted assassination of the President was a hard strain. It was characteristic of our people, though, to quickly recover their equilibrium on the receipt of hopeful news from the doctors, and now everything will go on swimmingly. We are going to have good times."

SECRETARY WILSON SAYS PRESIDENT WILL RECOVER.

Declares that Mr. McKinley Will Be Able to Sign Papers Saturday, If Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who is President McKinley's closest personal friend in the Cabinet, said during the course of an interview with the reporter of THE TIMES to-night:

"Why, the President will be looking over and signing official papers by Saturday night."

"That is a pretty strong prediction, Mr. Secretary," was suggested.

"Now, mind you, I did not say he was going to be well by Saturday night," responded the Secretary. "You asked as to the necessity that exists for the performance of official duties by the President. There is nothing pressing calling for his personal attention at this time. Every department of the Federal Government is running beautifully, except for the little family jar in the Navy Department. Secretary Hay, the ablest diplomat we have had in years, has no complications on hand that are serious. Secretary Gage has more money in the Treasury than he knows what to do with. So it is all through the departments. At the same time, I say that if it is necessary for the President to sign official papers he can do so by Saturday night."

"Mr. Secretary," was asked, "though the wheels of government are running so smoothly, would there not have been a great convulsion if President McKinley had been killed?"

"Perish the thought!" he exclaimed. "It is hard to tell of the complication and disaster that would have followed. There is only one President McKinley. While we all have the greatest respect for and confidence in the man who would succeed him, still the people elected McKinley President, and they know him and what he will do, but they don't know what a new man would do.

"But the doctors tell me there is little or no doubt of the President's speedy recovery. They don't want to come out in an official bulletin and say so, for nothing is sure in this world and it would be humiliating for them if some unforseen thing should happen; but they know he is going to get well. It is as certain as anything that is not absolutely certain could be."

The Philippines, China & Japan
are best reached by the "Overland Limited" to San Francisco via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Rys. and fast steamers beyond. Diversity of routes. Particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 B'way.—Adv.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

All Goes Well and the President's Condition Could Hardly Be More Satisfactory.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Dr. Charles McBurney of New York said after the issue of the 3 o'cloc bulletin on the President's condition that all the indications continued favorable.

"No bad symptoms have appeared," said he. "No one can say now that the President is out of danger, and for a week still the possibility of complications may exist. At the end of that time, if all goes well, we may be able to say that he is convalescent."

"But I have known cases," said Dr. Mann, who was with the New York surgeon, "to go well for ten days and then change for the worse."

"That is true, perhaps," said Dr. McBurney, somewhat deprecatingly, "but it is entirely unusual. If the President continues to improve for a week we may safely say that he is convalescent. It will probably be three weeks before it will be safe to move him. We must wait until the outer wound is healed and strong. The inner wounds through the stomach proper will be strong before the exterior wound is. How long it will be before he will be able to sit up will depend upon the rapidity of his improvement, and I may say to you further that his improvement, if it continues, promises to be rapid."

Dr. McBurney, when asked to compare the Garfield case and its treatment with that of President McKinley, smiled as he replied that to do so would be to give the whole history of the progress of surgery during the last twenty years. "Besides," said he, "the cases are utterly different. Garfield's wound was an extremely unfortunate one in every way. It was difficult to handle; it was impossible to get at the bullet, while the wound of President McKinley is in many respects a lucky one. No comparison is possible."

In conclusion Dr. McBurney said: "You can assure your clientele that all goes well. The President's condition could hardly be more satisfactory. Furthermore, you can impress and emphasize the fact that the bulletins issued state the truth."

Dr. Mann said that the President was not out of danger. He said that some nourishment had been administered to-day through the rectum, and he had taken water in the stomach. It was found that cold water did not agree with him, and, instead water as hot as the President can bear it is now being administered. The President's bowels have moved freely to-day, and this is considered an excellent symptom.

Dr. P. M. Rixey, private physician of the President, said to-night regarding the distinguished patient:

"I am not a specialist in abdominal surgery, but from a general knowledge of gunshot wounds I can say that the only possibility of complication was by blood-poisoning or peritonitis, and that I consider both now a very remote probability. Peritonitis might set in as a result of the two apertures in the stomach, but up to this time, a time beyond the usual standard record, not the slightest symptom is manifest. There is also not the slightest evidence of blood-poisoning. As to the bullet not yet extracted, I do not believe we need worry about that. The presumption is that it is lodged somewhere in the muscles of the back. Pursuing natural courses, it would now be encysted and cut off from possible harm. There will be no attempt to extract the bullet at present. I see no reason why the President will not recover rapidly."

Dr. Roswell Park, one of the physicians in attendance on the President, consented to add his individual testimony to the hopeful character of the combined statement of the physicians in the following words:

"If in such a case, one analogous to that of the President, the patient is in good condition at the end of the third day, all the attendants are justified in regarding it as having passed a most critical period. If, now, the public chooses to apply that statement to the particular case of the President, it would probably make no mistake. We have seen nothing to justify any alarming rumors, and I don't know how they should have obtained circulation.

"Yesterday the President slept like a child, and this morning was as cheerful as could be desired and as communicative as the attendants permitted him to be. We cannot allow him to talk yet or permit him to tire himself in any way. Mrs. McKinley is the only person allowed to see the President other than the professional attendants in the case."

Dr. Herman Mynter said to-night:

"I have always made it a point not to prognosticate in serious cases, for you know man proposes and God disposes. I consider the President's case a serious one, and so I do not predict, but I may say that at this stage of the occurrence the condition of the patient is quite remarkably favorable, and personally I cannot anticipate anything but recovery."

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, who was with Dr. Mynter, said:

"I, too, am averse to making predictions, but I agree that the President's condition is one that strongly favors complete and rapid recovery."

All of the physicians agree that one of the most encouraging features of the case is that in addition to the water injection there has been a little milk and egg nourisment given the patient, and that there has been no ill effect from it.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
used exclusively by all leading hotels and clubs. Adv.

THE PRESIDENT GROWS STRONGER

Those Near Him Say Recovery Will Be Rapid.

NO FEAR OF PERITONITIS

Patient Changes His Position Without Aid of Nurses.

Physicians Say that All Danger Is Not Passed—Relatives So Confident that They Leave Buffalo for Home.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—President McKinley continues to show improvement in his condition. All the official bulletins showed great gains and inspired those near the President to state positively that he would recover rapidly. The last official bulletin, issued at 9:30 o'clock P. M., was as follows:

The President's condition continues favorable. Pulse 112, temperature 101, respiration 27.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

Other bulletins issued at the Milburn house were as follows:

6 A. M.—The President passed a somewhat restless night, sleeping fairly well. General condition unchanged. Pulse 120, temperature 101, respiration 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9:20 A. M.—The President's condition is becoming more and more satisfactory. Untoward incidents are less likely to occur. Pulse, 122; temperature, 100.8 degrees; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

8 P. M.—The President's condition steadily improves, and he is comfortable, without pain or unfavorable symptoms. Bowel and kidney functions normally performed. Pulse, 113; temperature, 101; respiration, 26.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

CONFIDENCE AND JOY AT THE MILBURN RESIDENCE.

All Callers Say the President's Condition Warrants Prediction of Early Recovery—Cabinet Officers Leaving.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The crisis has passed. The strain on the heartstrings of the Nation has been relieved. It can to-night be stated with all but the assurance of absolute certainty that President McKinley will fully and speedily recover from the wounds inflicted upon him by the Anarchist Czolgosz.

Every bulletin from the bedside of the stricken man brings fresh assurance of this. Doubt is no longer expressed by the medical and surgical experts in attendance, although discretion prompts them to withhold an unequivocal declaration which would be humiliating to them in the event of some unforeseen complication. The President's intimate friends and the statesmen here, with the personal assurances of the medical men to guide them, look upon the President as a convalescent.

The bulletins tell the story now. The President has gained strength so rapidly that his normal physical functions are asserting themselves. He is hungry and is being nourished. He is thirsty and is being given drink. He even wants to smoke a cigar, but they will not let him do that. His temperature, pulse, and respiration are improving steadily. Sleep has refreshed him so that he is taking an interest in the affairs of the outside world, and while his physicians discourage all interference with his quiet and rest, even to the point of excluding visitors from the sickroom, except Mrs. McKinley, who sees her husband once a day, yet he is being informed on matters of importance.

MRS. McKINLEY OUT AGAIN.

All reason for worrying for the President about Mrs. McKinley's condition has also passed. She went driving again for an hour. Those who visited her at the Milburn residence say that there is a marked improvement in her physical condition and in her spirits.

The fact that the President still has a bullet in his body is not now worrying the doctors at all. Dr. Knoll, who brought on the X ray apparatus and has it all ready for use, says that he does not think it will have to be used at all. It is likely, though that later, when the President has regained much of his strength, they will locate the bullet by means of the X ray, and if it is imbedded in the muscles of the back, as it is supposed, it will be a simple matter to remove it.

It is certain now that there will be no Cabinet meetings here. The reason that the members of the Cabinet were all called on to gather here was the fear of having to meet the emergency of the President's death. That contingency having, to all intents and purposes, passed, the members of the Cabinet are returning to Washington or to their homes. Attorney General Knox and Secretary Gage left for Washington to-night.

It is reported here that the return of Secretary Gage to Washington was hastened by the fact that the financial interests of the country demanded his presence there. A Cabinet officer confirmed this report in part. It was said that Secretary Gage's return was likely to be followed by the calling in of bonds, in order to relieve the money situation.

RELATIVES GO HOME.

After the 9:30 P. M. bulletin had been issued announcing a continuance of the favorable conditions of the President there were many indications that the bulletins were but meagre indications of the real improvement of the distinguished patient. At 9:45 o'clock Miss McKinley, a sister of the President; Dr. and Mrs. Herman Baer, the latter a niece of the President, and the Misses Barber, nieces of the President, left the house, and, taking carriages, announced their intention of returning to their homes to-night. Abner McKinley accompanied them to the station and before going said:

"The nearest relatives of the President are so confident of his recovery that they have no hesitation in leaving."

Postmaster Frease of Canton, a warm personal friend of the President, who came to-day filled with anxiety, said to-night: "I go back to-night because I have the most positive assurance that the President is going to make a rapid recovery."

In fact, by 10:30 o'clock to-night the entire temper of everybody about the Milburn residence seemed to have undergone a radical change. The police did not stop wagons from going by the nearest corner at high speed. The regular army guard was not so particular about those who passed up the guarded street. The newspaper men, scores of them, did not maintain the quiet that has prevailed for the past three days. Even those who came from the mansion where the wounded man lies stopped on the corner to laugh and chat.

At 10:50 o'clock to-night the lights in the mansion, except those dimly shining in the sickroom, were extinguished and by 11 o'clock peaceful quiet reigned about the home. On the dark corner opposite the house soldiers, policemen, and newspaper men kept vigil, however, sheltered beneath tents provided for them by the city and military authorities.

The 9:30 bulletin, as was promised, was to be the last of the night, and while it was brief, attention was called to the fact that the pulse, exactly the same as this morning, 112, and the temperature, eight-tenths of a degree lower, were highly favorable symptoms.

Senator Hanna was the last official caller at the house. He only staid a few minutes, but during that time had a short interview with Dr. McBurney. When he came out he declined to talk further than to say: "Everything is all right, and if the improvement continues I may go home to-morrow."

EARLY IN THE DAY.

There was an unsatisfactory note in the first bulletin of the morning in the reference to the restless night passed by the President. Some consolation was drawn from the statement that the sufferer had slept fairly well, but the general effect of the bulletin was to break down some of the prevailing optimism and create fresh anxiety as to immediate developments in the case. The bulletin created a feeling of uneasiness that seemed to be shared by all who read it, but this vanished with the appearance of the next bulletin.

The morning hours at the Milburn house were very quiet. Few of the occupants of the home were astir early, and, save for sentries, police, newspaper correspondents, and telegraphers, the street was deserted. A few workmen, as they went to their daily toil, passed near the house to ask as to the condition of the President. The police and military restrictions have been somewhat relaxed, but the Milburn residence is still carefully guarded, and no one is permitted to approach it without a challenge and explanation.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the doctors who had not taken part in the all-night vigil began to arrive. Dr. Wasdin, the Marine Hospital specialist, was the first to reach the house, and joined Dr. Rixey, who had remained at the President's bedside practically throughout the night. Dr. Park came at 8:15, and it was apparent that the morning consultation of all the physicians soon would be held.

The morning consultation of the physicians brought out that the condition of the President was entirely satisfactory, and as they came away from the house they expressed renewed confidence in his recovery.

BRING CHEERFUL NEWS.

During the conferences of the doctors several visitors arrived, including ex-Postmaster General Bissell and Charles P. Sanger. Mr. Bissell was one of the first to emerge from the house after the doctors had completed their consultation, and in a brief general way he summarized the situation by saying that the conditions were favorable, although he had no details. A few moments later Dr. Roswell Park and Secretary Wilson came out together. Dr. Park answered the many inquiries with a cheerful and very positive assurance of confidence. "The situation is entirely satisfactory," said he, "and there are no symptoms to cause alarm."

He was asked if the earlier bulletin, referring to the President's "somewhat restless night," warranted any apprehension.

"Not in the least," he replied. "It is entirely natural that a patient in the President's condition should have some periods of restlessness. But he is receiving no anaesthetics. He is fully conscious at all times when he is awake, and his mind is clear."

When asked if the President conversed with those about him, the doctor said the patient was quite able to talk, and did so as far as the physicians permitted, although they were reluctant to permit him to sap any of his energy in this way.

Secretary Wilson, who moved on down Delaware Avenue while Dr. Park was talking to the newspaper men, was overjoyed with the word which the physicians had brought from the sickroom.

"The President will get well," he said several times. "I feel it, and I am sure the doctors now feel it. The continued absence of unfavorable symptoms strengthens our hope. The period for peritonitis to appear is rapidly passing away, and there is not a sign of inflammation. The promptness with which the operation was performed and the skill with which it was accomplished are telling their story.

"The President's good health and the long life of careful living behind him are in his favor, but above all his indomitable will and his fine courage are the factors counted upon to pull him through. He has made up his mind to live, and live he will. The rise in his temperature during the night was somewhat disturbing, but his febrile condition is better this morning and our hopes continue in the ascendant."

Dr. Herman Mynter came from the Milburn residence at 9:30. He said: "Everything is satisfactory. Every hour that passes with no decidedly unfavorable results is encouraging and indicative of final recovery."

Dr. Eugene Wasdin, another of the consultation staff, emerged from the house a few minutes later. He said: "There are no distressing symptoms. The restlessness of the patient during the night is not serious, and is to be expected when it is understood that he slept during the day yesterday."

ABNER McKINLEY ARRIVES.

Senator Fairbanks and Controller of the Currency Dawes came from the house together, and their smiling faces indicated the satisfaction prevailing among those nearest the President.

"Splendid, splendid," said Senator Fairbanks, referring to the doctor's last report. Just then Abner McKinley and several friends arrived, and there was an interesting group on the lawn, with the tall figure of Senator Fairbanks in the centre and Messrs. McKinley and Dawes on either side. The good news from the sickroom was imparted to the President's brother and the latter's friends, and all joined in heartfelt expressions of relief.

Intense anxiety had been felt over the outcome of the morning conference, and the result lifted a great load of apprehension from those nearest and dearest to the President, giving them greater courage than had been felt at any time before.

When Abner McKinley came from the

Direct to Exposition Grounds.
Trolley cars from LACKAWANNA'S Buffalo depot run direct to Exposition grounds, passing all principal hotels.—Adv.

Hollender's Baths,
No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 126th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America. Now open.—Adv.

house at 10:45, he repeated the expressions of confidence given by those who had preceded him, but added no additional details on the situation.

Senator Hanna drove up as Mr. McKinley left. The Senator seemed to be in a happy frame of mind, as the satisfactory bulletin had already reached him. When a number of photographers leveled their cameras at him, he smilingly asked: "How many times a day do you fellows expect to do that to me?"

The friend who accompanied Senator Hanna proved to be Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, one of the closest personal friends of the President. He and the Senator remained some time in the house. Henry B. MacFarland, President of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, came from the house at 11 o'clock.

"I am satisfied that there is no further doubt of the President's recovery," he said. "The bulletins are exceedingly conservative, and they must be read between the lines to get the evidences of improvement. Read in this light, and from all the surrounding previous instances, I believe the President is certain to recover."

Secretary Hitchcock and Senator Hanna emerged from the house shortly after noon. As they approached the rope at the corner of Ferry Street, a score of photographers aimed their cameras, and the click of the shutters sounded like the rattle of small-arm fire.

"Stop those batteries," called out Senator Hanna, smiling, with uplifted hand. "Don't any of you shoot twice."

The Senator appeared to be very jubilant. He stopped a moment before entering his automobile to express his great satisfaction at the President's condition. "Every bulletin is an improvement," said he, "and the last is the best of all. Of course, last night was an anxious one, but the President passed it safely without a change for the worse."

"Is the President's mind clear?"

"Clear as a bell," replied the Senator, promptly.

"Does he talk?"

"As much as he is allowed to," he answered, smiling. "Mrs. McKinley was with the President for some little time this morning," he added. "She is doing splendidly."

MR. ROOSEVELT FEARLESS.

Vice President Roosevelt did not leave the Wilcox mansion, where he is staying, until after the noon hour, and then he walked the mile to the Presidential quarters, in company with a newspaper correspondent. Just after he had left the mansion he was accosted by a colored man who was raking a lawn.

"Governor, may I shake hands with you?" he asked.

"You certainly may," answered the Vice President, turning quickly and then, as two laborers with dinner pails and tools slipped up, he shook hands with them.

"Ain't you afraid to be stopped?" asked one of the men.

"No, Sir," Col. Roosevelt snapped out, "and I hope no official of this country will ever be afraid. You men are our protection, and the foul deed done the afternoon of Friday will only make you the more vigorous in your protection of the lives of those whom you elect to office. Such men as you can work with the ballot the salvation of the country without resort to violence."

As he walked on the Vice President discussed the case of the President and his condition. He said, in part:

"I believe that the bulletins being issued are none too sanguine. In fact, I know they are not. I am perfectly positive that the President will recover, and, more than that, I believe the illness will be a brief one and the recovery rapid. I had two men and a relative shot in the same manner in the Cuban campaign. They lay in the marshes for some time without medical attendance, and yet all recovered.

"I may say that I have even deeper information than the bulletins, and I again say with great confidence that the President will recover."

The Vice President arrived at the Milburn house at 12:20, and was at once admitted. He remained about ten minutes, and when he came out reiterated what he had said.

Secretary Cortelyou remained near the President throughout the early hours of the day, and then came out to get a breath of air. Several others who have been at the Milburn house constantly also came out for a rest, and one of these, who has had exceptional opportunities for observation, made the following general remarks:

"The situation is entirely encouraging. The President's restlessness last night is quite natural, and at this time any other condition might excite apprehension. But it is too early to say that the very last element of danger is passed. Another twenty-four hours will probably be sufficient to permit a conclusive judgment to be formed. In the meantime the President is giving every outward evidence of improvement. He is calm and clearheaded, and he would talk if it were not that the doctors prevent it. There has not been a word said among the doctors to-day as to another operation."

MRS. McKINLEY KNOWS ALL.

Mrs. McKinley was admitted to the sickroom this morning and had a brief stay with her husband. The veil of domestic privacy is of course thrown over the details of the meeting, and any accounts of it are necessarily suppositious. Mrs. McKinley bore up well and displayed the same fortitude which has characterized her, as well as the President, since the tragic event occurred. Although there have been statements that Mrs. McKinley has not been apprised of the manner in which the President was injured, it can be stated positively that she is fully aware that he was shot, although it has not been thought necessary to dwell upon the harrowing details of the affair.

As much as possible she has been buoyed up by the encouraging attitude of the physicians, and she has responded by giving all her strength toward passing through the ordeal with calmness.

As indicating the growing strength of the President, the following incident of the morning is related by one of those inside the Milburn house familiar with the facts:

Mr. McKinley had been lying for some time in one position, but during this morning he asked if he could change this position. The doctors in attendance gave their assent, whereupon the President changed his position by his own effort, without difficulty and without pain.

This was regarded as one of the most encouraging manifestations of strength that the President had thus far given.

THE AFTERNOON VIGIL.

Twelve o'clock, 1 o'clock, and 2 o'clock came and went, and the absence of an official bulletin began to cause some comment, which, however, was tempered if inclined to be pessimistic by the fact that the physicians had not been summoned to come back to the house. At 2:15 P. M. there had been no official word from the sickroom since 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Mrs. McKinley started for a drive at 2:30. She was accompanied by Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams. The absence of the President's wife from the house gave assurance that the conditions were not such as to excite any alarm.

Attorney General Knox and Postmaster General Smith came from the Milburn home at 2:45. They were highly pleased at the outlook, as Dr. Rixey, who is constantly with the President, told Mr. Knox that when the other physicians came for the 3 o'clock consultation they would be delighted with the situation. Within a few minutes all the doctors had arrived and were in consultation when Secretaries Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson arrived. This gave rise to a report that the Cabinet officials would advise with the doctors as to a contemplated operation. But Secretary Gage promptly silenced such reports.

Senator Hanna arrived at the house just as Mrs. McKinley returned from a drive of thirty minutes. The consultation of physicians was then over. The first two physicians to leave were Drs. Mynter and Wasdin, who with smiling faces, declared: "Nothing new, gentlemen. The examination was perfectly satisfactory, and the patient is improving."

MR. ROOSEVELT WILL STAY.

Vice President Roosevelt will not leave the city until the physicians of the President issue a bulletin or give an opinion that the President will positively recover. To-night, in company with his host, Ansley Wilcox, he went out for a short time. He is without doubt the most sanguine of the Government officials here unless it be Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Vice President Roosevelt said to-night:

"I came here because I believed my place was near the President, and I will not leave until the situation has entirely cleared up. If I were predicting when I shall leave here I would say to-morrow, because I firmly believe that the physicians will announce to-morrow that there is absolutely no doubt that the President will recover. I have been twice to the President's temporary home to-day, and I have seen nothing but smiling, happy faces, including a host of physicians, that would not be so if the bulletins did not tell the exact truth."

Vice President Roosevelt has occupied a peculiarly delicate and trying position since the event which threatened the President's life, but he has borne himself throughout this ordeal in such a manner as to win the admiration and respect of all. It has, moreover, added a new bond between the Vice President and those intimately associated with the President, and the latter are warmest in their expressions of the manner in which he has met every requirement of the situation.

Not for a moment has he permitted the idea to be entertained that there was need for considering the Constitutional disability of the President, and the exercise of executive functions which this would impose on him. On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt has been one of the most positive in the conviction that the President would recover, and has been primarily responsible for the avoidance of any thought of the temporary exercise of executive functions by him.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

King George of Greece and the Czar of Russia Cable Good Wishes to the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—The following message, addressed to President McKinley, has been received from King George of Greece at Fredensborg:

"I rejoice to hear that you so happily escaped the terrible attempt on your precious life, which has horrified the civilized world, but hope to God that you recover for the good and glory of the American people."

The following message has been received from the Czar of Russia, who also is at Fredensborg:

"I am very happy to hear you are feeling better after the ignominious attempt on your life. I join with the American people in the universal world for your speedy recovery."

NICHOLAS.

PHYSICIANS DECLARE THAT CZOLGOSZ IS SANE

Examine Him in Jail and Find No Mental Derangement.

Police of Many Cities Trying to Find Emma Goldman—Chicago and St. Louis Chiefs Say They Will Get Her.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—While Czolgosz committed his crime here and will be prosecuted and punished here, the operations of the Secret Service officers who are attempting to ferret out an Anarchist conspiracy of which his attempt to assassinate the President was the climax, are in the main being conducted away from this city.

Secret Service Officer Ireland, who disappeared from this city yesterday, returned to-night. It appears he has been in Rochester, where he saw the mother and sister of Emma Goldman, the fire-eating fanatic with whom the people of New York City are so familiar, and whose teachings Czolgosz says inspired him to his deed. Ireland ascertained that the Goldman woman has recently been in Rochester and Buffalo, but he did not get any evidence to show with whom she stopped or with whom she associated in either city.

Her mother said she was in Rochester five weeks ago, and her sister said three weeks ago, but both claim to have heard nothing from her since they last saw her.

The detective who has had practical charge of the work of tracing out a conspiracy in this city stated to a reporter of THE TIMES to-night that the police here have made no headway in that direction. They have all the evidence they want against Czolgosz in his own confession, but in the matter of establishing a conspiracy involving other people they are up against a stone wall.

Dr. Floyd S. Crego and Dr. Joseph Fowler, alienists of this city, were sent to Czolgosz's cell to-night by the District Attorney to examine him as to his sanity. The police and other authorities have never had any doubt on this score, but they wish to have expert testimony to round out theirs. The doctors spent a half hour with Czolgosz, after which they would make no statement except the absolute one that he was sane.

Czolgosz went through another long examination to-day at the hands of the police officials, but emerged from it without having added anything material to their knowledge of the case. The chief effort of the detectives was to draw from the prisoner some admission as to his accomplices, but he persistently stuck to his denial that he was assisted in any way in the commission of his crime. Every possible device was resorted to in the effort to obtain the information, but the prisoner maintained his position and could not be shaken.

In answer to questions, he again went over the events of Friday, and told substantially the same story as in the original confession, made to Superintendent Bull and District Attorney Penney. Czolgosz carefully weighed his answers, and, when conclusions that he did not approve were taken from his statements, insisted upon making explanations of his exact meaning.

The police have about concluded that more effective work on the plot theory can be done on the outside, although Czolgosz will probably have another experience with the "third degree" of policecraft to-morrow.

According to the local authorities the police of the country know very little about the Anarchists. They say that the Secret Service men do not show any special familiarity with them, and that there does not seem to be a single city Police Department in the country that has more than a general knowledge of them. Members of the Buffalo force admit that they have never given American Anarchists serious consideration, and that they did not know there were any here.

Since the President was shot they have found that there are at least twenty avowed Anarchists in the city. Here, as elsewhere, it has been necessary for the detectives to first satisfy themselves as to the identity of a lot of men whom they never had occasion to watch before. No other arrests have been made in connection with the case, and the local police say that they do not anticipate any for the present.

It is believed that both Emma Goldman and Julius Schwab will be detained by the police wherever they are found. Superintendent Bull has made a general request to the police of the country that any one suspected of complicity be detained and examined. The police of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other middle State cities are co-operating with the local officers in tracing out the movements of the prisoner before the crime, and Superintendent Bull said to-night that they had practically accounted for him for the six weeks that preceded his arrival here.

Chief O'Neill of the Chicago police has sent word that Emma Goldman is in hiding near that city and will be arrested soon. Chief Kiely of St. Louis says the woman is still in the latter city, and that the police will apprehend her, but he says he does not care to say just where she is.

No plans for the arraignment of the prisoner have been considered by District Attorney Penney. Absurd stories are being published concerning the methods which will be employed in the prosecution of Czolgosz in order to increase his measure of punishment. The principal one of these is that, as he can only be charged with assault in the first degree, the maximum penalty for which is ten years, he will be charged with many assaults—two upon the President, one for each bullet he fired, and others upon those who pounced upon him after he committed his crime.

It is stated that if he were thus indicted and convicted for many assaults, first degree, he could be given a series of ten-year sentences equivalent to a life penalty. This is a wild stretch of imagination. The courts will probably go as far in stretching the law as it is possible to go to punish Czolgosz. It is not impossible that he might be indicted and convicted for two distinct assaults upon the President—one for each bullet fired—thus making a twenty-year sentence, but he will not be indicted for assaulting anybody else. He had no opportunity to assault anybody else from the moment he shot the President down, and was lucky to escape with his own life. In all probability, the wretch will simply be put on trial on a single charge of assault in the first degree and sentenced to prison for the full ten years.

COMMERCIAL MEN AROUSED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Directors of the Merchants' Association.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York this afternoon adopted resolutions deploring the attempt upon the life of President McKinley. They read, in part, as follows:

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the time has arrived in the history of this Nation when it becomes the duty of all law-abiding citizens to cooperate in an appeal to Congress for the passage of laws which will deal with the crime of attempted assassination of those elected to high office as one of high treason, making it punishable by death.

Resolved, That we believe there should be concerted effort in this and other civilized countries to stamp out anarchy wherever it rears its head and under whatever conditions it may exist; and that we recommend that laws be enacted which will render it possible for the proper authorities to take summary measures in such concerted action against those who express sentiments of an Anarchistic nature;

Resolved, That we set our face strongly against all newspapers or publications of any and every kind which advocate the taking of life as a remedy for alleged social, political, or economic conditions; and that we recommend that all commercial bodies throughout the United States move together in advising their members not to advertise in or buy newspapers or publications of this character.

These resolutions were signed by the following officers and Directors of the Merchants' Association: D. Le Roy Dresser, President; John C. Juhring, First Vice President; Alvah Trowbridge, Second Vice President; Charles H. Webb, Treasurer; John C. Eames, Secretary; William F. King, ex-President; Gustav H. Schwab, George L. Duval, and Adolph Openhym.

CONDOLENCES FROM ABROAD.

Foreign Rulers and Others Send to State Department Expressions of Grief, Horror, and Regret.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Some of the additional cablegrams of condolence received at the State Department to-day are as follows:

I beg your Excellency to accept the expression of my most profound sympathy on the occasion of the heinous attempt made against you.
ALEXANDER, King of Servia.

LA PAZ, Sept. 8, 1901.—President McKinley, Washington: I keenly deplore the nefarious crime committed on the person of your Excellency and make sincere wishes for your speedy and happy recovery.
GEN. PANDO,
President of Bolivia.

Profoundly grieved at the infamous attempt, I pray to God the precious life of the illustrious and respected President may be saved.
CASSINI, Ambassador for Russia.

The citizens of Sheffield desire to express their deep abhorrence at the outrage on the President, their great sympathy with him and the people of the United States of America, and their earnest hope that he may speedily recover.
JOHN EATON,
Lord Mayor, Sheffield, England.

Mayor, citizens, express indignation, abhorrence at outrage; wish President speedy recovery.
KNIGHT,
Vice Consul of the United States at Cape Town, South Africa.

My Government deeply deplores the attempt of which his Excellency President McKinley has been a victim and hopes his happy recovery.
FEDERICO DIEZ DE MEDINA,
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia.

Governor behalf colony Mauritius conveys to people of United States and family President regret and sympathy at attempt made on our President's life.
CAMPBELL,
United States Consul at Port Louis.

I express to you sincere grief and my horror at the crime committed on your person.
ALBERT, Prince of Monaco.

The following note was received at the State Department from the Turkish Minister:

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the imperial Ottoman Government upon being informed of the heinous attempt committed against his Excellency, Mr. President of the United States, has instructed me to express to the American Government its keenest regrets and its sentiments of sincere sympathy.
CHEKIB, Minister of Turkey.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, handed to Mr. Adee the following cablegram, which he had received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Profoundly moved at the news of odious attempt against person of the President. His imperial Majesty commands you to convey to Mr. McKinley his sympathy, and also sincere wishes for his prompt recovery.

Acting Secretary Adee is hard at work making responses to the many telegrams of condolence. Where such telegrams were indited by a foreign Minister or by a Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Adee is answering them over his own signature. Where they were sent by the heads of Governments, Mr. Adee is directing the American Ambassadors and Ministers to notify the different Governments of the gratitude with which their words of sympathy have been received.

SYMPATHY OF RUSSIA.

Expressed by Consul General Teplow to Mayor Van Wyck.

Vladmir de Teplow, Imperial Consul General of Russia, was at the City Hall yesterday to express condolence as the official representative of Russia. He said that the Government of Russia and the masses of the people sympathized with the people of the United States in the affliction caused by the shooting of President McKinley. He added that the deepest friendship existed between the people of the two countries.

Mayor Van Wyck thanked the visitor and said that the American people appreciated the friendship of Russia.

MESSAGE FROM A FILIPINO.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Antonio Regidor y Jurado, described as the European representative of the Filipinos, has sent the following message to America:

"On behalf of the Filipinos I desire to express our horror and detestation of the dastardly attempt on the life of the President and to assure him and his courageous wife of our sympathy and prayers. May he speedily recover to adjust the unfortunate differences between the Filipinos and America. A fatal termination would be deplored nowhere in the world more than in the Philippines."

Ex-Confederates Meet to Sympathize.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 9.—A remarkable demonstration by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette County was held here to-day. Major P. P. Johnston, Major of Confederate artillery under Pelham in the civil war, called the meeting to order. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who fought on the Confederate side, read resolutions of sympathy with the President and condemnation of anarchy. Leading pastors of the city then addressed the large audience.

Irish Nationalists' Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—John E. Redmond, the Irish Parliamentary leader, cabled to Vice President Roosevelt to-day as follows: "In the name of the Irish NationalistParty I send an expression of deepest sympathy. Ireland abhors the dastardly crime."

Prince Chun Expresses Regret.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Prince Chun, the head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation, sent Gen. King-Chang, the new Chinese Minister at Berlin, to the United States Embassy yesterday to express regret for the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cablegrams were received by the President of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday as follows:

Belfast Chamber of Commerce desires to express through New York Chamber its sympathy with American people on dastardly attempt on life of President.
ROBERT THOMPSON, President.

In name of President and Council, Exeter, England, Chamber Commerce convey warmest sympathy detestable outrage President.
HENRY WILLEY, Chairman.

PLANS TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY

Sentiment in Favor of Stringent Prohibitive Laws.

At Present There Is No Provision by Which Anarchists Can Be Kept Out of the Country.

The idea entertained by many persons that the Immigration Bureau officials have the power and facilities for preventing to a great extent the landing on these shores of immigrants having Anarchist leanings was dispelled yesterday by Immigration Commissioner Fitchie. The Commissioner called attention to the fact yesterday that there is no law preventing the landing of Anarchists in any numbers at New York from foreign countries providing they answer all other requirements laid down by the Treasury Department.

"As the regulations stand at present," said the Commissioner, "there is no form of examination prescribed tending to bring out the political opinion of an immigrant, and if there was such a regulation and the person questioned admitted that he or she was an Anarchist there is no law under which this information could be used by the department.

"As matters stand at present the only way by which an Anarchist could be excluded would be on information received from the other side that the person in question was an undesirable immigrant on account of having been convicted of crime or was known to be a criminal. In all my experience I have only known of one man landing here who openly made known the fact that he was an Anarchist. This man filled all the requirements laid down by law and was duly admitted into the country.

"I am of the positive opinion that Anarchists and persons holding kindred social views should be kept out of the country. In 1895 Senator David B. Hill tried to get a law passed excluding people of that class, but the attempt failed. Subsequent to the assassination of King Umberto of Italy we received information from foreign countries in several cases which enabled us to keep out Anarchists, but this method is unreliable and inadequate on the whole, for every European country is anxious to get a dangerous Anarchist across its borders, and it is useless to believe that foreign officials will go to any degree of trouble to give us information that will lead to the expelled Anarchist being dumped back upon it. In fact, this country, as everybody knows, has been made the dumping ground for undesirable persons by every country in Europe.

"What we need is a law that will call for the examination of all immigrants, and particularly those whom we have reason to suspect of being Anarchists, and provide that every such be at once sent back at the expense of the steamship company bringing him here."

FOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

All Europe Discusses the Problem of Dealing with Anarchy—Another International Conference Advocated.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The attack upon President McKinley and its consequences still form the leading topic of the British newspapers. The question how to deal with Anarchy is discussed on every side. It is felt that, if the President happily recovers, he will not have suffered in vain if the outrage results in stronger measures to suppress anarchism.

All the morning papers have leading editorial articles on the subject, and almost all are identical in tone. Satisfaction is expressed that the panic measures, such as vigilance committees, wholesale arrests, and the like, contemplated under the first shock of outrage, have given way to calmer suggestions.

Two proposals are now advocated by the British and Continental papers. The first is to hold another international conference, with a view to the organization of an international police force, whose sole duty would be to keep watch upon such criminals. The second is to treat anarchist propaganda as crime. The Daily News alone utters an editorial warning against the danger to free government and free opinion involved in such repressive measures, which "would easily result in confounding the innocent with the guilty."

PLAN TO STAMP OUT ANARCHY.

Restrictions Magistrate Brann Would Place on Immigration and Immigrants.

Police Magistrate Brann gave expression yesterday to his views of the attempt on the life of the President and proposed a plan whereby anarchy in the United States may be stamped out. Magistrate Brann, who has devoted considerable study to the problem, said, after the Yorkville Court, in which he is sitting, had adjourned for the day:

"When Congress meets it should pass a law barring all immigration from the South of Europe, from which our Anarchists come, for ten years. At the expiration of that period, still with restrictions at our ports of entry upon immigration, persons in Europe desiring to come to the United States should be required to make application to our Commissioners abroad. Each application should be investigated rigidly, and if the applicant is found to be an Anarchist, or of extreme socialistic views, he should be denied the right to come to this country.

"Congress should pass a law requiring Government officials to keep a sharp watch on people suspected of anarchistic views and punish such offenders severely. They might be held to be guilty of treason. Each State should pass a law similar to the proposed National law. Then the police of each county and each city should keep a strict watch upon immigrants suspected of anarchistic tendencies, keeping their records, so as to detect the first sign of any desire to upset established government by dastardly and cowardly acts such as the attempt to kill President McKinley. If discovered, they should be immediately deported.

"Anarchy, which has been undoubtedly growing among ignorant immigrants to this country, should be stamped out at any cost, even if we should be deprived temporarily of the labor, which we may need, of these people. We shut out the Chinese, who are quiet, peaceable people, seldom offending against our laws except by smuggling, and let in ignorant desperadoes who, not properly understanding our free Government, are opposed to it, or to all government, for that matter. American citizens rarely become Anarchists, and when they do it is because they are densely ignorant and have imbibed the malign teachings of Anarchists of foreign birth."

W. J. BRYAN ON ANARCHY.

Nebraskan Says It Cannot Be Tolerated in This Country.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 9.—William J. Bryan to-day telegraphed The Times as follows:

"Free Governments may be overthrown, but they cannot be reformed by those who violate the commandment 'Thou shalt not kill.' Under a Government like ours, every wrong can be remedied by laws, and the laws are in the hands of the people themselves. Anarchy can be neither excused nor tolerated here. The man who proposes to right a public wrong by taking the life of a human being makes himself an outlaw and cannot consistently appeal to the protection of the Government which he repudiates. He invites a return to a state of barbarism in which each one must at his own risk defend his own rights and avenge his own wrongs.

"The punishment administered to the would-be assassin and to his co-conspirators, if he has any, should be such as to warn all inclined to anarchy that while this is an asylum for those who love liberty, it is an inhospitable place for those who raise their hands against all forms of government."

MEETINGS OF MINISTERS.

Resolutions Passed Condemning Anarchy—Prayers for Mr. McKinley.

At the Methodist preachers' meeting, 150 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, resolutions expressing sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley and hope for his recovery were adopted on motion of the Rev. Dr. T. L. Poulson. The resolutions closed with the following:

"We take occasion also to express our conviction that it is high time that anarchy should be stamped out by the strong arm of the concurrent law of nations."

A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to Mr. Cortelyou. The Rev. C. L. Mead of the Newark Conference made a special prayer for the welfare of the President and Mrs. McKinley.

Resolutions expressing gratitude to the Almighty for the prospect of the President's speedy recovery and of sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley were also adopted at the Baptist ministers' conference of New York and vicinity, before whom a prayer for the President was made by the Rev. E. S. Holloway.

MAGGIO UNDER ARREST.

Alleged Anarchist Said to Have Predicted Assassination.

SILVER CITY, N. M., Sept. 9.—Antonio Maggio, a musician and alleged Anarchist, who is said to have predicted the assassination of President McKinley before October, 1901, was arrested at San Rita, a mining camp near this city, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon by United States Marshal Foraker on instructions from Washington.

Maggio has been playing a piano in a saloon at Santa Rita for some time. He is quoted as saying that Emperor William of Germany will be the next ruler assassinated.

THE POPE AND ANARCHISM.

Report that He Is Writing an Important Encyclical on the Subject.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope has been so impressed by the attack upon President McKinley that he intends to take the initiative in joint action by the Christian powers against anarchism.

"He is writing an important encyclical on the subject, which will be published next month."

TALK OF PREVIOUS PLOT.

Mayor of Austin, Texas, Heard of It After President's Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 9.—Mayor R. E. White said to-day that shortly after the visit of President McKinley to Austin several months ago he was informed by an Italian of this city that a plot had been formed for the assassination of the President at this place, but that at the last moment it was abandoned. Mayor White at the time paid little heed to the statement.

STUTZ'S TRUNK SEIZED.

New York Detectives Ordered to Arrest Emma Goldman on Sight.

Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau is very reticent as to what his men are doing in connection with the Anarchists in this city. In fact, he declines to discuss the question at all. He does not believe, however, that Emma Goldman is here, as was rumored yesterday. If she should come here his men have been ordered to arrest her on sight. Several of the detectives who are conversant with foreign languages are now devoting their time to watching the movements of Anarchists in the city, and will take prompt action if they make any kind of a demonstration.

The trunk, or, rather, hamper of Alfonso Stutz, who was arrested on suspicion in Buffalo, was seized yesterday under Commissioner Murphy's orders. Stutz had stopped at 12 State Street when he arrived in this country a few weeks ago. The trunk and a letter were found there.

As Stutz had been released by the Buffalo authorities, the trunk was not opened, but it will be held a few days to await instructions from Buffalo. The letter and a postal card addressed to Stutz are also held, but on the advice of the District Attorney no use will be made of them at present.

Prayed for the Assassin.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Sept. 9.—After a long and earnest prayer for the recovery of the President, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the colored camp meeting in the woods near this place, made a plea for divine forgiveness for the assassin, "whose heart," he said, "overflowed with such wickedness as to attempt the life of our chief ruler." Faces of those present, among whom were many whites drawn by curiosity, showed displeasure at this part of the petition, but there was no disturbance.

MacArthur Reception Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The War Department was notified to-day that the proposed reception at Milwaukee to Gen. MacArthur has been postponed on account of the shooting of the President.

THOSE POLISH-AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the resolution of the Polish-Americans of the St. Laurentin's Roman Catholic Church at Philadelphia that "the would-be assassin is a Hebrew by birth" and that "it is well aware that all lawful authority comes from God," as reported in to-day's TIMES, permit me to say that the last statement is against American doctrine and practice, as we believe that God allows the people to rule themselves, and that He does not "grace" any person in particular. The first statement is maliciously false, as it is now positively known that Czolgosz's parents are Roman Catholics. Of course neither the Polish nation nor the Catholic religion is responsible for the act of any criminal who may be a Pole or a Catholic. But the idea of shifting the responsibility to the Jews as scapegoats is the method adopted by that class of people in Europe, which, however, they cannot introduce in this country, thank God.

The notion that Czolgosz is a Jew originates from another Pole, W. J. Walkowisk, in charge of Nowak's Raines hotel at Buffalo. Walkowiak stated that Czolgosz registered his name "John Doe" because, he said, "he was a Jew and feared that if he gave his name Nowak would not give him quarters." Now, in the first place, Jews are not only permitted in the best hotels in Buffalo, but are considered the most desirable customers. Second, the name Czolgosz is more non-Jewish than even "John Doe." Third, the name "John Doe" is very suspicious for a person who wishes to disguise his identity. Fourth, Nowak now claims that he knew Czolgosz for a long time.

J. D. E.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

The Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

The new Crawford Shoe we guarantee to suit you, or your money back.

Stores

Men's Shoes Only: 825 Broadway (12th St.).....Manhattan; 262 West 125th St.....Manhattan; 433 Fulton Street.....Brooklyn

Men's & Women's Shoes: Nassau, cor. Fulton St.....Manhattan; 150 West 125th St.....Manhattan

NO MATTER WHAT KIND OF A HAT YOU WANT, WE HAVE IT.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
Derbys - $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines - $3.00 and $3.50

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.
Silk Hats $5.00 and $6.00

If you will give a fair trial to Old Crow Rye,

using no other, for, say, one month, and note the difference in your health, you will drink no more of the blended whiskies, so freely offered. We make no misstatements.

Gold Medal Awarded at Paris, 1900.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y.

SOLE BOTTLERS.

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As Stutz had been released by the Buffalo authorities, the trunk was not opened, but it will be held a few days to await instructions from Buffalo. The letter and a postal card addressed to Stutz are also held, but on the advice of the District Attorney no use will be made of them at present.

Prayed for the Assassin.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Sept. 9.—After a long and earnest prayer for the recovery of the President, the Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the colored camp meeting in the woods near this place, made a plea for divine forgiveness for the assassin, "whose heart," he said, "overflowed with such wickedness as to attempt the life of our chief ruler." Faces of those present, among whom were many whites drawn by curiosity, showed displeasure at this part of the petition, but there was no disturbance.

MacArthur Reception Postponed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The War Department was notified to-day that the proposed reception at Milwaukee to Gen. MacArthur has been postponed on account of the shooting of the President.

THOSE POLISH-AMERICAN RESOLUTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the resolution of the Polish-Americans of the St. Laurentin's Roman Catholic Church at Philadelphia that "the would-be assassin is a Hebrew by birth" and that "it is well aware that all lawful authority comes from God," as reported in to-day's TIMES, permit me to say that the last statement is against American doctrine and practice, as we believe that God allows the people to rule themselves, and that He does not "grace" any person in particular. The first statement is maliciously false, as it is now positively known that Czolgosz's parents are Roman Catholics. Of course neither the Polish nation nor the Catholic religion is responsible for the act of any criminal who may be a Pole or a Catholic. But the idea of shifting the responsibility to the Jews as scapegoats is the method adopted by that class of people in Europe, which, however, they cannot introduce in this country, thank God.

The notion that Czolgosz is a Jew originates from another Pole, W. J. Walkowisk, in charge of Nowak's Raines hotel at Buffalo. Walkowiak stated that Czolgosz registered his name "John Doe" because, he said, "he was a Jew and feared that if he gave his name Nowak would not give him quarters." Now, in the first place, Jews are not only permitted in the best hotels in Buffalo, but are considered the most desirable customers. Second, the name Czolgosz is more non-Jewish than even "John Doe." Third, the name "John Doe" is very suspicious for a person who wishes to disguise his identity. Fourth, Nowak now claims that he knew Czolgosz for a long time.

J. D. E.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

The old hat man'll catch you if you don't watch out.
Yes, the old straw looks pretty dingy.
An Alpine would freshen you up immensely.
The new Fall blocks are all here and the new colors too.
We don't charge as much as the exclusive hatters.
Our Alpines are $2.85 and $1.85.
The derbys are all here, too, if you will have 'em.
Most other Fallish things are ready — overcoats for instance.

WM. VOGEL & SON, Broadway. Houston St.

"Hammocks"

A Superb Line Algerian and Domestic

LEWIS & CONGER,

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first Street,

Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Help Wanted—Females.

Wanted—A young girl to assist with housework. Apply at 25 East 30th St., after 10.

CLEARING HOUSE COMMITTEE MEASURES

Precautions Taken to Prevent a Stringency of Money.

$30,000,000 Available for Loaning Purposes—Secretary Gage Urged to Release Some of the Treasury's Surplus.

The Clearing House Committee may be regarded as having been in continuous session since Friday night when it met yesterday morning at the Buckingham Hotel at the instance of J. Edward Simmons, the member in seniority in the city, Messrs. Tappen and Cannon being away, the former at Lenox, Mass., and the latter in the Adirondacks. The committee were in informal session yesterday and will be ready to take action at the Clearing House at 9:30 A. M. to-day.

There were present Chairman Frederick B. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, the absentees being George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank. But Mr. Williams would have been present had he been needed, as would have been Mr. Cannon. Mr. Cannon was deer hunting in the wilds of the North Woods with A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase, and they did not hear of the shooting of President McKinley until Sunday morning, when they started for New York, arriving at 8 A. M. yesterday. Mr. Cannon was practically in attendance at yesterday's meeting, as he had communication by telephone with Mr. Tappen. Later in the day, before noon, he was in the financial district, and discussed the situation with two fellow-committeemen and concurred in all that had been planned to protect the banks, their clients, and the money market.

No action was taken at the meeting. The Clearing House Committeemen had the presence, advice, and concurrence of George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, and of the Clearing House Association, an ex-officio member of the committee; James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and James T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank. The conferrees received a message from J. Pierpont Morgan that he would indorse any action they might take.

The principal subject discussed was the condition of the money market and the congested condition of the National Treasury and the need of money for crop moving and other purposes, necessities that have been and will be urgent, and that have no bearing on the attempt on President McKinley's life.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY GAGE.

Unanimous concurrence was had in the following dispatch to Secretary Gage, which was not made public until 8 P. M. because no one in the conference would risk a suspicion that the message was prepared to influence the stock or the money market:

New York Clearing House, 77-83 Cedar Street,
New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

The Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Buffalo, N. Y.:

The continued absorption of money by the Treasury, in view of the increasing demand for currency for crop moving, we trust will have your immediate attention, and measures adopted by which at least some portion of this surplus may be replaced in circulation for the benefit of the business community. F. D. TAPPEN,
Chairman Clearing House Committee.

Neither Chairman Tappen nor his colleagues would discuss the communication. "It speaks for itself, and treats of a situation that dates far back," said Mr. Tappen.

A financier of National and International reputation who has been in close touch with the Clearing House officials in an advisory capacity said of the dispatch:

"The relief aimed at is overdue. The amount? Oh, $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 released from the Treasury would do a good deal of good. But it should be done carefully. The money should go into the channels of trade, not to stimulate stock speculation. If the money were released in a lump and maladroitly it would work detriment instead of benefit. If it is suspected that a large sum would only stimulate stock operations, then it would be better to have bonds purchased a few million dollars at a time.

"The money would have been needed if President McKinley had left Buffalo unharmed. Secretary Gage has now an opportunity to be gentle with the money market, and he should not stand aside because of a small difference in purchase price of bonds. Owing to war taxes and other conditions money has been taken out of the channels of trade that is needed for crop-moving and other purposes. The United States Treasury has now the largest accumulation of gold in the history of nations, about $520,000,000, and a surplus of over $181,000,000. Of course, this establishes the credit of the nation as the highest in the world. But this has taken $60,000,000 out of the channels of trade, while the continued absorption of money is going on at a time when currency is greatly needed. The gold accumulation, it should be noted, has piled up during the cessation of Transvaal gold production, which is at the rate of $100,000,000 a year.

"The receipts of our Government are far ahead of expenditures, but the locking up of money has brought about a situation that should be and can be relieved. The measure would be one of precaution to ward off the danger of money stringency. The present situation could be relieved and probably will be relieved by gold importations. The marking up to-day of rates for loans to 6 per cent. should stimulate a gold movement from East to West. Secretary Gage can relieve the situation by releasing currency in a volume adequate to commercial requirements, and through the legal means at his disposition."

Of the session of the Clearing House Committee Chairman Tappen said:

"The conditions when we adjourned until to-morrow were about the same, so far as action was needed as on Saturday. There was, however, a strong stock market due to London buying. The loan rate was raised from about 4½ per cent. to 6, and before the Stock Exchange closed call loan money was quoted at 2 per cent. One good feature of the day was that before the 6 per cent. rate was established many borrowers went voluntarily to banks and marked up their loans to the higher rate. In one instance the borrower dealt with a transaction of $3,000,000. We did nothing to-day because there was nothing to do, but we were prepared for any contingency. We could have raised $30,000,000 to loan on fairly easy terms in thirty minutes. There is no Clearing House 'pool,' only a tacit understanding to support banks and customers, no matter what may happen. Some of those who pledged their support were not in the past identified with any plan to relieve a money situation. Of course gold imports, which appear imminent, would be another factor of safety."

Mr. Tappen's committee has so far only seriously discussed the prompt and sure accumulation of a vast sum of money to be available for the relief of the money situation, but the Clearing House Association could as promptly arrange a plan to issue Clearing House certificates. These would be emitted under the supervision of a loan committee of five bank officers appointed by the association, with the Manager of the Clearing House as an ex officio member, and would be of the denominations of $5,000, 10,000, and $20,000. They would be issued on collateral such as bills receivable, stocks, bonds, and other securities in the proportion of $75 in certificates to $100 of security and at 6 per cent. interest. Indorsed by the bank receiving them, they are used to settle Clearing House balances.

ISSUES OF CERTIFICATES.

The issues of Clearing House certificates have been:

1860, November, $7,375,000 at 7 per cent., to provide the Government with gold.

1861, September, $22,585,000 at 6 per cent., same purpose.

1865, $11,471,000 at 6 per cent., due to contraction of the currency by Secretary McCulloch.

1864, $17,728,000 at 6 per cent., same situation.

1873, $26,565,000 at 7 per cent., Baring panic.

1884, $24,915,000 at 6 per cent., bank failures.

1890, $16,645,000 at 6 per cent., due to Venezuelan situation.

1893, $41,490,000 at 6 per cent., culmination of prolonged financial and business depression.

Bills receivable have been accepted as collateral for certificates since 1873. Before that the security was United States stocks, Treasury notes, stocks of the State of New York, or Government receipts for purchase of United States bonds. The total of certificates, $168,774,000, was redeemed without the loss of one dollar.

Others who attended the meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday expressed their opinions in short meter. "Everything is O. K.," was all that President Baker would say. President Woodward's opinion was: "The situation has cleared up. We anticipate no trouble." President Simmons said: "We have the situation in hand and can cope with any emergency." President Stillman's view was: "The situation is as good as it could well be. There is every reason to believe that money will be easy." Mr. Morgan declined to talk and was busy all day from just before noon till 5 o'clock with his partners and his financial affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Assistant Secretary Ailes, when asked concerning what steps, if any, were contemplated by Secretary Gage to relieve a possible stringency in the money market, said this evening that he had held a long conversation by telephone with Secretary Gage to-day, but that no intimation had been made by the Secretary of his intention to make a large purchase of bonds. The situations in New York and in Buffalo were discussed, and the Secretary expressed the opinion that the improvement in the condition of the President would surely re-establish any confidence in the market that might have been impaired by the attack upon him, and that normal conditions would be restored very soon.

EXULTED; LOST HIS CONTRACT.

Man Up the State Who Said He Was Glad the President Was Shot Will Carry No More Mail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Schallenberger today summarily canceled the contract of a mail carrier for expressing satisfaction over the shooting of President McKinley. The name of the person who was thus dealt with is Charles F. Cortright, and he had a contract for carrying the mail between Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., and Spafford, in Onondaga County, the same State.

The information concerning his offense came to the Post Office Department through the Postmaster at Homer, who inclosed affidavits from four citizens of the place confirming his report. It appears that when Cortright first received announcement of the news of the attempt upon the President's life he remarked with an oath that he was "glad of it," and added that the President should have been killed years ago.

Hearing of this remark, three citizens of the town called upon Cortright and asked him if the report was correct, and he replied that it was. Upon receiving this information, duly supported by the oaths of the citizens who had heard this statement made, Mr. Shallenberger took prompt steps to cancel Cortright's contract upon the ground that a person capable of such sentiments is not a fit custodian of the mails of the Government.

Following is the full text of a letter Mr. Shallenberger wrote to Cortright's sureties:

"Mr. Michael Murphy and Mr. F. M. Briggs, Homer, N. Y.:

"Gentlemen: It has been shown to this office by the affidavits of four creditable citizens that on the evening of the 6th inst. Charles F. Cortright, contractor with the Government for carrying the mail on Route 7,890, from Spafford to Homer, N. Y., expressed his appreciation of and satisfaction over the shooting of President McKinley. This department believes that the transportation of the mails is unsafe in the hands of a person who would deliberately gloat over the attempt of an assassin to take the life of the Chief Executive of this country, and is not willing longer to intrust the mails to the said Charles F. Cortright.

"You, as his sureties in his contract, are therefore hereby called upon to immediately asume the carrying of the mails on Route 7,890 in accordance with the terms of the contract, and to notify this office of the date on which you begin service. You are directed not to permit said Cortright to have anything further to do in connection with the performance of the service on said route."

WHO CAPTURED CZOLGOSZ?

Massachusetts' Militiamen Who Saw the Shooting Say that Private Soldiers, Not Secret Service Men, Seized the Assassin.

From The Boston Globe of Sept. 9.

Among the arrivals from Buffalo yesterday were the officers and men of Company C, First Heavy Artillery. They were within 150 feet of the President when he was shot.

Their description of the scene after the shooting differs from those already published. According to their story the negro Parker had nothing to do with the arrest of Czolgosz, the would-be assassin. They lay blame on the Secret Service men for not having been as careful with Czolgosz as they had been with others whose appearance might have been suspicious.

One of the officers, who refused to permit the use of his name, said yesterday:

"As the file of people approached the spot where the President stood receiving, and shaking the hands of the people, those who carried bundles or packages were unceremoniously put out of the line and told to go to the rear.

"This was evidently done to prevent any chance of a weapon being carried in concealment to be drawn at the proper time to use against the life of President McKinley.

"Some of the men of our company, although in uniform of soldiers, and not at all likely to arouse suspicion, were put out of the line and forced to take places at the rear because they had bundles. Yet this precaution was not made use of when Czolgosz approached. He had his right hand done up in a handkerchief, and held it to his breast with his left hand. Wh: he was allowed to pass on in this attitude that should arouse the suspicion of a trained detective we could not understand, particularly when others far less suspicious in appearance were put out of the ranks and sent to the rear, where they could be more easily watched.

"Through whatever mischance or carelessness on the part of the twenty-two Secret Service men about the Presidential party this was allowed, Czolgosz reached the President, and did the deed he had meditated. And here, again, the honor of seizing the Anarchist and taking his revolver from him has been given to those who do not deserve the credit.

"It was not to the negro Parker, but to two privates of the Fourteenth United States Infantry that the credit of having seized and disarmed Czolgosz is due, and in connection with this the part played by the Secret Service men is not altogether creditable.

"When the shots rang out, and they came so close together that it seemed almost as if only one shot was fired, a hush of fear fell on the multitude. Every one in the vast throng seemed to feel that some tragedy had happened, but just what it was was not known outside the immediate entourage of the President. The stillness for an instant was so great that a pin might have been heard fall.

"But while the Hush was over the rest of the crowd two of the eleven men of the Fourteenth Infantry, O'Brien and Brooks, had fallen on the man who did the shooting, and bore him to the ground. O'Brien dragged the revolver from his hand, and with Brooks, pulled him to his feet.

"Then the Secret Service men seemed to recover from their shock, and Detective Ireland jumped forward and struck Czolgosz in the face, and the other officers jumped on him and bore him back to the ground. When he was raised again he was bleeding from cuts and bruises, and shook his head to clear the blood from his eyes, much as a dog shakes himself to throw off water from his body.

"O'Brien and Brooks had been thrust aside by the onset of the Secret Service men, but O'Brien still held on to the revolver. Ireland demanded it from him, but it was refused. O'Brien answering that he did not know the man who made the demand.

"Ireland then said he was a Secret Service officer, and again demanded the revolver. Again it was refused, and to an order to deliver it up, O'Brien answered that he did not take orders from any one but his own superiors. Just then a Corporal of the Eleventh came up, and to him O'Brien gave up the weapon. The struggle between the Secret Service men to get the revolver and the infantryman to keep it for his own officers lasted some ten minutes.

STOCK MARKET'S STRONG RECOVERY

Substantial Net Gains Recorded at the Close of Business.

Reversal of Sentiment as Sudden as That Which Followed the May Panic—Many Favorable Factors.

Stimulated by the encouraging reports from Buffalo telling of the President's improved and improving condition and further assured in respect to the general financial situation by the financial leaders who had rallied to prevent a panic on Saturday, the stock market yesterday opened up decidedly strong and with scarce any irregularity, and not only maintained that strength, but steadily improved until the last moment of trading. The result was that final prices were generally the high for the day, and showed some very substantial net gains. Notable of these were:

St. Paul, 6¼; North American, 5½; Baltimore and Ohio, 4; Atchison, 3¼; Rock Island, 4; Lackawanna, 4; Nickel Plate second preferred, 3; Union Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Pacific, 2⅝; Pullman Palace Car, 7; Pennsylvania, 2¾; Pacific Mail, 3⅜; Norfolk and Western, 2¾; Amalgamated Copper, 2⅞; American Smelting preferred, 2¾; American Sugar, 2¾; Colorado Fuel, 3; Consolidated Gas, 2¾; Tennessee Coal, 2¾; General Electric, 7½; United States Steel, 2; United States Steel preferred, 2⅜; United States Leather preferred, 2; Pressed Steel Car preferred, 3¼.

In fact, every conspicuous stock on the list showed an advance ranging from 1 to 7⅛ points, while of the dozen or more minor stocks that showed declines not one of them was consequential save in the case of Linseed Oil shares, the common of which broke 6¾ points and the preferred 12 on what was said to be lack of inside support.

The reversal of sentiment from that of Saturday was as sudden and as marked as that which followed the May panic, and the general market recovery was fully as pronounced. The gloom which had settled upon the market on Saturday and had resulted in the sharp declines recorded on that day had been almost entirely dispelled over Sunday by the hopeful tones of the official bulletins telling of the President's condition, and it was further relieved when, coming down to business yesterday morning, Wall Street was greeted not only with still more encouraging news from the bedside of its Chief Executive, but also with materially higher prices in the London market for Americans, and with some favorable news bearing upon the general financial and commercial situation. Chief of these was a fresh announcement from the financiers and bankers of the city that full relief and assistance—howsoever much might be needed—would be afforded the money market, an agreement having been reached by the Clearing House Committee to put $30,000,000 into the market, to be available for loaning purposes. Beyond this, it was declared that gold imports on a considerable scale are being arranged for, while relief by the Secretary of the Treasury—either by the purchase of a large block of bonds, or by diverting direct to the banks, wherever it be legally possible, certain Government revenues that are now going into the Treasury—is regarded as a certainty.

OTHER HELPFUL FACTORS.

Apart and beyond this there were still other helpful factors. There were, for instance, signs that the steel strike was on the verge of collapse, the settlement of the Bay View strike being suggestive of this; there were assurances, regarded as semi-official, that an extra or increased dividend is to be declared on St. Paul stock and a dividend on Southern Pacific no longer delayed—all this with a view to restoring general confidence; there were substantial buying orders from London, probably 50,000 shares of stock being taken for that account; money at no time rose above 6 per cent., while at the close it was quoted at 2 per cent., with most of the day's loans at 3½; while, last but not least, the hopeful utterances of Lord Rothschild in London and of Mr. Morgan and his friends here did much to inspire further confidence. Undoubtedly, however, the dominating market influence was the President's improved condition, and hence it was that all the news bulletins from Buffalo were eagerly scanned.

Things told. The upward movement of prices, it is agreed, followed as a consequence. The market was in nearly every respect a natural one, differing little from any ordinary market. There was little or no excitement either at the opening or throughout the day; trading for the entire session actually was smaller than for Saturday's short session, yesterday's dealings not exceeding 800,000 shares, while in the two hours of Saturday over 900,000 were dealt in; while, because of the many assuring bulletins from Buffalo, the bears were not able to spring any canard such as that which helped to break the market on Saturday, telling of the President's death.

In a measure the quiet opening and the absence of any uneasiness preceding it may be explained by the strong prices at over from London, advances being scored as follows: Atchison, 2¼; Atchison preferred, 1⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 3; St. Paul, 3¼; Canadian Pacific, 3; New York Central, 1½; Pennsylvania, 2½; Southern Pacific, 2½; Union Pacific, 1⅞; United States Steel, 1½, and United States Steel preferred, 1⅝. Our market, however, at the outset did not reflect all this improvement, though prices were nevertheless well above Saturday's closing figures, as will be seen by the following: Amalgamated Copper 114, Saturday's close 111¼; Missouri Pacific 103, Saturday's close 100⅝; St. Paul 158½, Saturday's close 157; Manhattan 116, Saturday's close 114½; Southern Pacific 10,000 shares from 55⅝ to 56, Saturday's close 54; Union Pacific 3,000 shares from 96 to 96½, Saturday's close 95¼; Atchison 5,000 shares from 74½ to 75⅛, Saturday's close 73; United States Steel 2,500 shares at 43, Saturday's close 41¾; United States Steel preferred 1,000 shares at 92½, Saturday's close 91⅛.

Following these opening prices the market for a short time moved irregularly, meeting some out-of-town realizing and some rather aggressive selling for the short account. It was only for a short time, however, for the same support that had appeared on Saturday—from Morgan, Standard Oil, Harriman, Vanderbilt, and Keene sources—was again in evidence, promptly rallying the market and later carrying it up as stated.

FEATURES OF THE DAY.

The features of the day were St. Paul, dealt in to the extent of 79,000 shares and advancing on the report of an increased or extra dividend to be declared on Thursday; Southern Pacific, with a total of 54,000 shares, semi-official assurances being to the effect that the stock is forthwith to be placed on a dividend basis; Union Pacific, which, as a large holder of Southern Pacific stock, will benefit by any such dividend, the trading in it running up to 79,000 shares; Erie dealt in to the extent of 85,000 shares, and Atchison of 49,000.

The following table shows the net gains in some of the principal stocks and at the same time affords a comparison with the low figures reached on the break on Saturday. It follows:

	Saturday's Lowest.	Saturday's Close.	Yesterday's Close.	Net G'n.
Atchison	72½	73	76¼	3¼
Atchison pf.	94	94⅜	96½	1⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65½	65¾	68½	2¾
Erie	39⅞	40¼	42⅝	2⅜
Missouri Pacific	100	100¾	102⅝	1⅞
Metropolitan	162½	162½	164¼	2¼
Manhattan	114¼	114½	116½	2
New York Central	150	150½	152½	1⅞
Norfolk & Western	51	51½	54¼	2¾
Pennsylvania	141	141¼	144	2¾
Rock Island	138	138¾	142¾	4
Reading	39½	40⅛	42½	1⅝
St. Paul	156	157	163¼	6¼
Southern Pacific	53½	54	56⅝	2⅝
Union Pacific	94½	95¼	97⅞	2⅝
Amalgamated Copper	110¾	111¾	114⅝	2⅞
Consolidated Gas	216½	217⅜	220½	2⅞
General Electric	254	254	261¼	7¼
American Sugar	128	128¾	131	2⅜
United States Steel	41	41⅝	43⅝	2
Unit. States Steel pf.	91¼	91⅞	93½	2⅜
Colorado Fuel	93	94	97	3

ARMENIAN COLONY'S MESSAGE.

The Armenian colony of this city sent the following telegram on Sunday to Mrs. McKinley:

The Armenian colony of New York, deeply moved at the terrible calamity that has lately befallen their beloved President, have solemnly expressed their sincere sympathies in a special service in their National Apostolic Church, St. John's, 108 West Forty-first Street, and prayed for the early recovery of the noble chief of their new country, the great American Republic.

REV. S. NAZARETHIAN, Rector.

TOO FEW SCHOOLS FOR NEW YORK'S CHILDREN

Thousands Turned Away at Their Opening for Lack of Room.

At Many the Scholars Joined in Prayer for President McKinley's Recovery —New Buildings Opened.

The public schools of the City of Greater New York threw open their doors yesterday, and it is estimated that more than half a million children applied for admission. Two new school buildings in Manhattan Borough were thrown open, and in Brooklyn nine new buildings and additions received registrations. Thousands of children were refused admittance, but not until Wednesday will complete reports be in the hands of Superintendent William H. Maxwell so that an accurate idea of the number of those crowded out may be obtained.

The schools opened at 9 o'clock, and the first exercise of the day was the assembly in the school auditoriums of the scholars and the reading to them of the letter from President Miles M. O'Brien of the Board of Education asking that prayers for the recovery of President McKinley be uttered. That letter was as follows:

The President of the United States, William McKinley, lies hovering between life and death, the victim of a most dastardly attempt upon his life by a wicked assassin. The whole Nation has been horrified by this terrible deed, and its fervent prayers are being poured forth that the great Creator may vouchsafe to spare the life of our President, so revered by us all for his lovable character and pre-eminent fitness for the exalted position which he occupies.

In this hour of gloom and peril it would seem meet and proper that the Board of Education should join in this universal appeal to Almighty God to divert from the Nation this impending calamity.

I would therefore suggest that on Monday afternoon you call all the children of your school together, and, after reading the communication, exhort them before retiring at night to join their parents in a fervent supplication to God to save the life of our great and good President.

In some of the schools a few verses of Scripture were read and a prayer was offered, but in many of them only the letter was read. In Public School No. 1, at 8 Henry Street, of which Dr. W. L. Ettinger and Miss Mary R. Davis are Principals, the pupils rose and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" after the letter of President O'Brien had been read. At the Boys' High School Principal Shepard made quite a speech on the subject of the attack upon the President.

At schools on the lower east side a number of teachers said that only the greatest public emergencies could justify any such ceremonies as these in the schools. Parents, not fully understanding the meaning of it all, rather objected to their children being drawn into relationship with public affairs. For this reason many Principals simply read the letter and made no comment or suggestion with reference to it.

Superintendent Jasper of the schools of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx addressed the Principals of the schools in these boroughs at the Board of Education Building, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I and every one of us are responsible for the existence in the United States of such individuals as would seek the life of the President of this Republic. We have not fought and guarded enough against such dangers as this. I believe in liberty, but entirely too much license has been allowed in this country.

"The teachers of the City of New York, coming as they do, into close contact with people of foreign birth in this city, have a mission to perform in letting it be known that the President of the United States is not a despot, but a plain citizen, executing the will of the people.

"Vengeance should be meted out with the greatest possible dispatch to the cowardly wretch who attacked the President. Laws should be passed making it a crime punishable with death to attack the President, the Vice President, or any member of the Cabinet. And those who come to this country should be taught that the death penalty will be promptly meted out for any such attempts as this."

POLICE KEEP ORDER.

The opening of the schools in the congested districts of the city was marked by almost riotous efforts on the part of parents to get their children into the buildings without delay. At School No. 161, at the corner of Ludlow and Delancey Streets, several policemen were necessary to keep the crowds in order. Miss Cynthia H. Murdock, the Principal, found that the only way to accomplish anything with the pupils was to admit 200 at a time. About 400 altogether were admitted, and assigned to classes in the course of the day. Double that number were registered, though not admitted. In some of the classes in this school, there will be sixty pupils, a condition not paralleled in any other of the schools.

One of the two new places to be opened was the annex to School No. 2, in a leased building, accommodating 400 pupils, at 137 Henry Street. In the school and its annex 1,400 children were registered in the girls' department alone yesterday. This school last year had fourteen half-day classes, but the Principal said yesterday that the annex had relieved the situation so well that she hoped that half-day classes could be done away with this term.

Public School No. 1, situated at 8 Henry Street, registered 1,400 girls and 1,400 boys yesterday. The capacity of this school is only 2,500, so, the Principal said, the large registration indicated that it would be necessary to establish part time classes very soon.

This school illustrated peculiarly the work public schools are doing in making homogeneous the foreign peoples in this Nation. There were Italians, Russian and Polish Jews, Irish and Germans, Greeks and Armenians, most of them easily distinguished by their peculiarities of dress. Even China was represented. Young Chin Chung was there, dressed in his native garb, and ready to take his place in the grammar school, to which he was promoted in the Spring.

Half-day classes at School No. 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets, caused abundant trouble yesterday. There were 400 of them. Last year they were in primary grades, and the arrangements for doubling up accommodated them, but in the grammar grades no arrangements for such doubling up had been made and the Principal was quite at sea to know what to do with the scholars. Each of the scholars had a parent or some other interested individual on hand to make the trouble worse.

School No. 2, Sheriff and Stanton Streets, was more crowded than ever before. One wing of the building has been torn down to make way for an addition, and temporarily there will be no provision for the 300 or 400 pupils thus deprived of their seats. It had been planned to erect a new building at Third and Lewis Streets, to accommodate some of the overflow in this section, but the structure has not yet been begun.

A RUSH ON PRIMARY CLASSES.

A great crowd of youngsters was clamoring for admission to School No. 140, at 110 Norfolk Street. All of the grades there are primary, and the pressure upon these lower classes is always greatest. The school has a capacity of 1,100, but only about 400 were admitted and assigned yesterday. As many others as wished were allowed to register.

Miss Lemlein, Principal of School No. 88, at 300 Rivington Street, prevented a quantity of confusion by sending postal cards to 200 of the 500 pupils on her waiting list at the close of last term and admitting to the building only those with the proper credentials. All others who applied were turned away.

Public School No. 171, the new building at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, was formally opened yesterday, but it was not ready for occupancy. The building will be ready for occupancy to-morrow, and in the meantime students will be allowed only to register. A Principal is also yet to be chosen for this school.

Another new building was opened at Hubert and Collister Streets. This, however, was only as a substitute for the broken-down building in North Moore Street, which has been condemned.

Borough Superintendent Jasper, in addressing the Principals yesterday afternoon, said that in order to accommodate the children who would year by year apply for admission to the public schools in the two Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx it would be necessary to erect about five schools a year. Mr. Jasper estimates that about 12,000 additions to the school membership would be made every year if provision could be made for them.

Superintendent Maxwell said yesterday that when his complete reports were in he believed that the total registration would be between 460,000 and 470,000 pupils. This would be between 25,000 and 30,000 more than applied for admission last September. He said he thought the new schools which were opened in Brooklyn would very much relieve the situation in that borough, and that the great difficulty was still the lower east side on Manhattan Island.

"I shall not cease my efforts, however," he added, "until every child of school age in the whole City of New York is provided for a full-time class."

Borough Superintendent Jasper said that the Manhattan and Bronx registration would be about 257,000 for the day. By the end of the week this number would very probably be 260,000. Mr. Jasper says there is need for from 8,000 to 9,000 in the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, in addition to those that are already there. The Manhattan-Bronx school ended the year with 1,195 children refused admission and 13,731 in half or part time classes. The new seating capacity provided by the new schools was only about 6,000. This would just about accommodate 12,000 new pupils in half-time classes, if they were all so located that it would be possible for them to attend in the two schools where the new provisions are made.

No relief for present conditions is in sight. When the two annex schools in the Borough of the Bronx are opened, within a few weeks, providing seats for about 2,000 pupils, the school extension for the Fall will be ended.

Mr. Jasper, in his speech to the Principals, referred to the unprecedented condition that 1,000 teachers with regular licenses had qualified for service in the schools, thus making it unnecessary to employ any teachers with substitute licenses.

There was a great deal of overcrowding in the congested tenement districts of the Borough of Brooklyn also. In this borough nine new schools and additions were opened for registration or occupancy. These schools contained 186 classrooms, or accommodations for about 9,000 new pupils. Full reports from the schools will not be received until to-morrow morning.

The buildings which for the first time were thrown open and all of which will soon be occupied, were:

School No. 84, addition, Glenmore Avenue and Watkins Street; School No. 105, addition, Fort Hamilton Avenue, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; School No. 122, Harrison Avenue, Heywood and Rutledge Streets; School No. 123, Irving Avenue, between Willoughby Avenue and Suydam Street; School No. 126, Meserole Avenue, between Lorimer and Guernsey Streets; School No. 127, Seventh Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets; School No. 128, Twenty-first Avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets; School No. 131, Fort Hamilton Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets; School No. 134, Eighteenth Avenue and Ocean Parkway. Two small leased buildings at 977 Flatbush Avenue and 61 Poplar Street were also opened to accommodate fifty pupils each.

Acting Superintendent John H. Walsh of the Brooklyn schools estimated that the registration in that borough would be about 160,00. This would be an increase of some 10,000 over the opening day of last year. There was plenty of room in several of the schools in the outlying districts, but in the congested districts the organization of part-time classes was begun immediately.

There was such a throng of applicants at the Williamsburg High School yesterday that it was decided that only part-time classes could be organized. This school was scarcely sufficient to accommodate the pupils who were graduated a year ago. Last year there were 552 students on the rolls of the school, and yesterday 50 new scholars are applied for admission. The parents of the scholars who were forced to accept part-time instruction were indignant and expressed their resentment to Principal Vlyman.

About a year ago a committee of the Board of Education, with John R. Thompson as its Chairman, approved the square bounded by Havemeyer, Roebling, South Ninth Streets, and Division Avenue as a suitable site for a new Williamsburg High School, but the plan was shelved, and nothing has been said about it since.

In the Borough of Queens part of the new building, School No. 5, in Long Island City, was opened yesterday. It contains twenty-six classrooms, one assembly room, and two basement playgrounds. School No. 79, at Whitestone, with twenty classrooms and an assembly room, will be ready for occupancy on Oct. 15.

TO HOLD PRAISE MEETING AT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Programme Modified as to President's Visit—Ex-Senator Manderson Says, "We Must Stamp Out Anarchy."

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9.—The city to-night is thronged with veterans of the civil war here to attend the thirty-fifth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The one topic of conversation wherever is gathered a group of the old soldiers is the attempt on the life of President McKinley.

At the conclusion of a meeting this afternoon of the Citizens' Grand Army Committee on President's Day, the following statement was issued:

While our beloved President is enduring, with sublime fortitude, the suffering caused by the unspeakable crime of Friday last, it is appropriate that all functions connected with the reunion of the Grand Army, in which he was to have participated, should be either omitted or modified.

As a substitute for the public reception which was to have been extended to the President on Thursday evening, a mass meeting of citizens and visitors will be held in the Central Armory on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

In view of the improvement in the President's condition, for which we are all so devoutly grateful, the meeting will be one of praise and thanksgiving.

Ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska, at the reunion to-day of the First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, said:

Tempering every breath of happiness at this reunion is the fearful tragedy of last Friday. I do not exaggerate when I say that the example set by you for forty years has been one of patriotism. You have trained your sons to be sons of America, to know what it is to uphold the flag of our free institutions.

There remains to be trampled underfoot an element of our population, countenanced and sustained by an unbridled press, an unprincipled rostrum, preaching the gospel of discontent. I do not say too much when I assert that this element delights in condemnation—aye, contempt for the powers that be.

I can find no words in which to fittingly refer to the wretch who has done this thing, but I hold him harmless compared with those who prompted such sentiments. It is for us and for our sons to stamp out anarchy and socialism as we stamped out secession.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles at National Grand Army headquarters to-day exclaimed:

Comrades, let us thank God for the news from Buffalo. The Lord has heard the uplifted prayers of the civilized and uncivilized world. Christian, Mohammedan, Chinese, and all people have united with us in prayer that McKinley might be spared to us. That prayer is answered. Blessed be the name of the Lord who preserves that great personality to us.

The day was largely devoted to assigning the veterans to their quarters. Several Eastern posts, prominent in which are those of the Department of New York, have started an early boom for the candidacy of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army. Other candidates are Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania and Judge Tanner of Minnesota.

Capt. John McElroy, editor of The National Tribune, and Commander J. L. Smith of Cleveland are candidates for Senior Vice Commander.

MARYLAND'S DAY OF PRAYER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—All the municipal and State buildings will be closed throughout the city and State from 11 to 12 noon to-morrow, pursuant to the proclamation of Gov. Smith and the request of Mayor Hayes that the day be observed, either in whole or in part, as a day of prayer for the speedy recovery of President McKinley. The Chamber of Commerce, the Stock Exchange, the Custom House, and many other public buildings in this city will do likewise, and it now seems probable that there will be a general suspension of business during the hour named.

Services will be held in all the churches and an open-air service in Druid Hill Park if the present plans are carried out.

Service in St. Paul's Chapel.

Many business men and clerks gathered during their noon hour in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday, where a special litany was said for the President's recovery in the old church where Washington was a constant worshipper. The Rev. Dr. W. Montague Geer, the vicar, recited the penitential supplications, the congregation making the response in deep and earnest tones. The hymn "Nearer, My God, to Thee," closed the service.

WANT TO REWARD PARKER.

Suggested that People Do Something for Negro Who Felled the Assassin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A suggestion was thrown out in the executive departments to-day that it would be proper for the American people to do something for the negro Parker, whose prompt action possibly saved the President's life.

The would-be assassin himself complained that it was the stunning blow delivered upon him by Parker that prevented him from firing another shot.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 9.—There is a movement among the colored population here to present a substantial testimonial to James B. Parker, the negro who knocked down Czolgosz, the assailant of the President. Parker's mother was born and raised here, and he himself was a Magistrates' constable in this city for several years. He is well remembered as a faithful officer. Many of his relatives still reside here. It has not been decided what form the testimonial shall take.

The Best "High Ball"
Is made from an unflavored whiskey.
Try WILSON.
That's All!

Anniversary Souvenirs Distributed from Sept. 10th to Sept. 17th.

OUR 3D ANNIVERSARY
Falls on Sept. 10th, to-day. In honor of the occasion we shall present every purchaser during week commencing *to-day* with a *Handsome Souvenir as a Memento.*

Anniversary Souvenirs Distributed from Sept. 10th to Sept. 17th.

Highly polished quartered oak Rockers, regular 4.00, Anniversary Week price..... 2.69

METAL COUCH BED.

With Mattress in 2 Parts. Special at..... $11.75

Golden Oak Morris Chair, with reversible cushions, for this week.. 3.48

CASH OR CREDIT.

FISHER BROS.,
Columbus Ave., bet. 103d and 104th Sts.
Elevated Station 104th St. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

RAID MADE WITH HAMMER AND SLEDGE

Justice Jerome and Frank Moss Capture Gamblers.

Mr. Moss Narrowly Escapes Being Attacked by One of the Men Surprised in the Resort.

Justice Jerome, Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and Frank Moss, accompanied by detectives from the Society for the Prevention of Crime, last night raided an alleged gambling house at 207½ East Ninth Street. Five arrests were made.

The prisoners were locked up in the Fifth Street Station, where they described themselves as John S. Cruiso of 238 West Twenty-fifth Street, King Elliot of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street, John Wilson of 128 West Thirty-fourth Street, Joseph Harris of 226 Second Avenue, and Frank Martin, an electrician, of 25 East Third Street.

Justice Jerome, Mr. Moss, and Mr. Garvan drove to the corner of Ninth Street and Third Avenue about 9:30 o'clock. There they met Superintendent McClintock and Detectives Dillon and Reardon. They left the carriage and met Policemen McGuire and O'Connor near by. These officers were in plain clothes. They were pressed into service and then the raiding party went to the house. It is just a short distance east of Third Avenue. It is an old-fashioned brownstone house that has been remodeled into an apartment house. On the ground floor is a notion store.

The alleged gambling room was on the second floor. The party started up stairs and found the door at the top of the first flight barricaded. Sledges and hammers made short work of it, and the raiders were soon in the room. There were in it about thirty men and several gaming tables.

There was some excitement when the party entered, but it was explained that only five men were wanted. The others were allowed to go after they had been picked out by Detective Hammond, who was also in the raiding party.

Detective Dillon says that when they entered

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th. On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

September's TWIN ATTRACTIONS

For Tasteful and Thrifty Housekeepers

THROW open doors and windows and send the fresh, crisp September breezes through the homes that have been closed all Summer. Then comes the careful and ambitious housekeeper's tour of inspection to find what the new season needs.

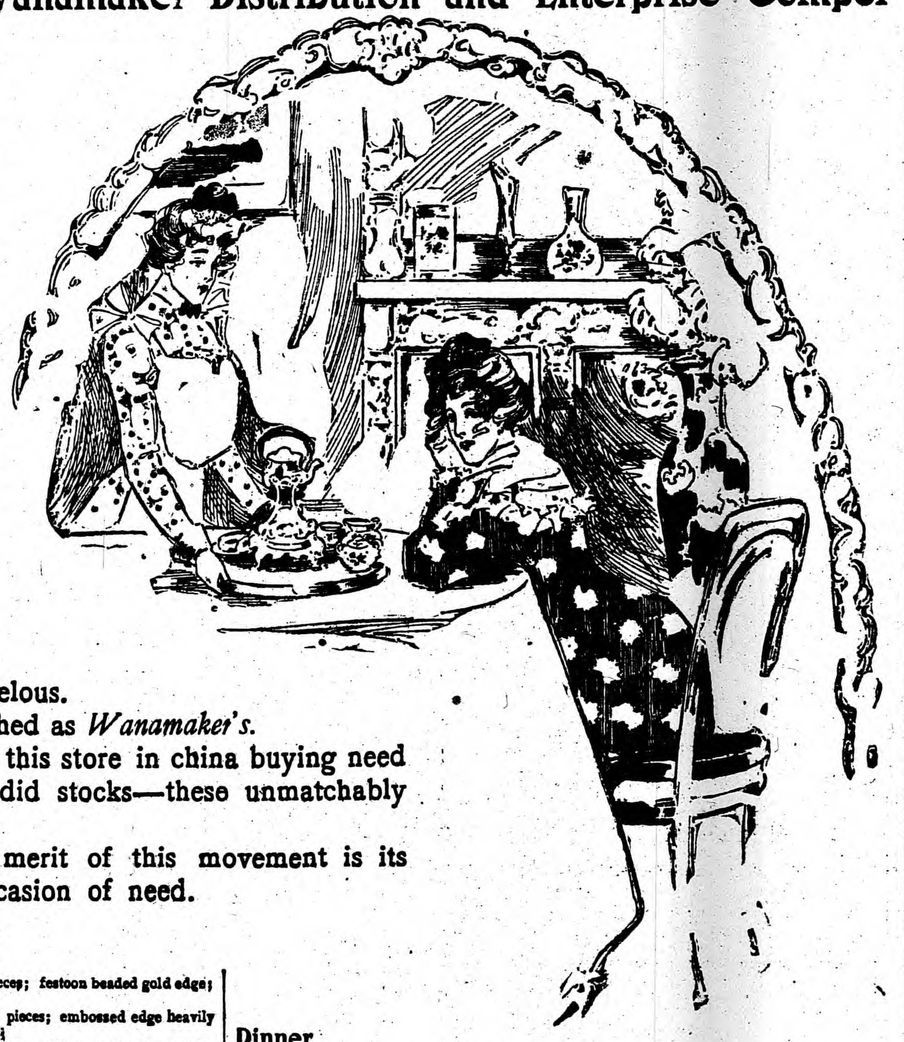
How eager we all are for the fullness of home comforts again; and how enthusiastic is every wife and mother to give highest charm to the re-awakened home.

Thanks to Wanamaker's, this work need not be costly. The August Furniture Sale provided thousands with the necessary Furniture; now the September Sales of China, Glass and Housewares meet other needs—supplying the best known kinds in every sort, at a third to a half below the prices you should fairly expect to pay.

The story of each sale is more fully told below:

IN THIS CHINA SALE

The Daintiness that All Tasteful Women Love---
The Quality that World-Best Potteries Make---
The Low Prices that Wanamaker Distribution and Enterprise Compel



How splendidly this China movement has measured up to your expectations is told most forcefully by the tons of China and Glass which our Public has, during the past six selling days, drawn from the vast quantities which were assembled with such care and skill.

Nowhere is there finer, more artistic China and Glass. Nowhere choicer patterns or greater variety. Nowhere later products from the best French, Austrian, English and American potteries.

This September collection leaves nothing desirable unprovided. It leaves neither taste nor need unsatisfied; yet the economies offered are almost marvelous.

And thereby is it distinguished as *Wanamaker's.*

The power and prestige of this store in china buying need no argument beyond these splendid stocks—these unmatchably low prices.

Yet perhaps the chiefest merit of this movement is its being timed for your greatest occasion of need.

Exact information follows:

Fish and Game Sets—

At $12.50, from $18.50—Limoges China Fish Sets; 13 pieces; festoon beaded gold edge; solid pink border overlaid with gold fish centers.
At $18.50, from $27.50—Theo. Haviland Fish Sets; 13 pieces; embossed edge heavily gilt; maroon band with gold filigree work fish centers.
At $27.50, from $40—Theo. Haviland Fish Sets; 13 pieces; solid green border decoration overlaid with flowers; fish centers.
At $3.75, from $5—Austrian China Game Sets; 13 pieces; festoon edge; gold lined with flower decoration; game center.
$17.50, from $25—Theo. Haviland Game Sets; 13 pieces; solid maroon border, with heavy gold treatment.

Fancy China—

A new shipment. Priced one-third below regular prices; and contains a large variety of pieces in beautiful flower decorations on tinted grounds; heavily gilt, in handsome shape.
Plates, dinner size, $7 dozen, regularly $12; breakfast size, $6 dozen, regularly $10; tea size, $4.50 dozen, regularly $7; bread-and-butter size, $3.75 dozen, regularly $6.
Salad Bowls, $1.50 each; regularly $2.50.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each, regularly $2.75.
Cracker Jars, $1.75 each, regularly $2.75. Teapots, $1, regularly $1.85.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair, regularly $2.50.
Celery Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Chop Dishes, $1.50 each, regularly 2.50. Cake Plates, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Comb and Brush Trays, $1 each, regularly $1.50.
Manicure Trays, 75c each, regularly $1.25.
At 25c, worth 50c—A fine assortment of French china in a variety of good rich decorations; not a piece worth less than 50c. Plates, in various sizes and styles; Tea Cups and Saucers. After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Olive Dishes, Sugars and Creams.
At 10c each—Quite a collection of Plates which are easily worth 25c each.

Dinner Sets—

$5.50, worth $8.50—More of the English porcelain dinner sets; complete for 12 persons.
$10, worth $17.50—Fine American porcelain dinner sets; 113 pieces; border decoration; entirely new, and particularly attractive value.
$15, worth $25—Austrian china dinner sets; new shape; handsomely decorated; complete with soup tureen and 3 platters.

Dinner Sets—

$15, worth $22.50—French china dinner sets; 101 pieces, neatly decorated; all handles gilt; soup tureen and 3 platters.
$16.50, worth $25—Theodore Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces, including soup tureen and 3 platters; border decoration and all handles gilt.
$25, worth $35—Charles Field Haviland dinner sets; 100 pieces; fine pink border decoration; embossed shape and handles heavily gilt.
$32.50, reduced from $42.50—Limoges china dinner sets; 102 pieces; new shape; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold.

Main Aisle and Basement.

Chamber Toilet Sets—

$5.50, reduced from $7.50—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; full flower decorations, and gold stippled. Six patterns to choose from.
$2.25, worth $3.50—Seven-piece sets, complete with slop jar; underglaze prints.
$5, reduced from $7—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; green, pink and yellow; manufacturers' seconds.
$4.50, reduced from $6—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; flower decorations on tinted grounds; blue, yellow, pink and green; manufacturers' seconds.
$3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece sets, complete with covered slop jar; fine underglaze decorations.

Bric-a-Brac at Half Prices—

The collection of Bric-a-Brac has been moved from the Main Aisle to the Art Room in the Basement. There is a large assortment still to choose from, at half regular prices.

Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $3, $7 and $9, regularly $5, $10.50 and $14.
Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50. Nappies, 8 in., $3, regularly $5.
Bon-bon Dish, fancy shape, $4, regularly $6.50. Jelly Dish, $1.50, regularly, $2.50.
Celery Trays, $2.75, $3 and $3.50, regularly $3.75, $5 and $5.50.
Three-pint Water Jugs, $9.50, regularly $14.
Two-pint Water Jugs, $6.50, regularly $10.50.
Flower Vases, $2.50, reduced from $3.50. Flower Vases, $4, regularly $6.
Spoon Trays, $3, regularly $4.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Generously Fashioned BLANKETS

Perhaps you know the discomfort of a blanket that is too short at the top when it is safely tucked in at the bottom of the bed, or that is secured on one side, only to be found wanting on the other.

If you do, you will appreciate the more, the ample sizes and full widths of the Blankets that compose this September Sale.

Our Blanket chief selected them, among other good qualities, for their generous measure. No skimping, no scant sizes were tolerated.

The exact dimensions and weight of every blanket are given with the price. Some specimen values:

At $5 a pair—"The Physician's Favorite;" pure wool filling with spoo. cotton warp; 76x86 in.; 6½ lbs.
At $5 a pair—"The Northern Pacific;" all-wool warp and filling; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $7.50 a pair—"The Jefferson;" all-wool warp and filling; 76x84 in.; 6 lbs.
At $9 a pair—"No. 556;" lamb's wool warp and filling and Jacquard border; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $7.50 a pair—"The Tampa;" fine, soft gray, all-wool; 80x90 in.; 6 lbs.
At $10 a pair—"The Sterry;" extra fine wool filling and fine cotton warp; 84x86 in.; 6 lbs.
At $12 a pair—"The Overbrook;" all-wool, soft and spongy; 84x90 in.; 7½ lbs. At $14, same, 90x96 in.; 8½ lbs.
At $16.50 a pair—"The San Marino," made of the best California wool in warp and filling; 90x96 in.; 10 lbs.

Third floor.

New Percale Shirts, $1

The new Stiff-bosom Percale Shirts are here.

They form a noteworthy addition to our list of achievements in producing Men's Shirts for a Dollar.

They are made by the manufacturer who makes our famous $1 White Shirts—known by the hundreds of men who wear them, to be the equal of any $1.50 shirt on the market. These percale shirts are also easily worth a half more than their price.

Unusual width of choice is offered among the patterns and colorings—fifteen of the former, each in two or three color combinations. Sizes are complete, from 14 to 17, and each shirt has one pair of detached cuffs. The Ninth street aisle holds a complete showing of them.

One Dollar Each

First Glimpses of the New Silk Waists

Silk Waists—they have become such an indispensable factor in a woman's wardrobe, that their comfort and all-around usefulness have largely come to be taken as matters of course.

But the beauty of this showing of the Silk Waists for Fall wear challenges attention and admiration at once. Like the waists you know of other seasons—yet different, by grace of new touches, new details here and there.

And what a variety of styles! Forty-six of them here today in black and colors; and many of them in styles that are exclusively ours.

It is by long odds the best showing in New York at this time; in fact, the best we've ever made as early as this—and it is but a beginning. Here's a glimpse at some of the styles:

$5—Of Taffeta and Peau-de-Soie; in 7 styles; in stripes and solid colors; some plaited and hemstitched; others corded and trimmed with ribbon running through beading; others with strapping, forming yoke effect; finished with crochet rings, some with plain backs, others corded.
$6—Of Peau-de-Soie and Louisine; in 3 styles; solid colors; cluster plaiting and hemstitching; others with plaited front, forming yoke effect; some buttoned in front, others in the back.
$6.50—Of Taffeta and Louisine; 7 styles; in solid colors; some box-plaited, stitched with white; some plaited, others with cluster cording and inlaid vest, trimmed with velvet.
$8—Of Taffeta; in solid colors; front of plaiting and box plaiting; six straps down front, trimmed with buttons, cluster-plaited back.
$9—Of Taffeta and Louisine; in 6 styles; in stripes, neat figures, and solid colors; some with fine plaits trimmed with Persian bands; others with stitched plaits, forming yoke; some buttoned in front; others in back.
Many other styles up to $35.

Second floor.

New Coats for Girls

Each succeeding day brings cooler weather nearer, and with it the little maiden's need for an out-of-door wrap.

There is a most attractive gathering here of coats, in newest Fall styles, for girls of 6 to 14 years, in an extensive variety of prices and materials. Here's a word of a few:

$5.50—Double-breasted box reefers of tan covert cloth; trimmed with rows of stitching.
$7—Three-quarter coats of blue cheviot; buttoned high to neck.
$10—Double-breasted box reefers of kersey in navy blue and red; collar, revers and front edged with Astrakhan.
$13.50—Three-quarter box coats of kersey in castor and navy blue; collar and cuffs of velvet.

Second floor, Ninth street.

The Things Required for Satisfactory Housekeeping

Cooking Utensils—the best are none too good. An eight cent pan may make or mar an eight dollar dinner. The cost of new things is too little to risk the rust and crazing of pots and pans that may have served a year before their summer of neglect.

Hammers and ice picks get lost; dust brushes get stringy, brooms grow mouldy—scores of things should be displaced for new ones—*and why not?*

They cost almost infinitely little, when this September Sale offers things, never expensive, at half their ordinarily little prices, or near it.

Remember that none but worthy and practical articles ever get into this housefurnishing store, and then ponder on these prices:

Venetian Enameled Ware—

First quality in every respect; white lined.
Saucepans, 2 quarts, 35c; 4 quarts, 55c; 8 quarts, 85c.
Milk Kettles, 2 quarts, 35c.
Pudding Pans, 1 quart, 12c; 2 quarts, 18c; 3 quarts, 22c; 4 quarts, 24c.
Jelly Cake Pans, 9-inch, 10c; 10-inch, 14c.
Fry Pans, 35c. Cook Pots, 16 quarts, $1.05.
Dish Pans, 17 quarts, 75c. Deep Pie Plates, 10c.
Coffee Pots, 1 quart, 36c; 2 quarts, 42c; 3 quarts, 45c.
Milk Boilers, 2 quarts, 75c; 4 quarts, $1.12.
Basting Spoons, 6c, 7c and 9c. Water Pails, 12 quarts, 85c.

Basement.

Kitchen Utensils, Etc.—

Cook's Knives, 15c. Dust Pans, half covered, 10c.
Bread Boxes, heavy tin, 55c. Galvanized Ash Cans, 95c.
Sugar Canisters, 7 lbs., 12c. Wood Fibre Pails, 17c.
Chamois Skins, 5c. Chamois Sponges, 4c.
Coffee Mills, with glass receivers, will hold one pound, 50c.
Dust Brushes, pure bristles, 20c. Clothes Dryers, 10c.
Brass Polish, ½-pint cans, 9c. Bosom Boards, 10c.
Furniture Polish, 10c. Corkscrews, 4c.
Nickel Towel Rods, 25c. Egg Poachers, 10c.
Carpet Sweepers, Bissell's make, 85c.
Magic Cleaner Soap, 5c cake. Glass Oil Cans, 35c.

Basement.

Fine Offering of
Men's Scarfs

This is a collection of several hundred fine scarfs—English Squares, Imperials, and flowing-end Four-in-Hands, that have been priced at $1, $1.50 and $2. There is quite a variety of good patterns, and you can choose today at

50c Each

Men's Furnishings, Ninth street.

Men's Suits to Order

Let us make a Fall Suit to your measure.

And let us do it now.

In the first place, you will get a suit that will fit you—our guarantee as to that.

In the second place, it will cost you no more than you have been in the habit of paying for a ready made suit—if as much.

In the third place—and this applies to the "now"—you have fresh, new Fall stocks from which to select your cloth, and we can give you your suit much quicker than we can later, when our tailors are busier.

At any rate, it is worth your while to come in and look over this splendid gathering of the newest and most stylish of the season's fabrics.

At $20—Men's excellent Sack Suits to your measure.
At $25 to $35—Men's Suits from a wide assortment of choice patterns in fancy cheviots and neat worsteds.

But we don't stop there—higher-priced suits if you want them.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Used Pianos

The magic word that offers safe economy to those who wish the highest quality of tone and are willing to save money on sentiment.

These are really excellent pianos; some entirely made over; others done over in parts; all in fine condition. These details:

Grand Pianos—

1 Chickering Concert Grand, entirely new action, and almost entirely new interior, in perfect order, and a splendid piano; was $1000, now $375.
1 Chickering Baby Grand, entirely new interior, in perfect condition; was $750, now $475.

Upright Pianos—

1 Chickering upright piano, taken in exchange, and made like new inside and out; was $450, now $295.
1 Chickering upright piano, just taken in exchange for Chickering Grand, has only been out a short time, and a great bargain; was $450, now $300.
1 Chickering upright piano, almost new, has been rented a short time only; was $425, now $385.
1 Marshall & Wendell upright piano; was $300, now $125.
1 Weser Bros.; was $300, now $125.
1 Cable & Sons; was $325, now $145.

Square Pianos—

1 Ulman square piano, four round corners, very handsomely carved case; was $350, now $75.
1 David S Peck, square carved legs, serpentine moulding; was $300, now $75.
1 Decker & Sons square piano, in fine condition; was $350, now $75.
1 Worcester square, straight legs; was $300, now $60.
1 Kranich & Bach, carved legs, serpentine moulding, in splendid condition; was $350, now $115.
1 Horace Waters square, carved legs, in nice condition; was $300, now $75.
1 Chickering square, four round corners, carved legs, and a great bargain; was $500, now $145.
1 Chickering, straight legs; was $450, now $95.
1 Hallett & Cumston; was $300, now $75.
1 Walker square, in good condition; worth $100, now $20.

Symphonies—

1 Symphony; was $750, now $495.
1 Symphony; was $275, now $195.
1 Aeolian, with cabinet and about 60 rolls of music; was $450, now $125.

Fifth Floor.

Two Excellent Offerings of
Flannel Waists

Did yesterday hasten your intentions of buying Flannel Waists, as the crisp, bracing air quickened your pulses?

Here are two very timely values in Flannel Waists in the newest of Fall styles—excellent bargains both:

$1—Of Flannel; in solid colors, blue, black, and red; front of plaits and hemstitching; plaited back.
$1.25—Of Flannel; in solid colors, blue, black, and red; full front, trimmed with braid; plain French back.

Basement.

All-wool Challis
50c Quality, 18c Yard

They are the regular Fifty-cent quality of Challis, light in weight, warm, soft and clinging, and excellently adapted for house-gowns and the like.

Designs are polka dots in a variety of odd color-combinations. They are most unusual goods to get for such a little price as

Eighteen Cents a Yard

Tenth street.

The Knit Underwear
Of Immediate Need

How many thousands caught colds during the recent sharp change in the weather? Dangerous!

Of course there will be warm days yet; but there will be other cold snaps for which proper underwear should be ready.

Splendid variety of every proper sort in the medium-weight grades is here. These hints of prices:

For Men—

50c each—White cotton shirts and drawers; full in size; well made and finished.
75c each—White or natural colored merino shirts or drawers.
$1 each—White or natural colored merino shirts; have silk fronts; drawers in two lengths of inseam. Also French balbriggan shirts and drawers; the latter have reinforced seats.
$1.50 each—Full fashioned and regular made shirts and drawers of fine merino, in tan, blue and lavender; silk fronts on shirts; drawers have reinforced seats.
$1.30 each—For size 34, shirts, and 28, drawers, for fine white merino underwear; fashioned and regular made; sizes up to 50 inches, drawers in two lengths of inseam, advance 10c on each larger size.
$2.50—English pure Llama wool shirts or drawers, the latter have seats and fronts spliced; inseam, 28 or 31 in.; full fashioned throughout.
$5.50 each—For size 34 shirts in Allen Solly's hand-made pure wool underwear; the best made; size 34 shirts, $5.50; advance 50c on each larger size; drawers, size 30, $7; advance 30c on each larger size.

For Women—

50c each—Vests and drawers of fine white cotton; nicely trimmed and strongly finished.
75c each—White merino vests or drawers; vests with long or short sleeves; sizes up to 44 inches.
$1 each—Extra fine white or natural colored merino vest with long or short sleeves; with drawers to match.
Regular made and fashioned white merino vests with short sleeves; size 28, $1.35; size 28, with long sleeves, $1.40. Drawers to match, ¾ length, size 28, $1.40; ankle length, size 28, $1.50; advance 10c on each larger size.
Very fine white merino vests, full fashioned and regular made; size 28, with short sleeves, $1.65; long sleeves, $1.70. Long drawers, $1.80; advance 10c on each larger size.

Broadway.

Portieres, Tapestries and Lace Curtains Reduced

Are any of the above included in your September re-furnishing schemes? You're fortunate if they are, for this offering gives you an opportunity to secure curtains, portieres and all sorts of fabrics for re-upholstering furniture, all handsome, desirable goods, at sharp price savings. Better look this list over:

Portieres—

Sixty-one pairs Mercerized Tapestry Portieres; some fringed top and bottom, others with corded edges; at the following reductions:
One pattern in 3 colors, were $6.75; now $5.25 pair.
One pattern in 2 colors, were $8.75, now $6.75 pair.
One pattern in 1 color, were $9.50, now $6.75 pair.
One pattern in 3 colors, were $15, now $11 pair.

Lace Curtains—

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS; new designs; at following reductions:
Were $6.50 pair, now $5.25; were $8.75 pair, now $7; were $12.25 pair, now $9.75; were $17.50 pair, now $13.75.
ARABIAN CURTAINS:
Were $13 pair, now $10.25; were $20 pair, now $15.75; were $32 pair, now $25.50.
Our new importations of Lace Curtains are arriving daily, and consist of the latest designs in Renaissance, Arabian, Brussels and Irish Point curtains.

Tapestries and Damasks—

400 yards of damasks, suitable for draperies and wall coverings, in handsome styles and colorings; left from our Spring selling; to close at following reductions:
Were $2.25, now $1.80 yard; were $3.85, now $3 yard; were $5.50, now $4.35 yard; up to $8, now $6.40 yard.

Fabrics for Furniture Coverings—

Consisting of cotton and wool tapestries, figured velours and moquettes; about 300 yards, at following reductions:
Were $1.25, now 98c yard; were $1.85, now $1.50 yard; were $3.75, now $2.25 yard; were $4.25, now $2.50; up to $9, now $4.50.

Third floor.

Women's Walking Gloves

New Walking Gloves, eminently stylish, somewhat masculine, and full of comfort for wear on crisp Autumn days.

They have out-seams and one large clasp, and are to be had in various shades of tan.

Tenth street. **$1 a Pair**

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT; STRIKERS HALT WORKERS

Shaffer's Board Adjourns and McKeespott Is Excited.

Steel Workers Try to Enter Mill, but Are Prevented by Throng of Pickets and Big Plant Is Idle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 9.—Another effort to settle the steel strike has failed. The General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association adjourned this evening without date and without either accepting any of the peace propositions which have come indirectly from the United States Steel Corporation or without making any counter propositions, according to the official statement. At the close of the meeting President Shaffer said:

"The board has adjourned and the out-of-town members will probably leave for their homes to-night. No peace proposition has been received and none made."

Still later he added that no member of the board would go to New York during the night to submit a peace proposition.

Chief interest has centred to-day in the situation at McKeesport, where there were fears of trouble owing to the action of the strikers in preventing men from going to work. All day the streets were thronged. This evening, the strikers, following up an advantage of the morning in keeping the workmen from entering the National Tube Works, gathered about the gates of the plant in great numbers, and warned the few men who came out not to return to work to-morrow morning. It is generally believed the company will appeal to the Sheriff or Governor within forty-eight hours for protection.

Where last week from 800 to 1,000 men went back into the mill not more than a dozen were able this morning to elude the multitude of pickets. More than 2,000 strikers congregated about the great plant of the National Tube Company shortly after midnight, and remained there until the employes who went to work last week reported for duty at 7 o'clock this morning. Every approach to the mill was guarded most vigilantly, and around the main entrance more than 600 strikers and sympathizers gathered. Almost all of the great force who returned last week reported for duty again, and there were many more who were willing to go back, but these were met by the pickets as they advanced near the mill and forced to return home. About fifty policemen were on duty about the mill, but no arrests were made. As a result of the disturbances the big mill is completely tied up.

At the meetings of the lodges of the Federation of Labor in McKeesport yesterday the question of returning to work in the tube mill was voted on. The butt welders voted to return, but were prevented from doing so this morning by the strikers who gathered about the mill. The employes of the rolling mill of the National Tube Company voted to a man not to return.

At Demmler fully 800 strikers gathered about the plant, and while they were orderly, they refused to obey the orders of the fifty Deputy Sheriffs on guard. Fewer workmen reported from McKeesport than last week, though more men came by boat from Duquesne.

To-day completed the first thirty days since the American Sheet Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company began their attempt to start the union plants of the country in the face of the Amalgamated Association strike. Aside from the Clark plant of the Steel Hoop Company and the Upper and Lower Union mills of the Carnegie Company, where the attempt to render the strike effective was never a success, the three companies have during the month succeeded in placing in operation seventy-six mills in the union plants single turn. Indications are that the number will be doubled within the next ten days if the strike is not settled before that time.

While the tin plate company has put up the most aggressive fight of the three, the Steel Hoop Company has been most successful in the eastern district; in the west the Sheet Steel Company has met with the larger success. With the results known in these preliminary skirmishes at a few chosen points, all three companies have now prepared to carry the fight into every union plant without further delay.

Joliet Plant to Start Up.

Special to The New York Times.

JOLIET, Sept. 9.—Superintendent Sheldon has announced that the Illinois Steel Company would start up this week. It is understood that notices will be posted in the billet, merchant, and converting departments and that for the present the rod mill will be kept idle. The men who have insisted most strongly on maintaining the strike are in this department.

Milwaukee Strikers Go to Work.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 9.—Thirty-five Amalgamated Association men returned to work at the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in Bayview to-day. Three out of the six of the company's mills, the top and bottom, the 12-inch and rail mill, were started this morning. There was no trouble whatever.

MRS. NATION IN COURT.

Coney Island Magistrate Cautions Her and Allows Her to Go Free.

There was an exciting time in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning when Mrs. Carrie Nation was arraigned on a complaint of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Furlong allowed her to go, but warned her of the folly of attempting to get free advertising at the expense of the law. Then Carrie asked the privilege of saying a few words, which was granted by the Court. After she had made a long harangue against the police, she closed by declaring that she had been "jobbed," and that those concerned in the case were "snakes and vipers."

Court Officer Lennon ordered her to leave the courtroom, and she did so. In the street she took a cab and drove in the direction of the Culver railroad station.

When the case was called there was a large crowd in the courtroom. Policeman George Ryder, who made the arrest, told how Mrs. Nation had smashed a showcase valued at $100, owned by Jacob Wallenstein of Tilyou's Walk. In her own behalf Mrs. Nation, who was not represented by a lawyer, took the stand and admitted the truth of the testimony against her, but claimed that she was justified in destroying the "works of the devil." She said, however, that Policeman Ryder was drunk. Capt. Driscoll and several officials denied this, and when the Magistrate informed her that her statement was unsupported, she said: "Why, all the cops are drunk, and this place stinks of whisky and beer."

CRANKS VISIT MR. COLER.

They Demand Sums Ranging from $70,000 to $2,000,000.

Controller Coler was worried by cranks yesterday, who demanded sums ranging from $70,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Coler did not let go of his pocketbook or of any of the city's money.

The first crank called at the Controller's house in Brooklyn early in the morning. He showed a letter of discharge from the State Insane Asylum, and said that $70,000 was due him for a check which had been lost. Mr. Coler sent word that he had no money to spare, and when the crank hid behind a tree to wait his coming out of the house a policeman was called and the man was arrested.

The second demand was by Jane White, sixty years of age, of 348 West Forty-eighth Street. Her demand was for payment of $1,000,000 for "damages and bad treatment sustained during the administration of Mayor Havemeyer in 1873 and 1874." The woman was arrested in the Finance Department in this borough and after arraignment before Magistrate Deuel was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to her sanity.

The woman crank who makes a monthly visit to the City Hall to collect the rent of her building made a request yesterday for $2,000,000 of arrears in rent. She was told to call again.

TRIED TO SEIZE ALFRED GOSLIN'S FURNITURE.

Three Men Break Up a Party and Two Are Charged with Larceny and Assault—Mortgage Held by Col. Ammon.

Three men broke up a party by attempting to seize the furniture in the house of "Mrs. Una Gossman," 677 West End Avenue, last night, and as a result two of them are under arrest, John Jacoby of 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, accused by Mrs. Gossman of felonious assault and attempted robbery, and Vernon J. Mills of Mills House No. 1, in Bleecker Street, accused of assault by Mary E. Vandenberg, "Mrs. Gossman's" housekeeper. W. J. Lippman of the Hotel Endicott, "Mrs. Gossman's" lawyer, says that she is Mrs. Alfred Goslin, wife of the broker, and that the men were trying to seize the furniture on a chattel mortgage for Col. Robert Ammon, the lawyer. He claims there is $80,000 worth of furniture in the house, and that Col. Ammon wrongfully holds the mortgage.

The house is a five-story white stone building, splendidly furnished throughout. There were many friends of the family there last night, although Mr. Goslin is out of town, the lawyer said. In the midst of the festivities Jacoby and Mills and Joseph Kyle of 438 Forrest Avenue appeared. They wanted to take away the furniture at once.

The mistress of the house, her housekeeper, Miss Vandenberg, and Christo Casundes, one of the party, went to the West One Hundredth Street Station house to complain. They said the men had forced their way into the house and assaulted and insulted them. Mrs. Goslin said she had obtained an injunction from Justice McAdam yesterday restraining Col. Ammon from foreclosing the chattel mortgage and that she had told Jacoby she had an injunction.

"He told me," said Mrs. Goslin, "that he did not care for that and he knocked me down and cut my arm."

Mary Vandenberg said that Mills had knocked her down at the same time and cut her arm. They had then rushed out for the police.

Policeman Farrell, the only officer available, the Sergeant said, was sent to the house. He found it brilliantly lighted and a sad company in gay attire gathered in a group in the back parlor. The three men were still there, and Farrell arrested them. Mills and Jacoby were locked up. Kyle was allowed to go, as no one made any charge against him.

Mr. Lippman said that Col. Ammon got possession of the mortgage through parties who had brought an action against Goslin. The mortgage is said to be for $10,000.

DROVE THE MOURNERS OUT.

Woman Who Objected to Presence of Mother-in-Law's Body Then Beat Her Husband and His Brother.

Selina Houswald, twenty years old, of 608 Bergen Avenue, refused to admit the body of her mother-in-law into the house Sunday night, then tried to put all the mourners and the body out yesterday, and beat her husband and brother-in-law with a barrel stave till she was taken to Bellevue Hospital Insane Pavilion.

Mrs. Houswald, the mother-in-law, had been living with her son and his wife on Bergen Avenue until a short time ago. The two women could not agree. The mother-in-law left to go to her daughter, Mrs. John Reisenacker in Westchester and she died there Saturday. It was her dying request that she should be buried from the home of her son Houswald.

The body was taken down from Westchester Sunday night. Mrs. Houswald, the wife, had by that time become half hysterical and was saying queer things. When the men came to the house with the body she refused to let them enter. Some of her friends got her into her own room and pacified her and the body was placed in another room in a casket on a bier.

Mrs. Houswald, who had remained in her room, was furious yesterday when she learned that the body had been brought into her home. A great many friends of the son and his mother and of Mrs. Houswald were sitting around the casket and whispering. Mrs. Houswald rushed into the room. "Clear out of here, every one of you!" she cried, "and take that body with you. I don't want it here. Get out and carry it with you."

Some of the mourners tried to calm her, but she tore herself loose from them and drove them out into the street with a barrel stave. Then she returned to the room, where her husband and his brother had remained and struck them again and again with the stave. She had got them into a corner and was wildly demanding that they take the body out of the house, when Policeman Cramer of the Morrisania Station, who had been attracted by the men and women rushing into the street from the house, ran in and overpowered the woman. An ambulance was telephoned for, and she was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The funeral of her mother-in-law will take place to-day.

MR. WARNER'S COURSE ON HILL IMMIGRATION BILL.

Ex-Congressman Would Have Supported It Had It Described "Anarchy" and Not Taken Away Any Legal Rights.

Ex-Congressman John Dewitt Warner was seen at the Reform Club last night and asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter for a statement of his attitude upon the subject of the immigration bill introduced by Senator Hill in 1894, and to which it has been said Mr. Warner in the House raised such opposition as to kill the measure, Mr. Warner said:

"I had insisted upon two amendments. First, I demanded that a definition be added o fthe word Anarchist, so that the bill would be clear, and not leave any one to be restrained of liberty or be punished for a crime the definition of which existed only in the breast of some executive officer, and limited by his discretion. Secondly, that Federal judicial process as distinguished from judicial cognizance should be limited to cases of those who were not lawfully within the United States.

"As the bill stood, unamended, it not merely subjected to most summary process arriving immgrants and those who might evade the law, but it also left hundreds of thousands of persons who had come into the United States within recent years, who had taken out their first papers preparatory to naturalization, who were even voters in many Western States, without the protection of any judicial officer. They were liable, without presentment by Grand Jury or trial by petit jury, on mere information filed with the Federal Officer, to be seized and taken out of the State, and made to stand summary trial by the officer who had caused the arrest.

"The first amendment proposed, however, was the more important, and it would in a measure cover the evils to be corrected by the second. It seemed to be generally agreed, in fact, that the bill should be so amended. The bill excluded all Anarchists, without telling what an Anarchist was. An amendment was practically agreed upon, that the bill should define an Anarchist as one who was in favor of suppressing all government by force, or the Government of the United States in particular. I did not see why a man who had some objection to the Government of any particular European country, should be kept out of this country. He might turn out to be a good citizen here.

"I should have been willing to vote for the bill to pass had it described the crime it sought to suppress, and had it provided that the ordinary legal rights of citizens should be respected."

Knights of Labor Indignant.

At the regular meeting of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor, held on Sunday in their hall in East Twenty-first Street, a resolution expressing horror and indignation at the attempted assassination of William McKinley, President of the United States, was passed unanimously.

Transport Kilpatrick Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward received a cable message to-day from Gen. Chaffee at Manila, saying that the transport Kilpatrick on her trip from San Francisco has been delayed at Guam four days by unloading and had been subsequently delayed two days by head winds. Gen. Chaffee says that it will be impossible to send the engineer companies to San Francisco on the Kilpatrick, which is scheduled to sail on the 15th inst., but that they will be sent on the United States on the first transport arriving at Manila.

JAMES MEANS' $2.50 SHOE

JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE

Known and Approved by the Public for 23 Years.
The most comfortable and best-appearing shoe for the money. Made in a variety of styles and leathers.
Sold by Leading Retailers
Morse & Rogers of New York, Wholesale Distributers

NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Witnesses Gather in Readiness for Opening Session.

Rear Admiral Sampson Not Expected—Acting Secretary Hackett Fails to Obtain Assistance for the Judge Advocate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Schley court of inquiry will meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of next Thursday, according to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, upon the request of Rear Admiral Schley. Since the shooting of President McKinley there has been much conjecture about a postponement of the date for opening the inquiry, and an intimation from Buffalo in the newspapers this morning gave color to the report by asserting that official consideration had led to the conclusion that it would be inappropriate, under the circumstances, to begin proceedings. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham, who conferred this morning at the Navy Department, saw no reason why the injunctions of the precept should not be complied with absolutely, and the court called to order on Sept. 12, as directed.

There are good grounds for asserting that the first witness to be called will be Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the flagship of Rear Admiral Schley, and that he will be asked to tell the story of the participation of the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, from the time of her departure from Key West, on May 19, to the conclusion of the engagement on July 3. The assumption is that his testimony will touch upon nearly all the points to be made under the precept. Capt. Cook was to-day examined by the counsel of Rear Admiral Schley, the examination occupying most of the day.

Among the witnesses examined by the Judge Advocate General was Commander Schroeder, Naval Governor of Guam, who was executive officer of the battleship Massachusetts during the West Indian campaign, but was not present at the battle of Santiago. Other prospective witnesses who reported at the Navy Department are Commander Southerland, formerly attached to the Gloucester, and Lieut. Commander Sears, Admiral Schley's flag Lieutenant. The latter is on Admiral Schley's list of witnesses.

Admiral Dewey has declared that when the court has been organized its work must be pushed forward each day with all proper rapidity. Sessions after the first day will begin at 10 in the morning and run until noon. After a recess of an hour there will be a second session of two hours or longer, according to the disposition of the court. Admission to the court is to be by ticket, and a large percentage of the tickets of the courtroom were to-day turned over to the Judge Advocate General. The tickets allotted to the press have all been assigned, and no aditional space is procurable.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, Marine Corps, who is on station at the navy yard, has been made Provost Marshal, and will have a guard of seventeen marines detailed to maintain order and to see that holders of numbered plaes secure their seats. There will be only 325 seats for spectators.

While there is no official information obtainable as to the appearance of Rear Admiral Sampson at the inquiry, everybody at the Navy Department assumes that it will be impossible for him to attend. Should an effort be made to submit a statement as coming from him the counsel for Rear Admiral Schley will object to it, for the reason that they cannot have the opportunity to cross-examine and because it is doubted whether Rear Admiral Sampson has been in condition, since the court of inquiry was asked for, to prepare or to help in the preparing of a paper in the case that could be received as the production of a competent person. A paper prepared by others for Sampson cannot be admitted as coming from him.

HACKETT'S REQUEST DENIED.

Acting Secretary of Navy Made Pressing Appeal for an Assistant to Judge Advocate—Cabinet Vetoes Proposition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett has been pressing Attorney General Knox both by telegrams and letters to detail one of the Assistant Attorney Generals to assist Capt. Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, in the conduct of the case. But the Attorney General has declined to take a step which he believes would look like Government prosecution of Rear Admiral Schley. The Government in his opinion should have no part in the trial. It is an inquiry under the Navy Department made at the request of Admiral Schley, and the Government has nothing to do with it. The President himself recommended Rear Admiral Schley for promotion, and now for the Department of Justice to detail an officer under it to assist in the conduct of the case would, it is believed, inevitably be construed as a desire on the part of the Administration to convict that officer.

The Attorney General was sustained in his position by all the members of the Cabinet whom he consulted. Attorney General Knox yesterday telegraphed his decision to Acting Secretary Hackett.

The members of the Cabinet have no knowledge of any suggestion of postponing the opening of the inquiry.

COTTON CROP CENSUS.

An Increase in 1900 of 840,205 Commercial Bales as Compared with the Production in 1899.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Census Bureau to-day issued a preliminary statement of its ascertainment of the cotton production of 1900, and also gave a statement comparing the production of that year with the production of 1899. The statement shows that in 1900 there were produced 10,486,179 commercial bales, as against 9,645,974 commercial bales in 1899. The showing by States is as follows, in commercial bales:

	1900.	1899.
Alabama	1,061,678	1,103,690
Arkansas	828,820	719,453
Florida	55,696	56,821
Georgia	1,270,597	1,296,844
Indian Territory	288,114	160,324
Kansas	151	121
Kentucky	133	84
Louisiana	714,073	708,508
Mississippi	1,055,968	1,264,048
Missouri	27,990	19,377
North Carolina	509,341	473,155
Oklahoma	116,875	84,035
South Carolina	780,752	870,545
Tennessee	227,601	215,175
Texas	3,536,506	2,658,555
Utah	31	.....
Virginia	11,833	9,239

The increase in the 1900 crop over that of 1899 was 840,205 commercial bales, being equivalent to 777,633 five-hundred-pound bales.

To Give a Dinner on the Savoie.

E. de Bocande, General Agent for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, will give a dinner on board the new liner, La Savoie, this evening to a number of distinguished guests.

OUTLOOK FOR PORTO RICO.

L. S. Rowe, Chairman of the Island's Law Commission, Says It Is Excellent—Tells What Is Needed.

L. S. Rowe, Chairman of the Porto Rican Law Commission, arrived from San Juan yesterday on the steamship San Juan. When asked about the effect of the change from Gov. Allen's to Gov. Hunt's administration Mr. Rowe said:

"With civil government an accomplished fact, with all the administrative departments fully organized, the first and initial stage of American rule in Porto Rico is brought to a close. The inauguration of Gov. Hunt marks the beginning of a most important constructive period. Under Gov. Allen's direction the broad foundations of civil rule were laid, but it remains for Gov. Hunt's administration to work out in detail the new system of government, to foster the institutions which American sovereignty has brought to Porto Rico, and to develop in the people that spirit of co-operation, mutual confidence, and political tolerance which are the foundation stones of local self-government.

"It would be difficult to imagine more favorable circumstances than those under which Gov. Hunt begins his administration. His splendid work as Secretary has gained for him the complete confidence of both political parties, and of every American resident of the island. The excellent judgment and ready tact which he has shown, together with the high standards of official conduct which he has unfailingly maintained, are now bearing full fruit in the feeling of the people toward the administration. With two such men as Gov. Allen and Judge Hunt to serve the American people in the first Colonial experiment, the success of the ultimate outcome was to be foreseen.

"The most important economic need of the island at the present time is the opening of the American market to Porto Rican coffee. The more one studies the island the clearer it becomes that coffee raising furnishes the most important and permanent basis for the welfare of the island. Sugar alone cannot make the island prosperous. The fine quality of Porto Rican coffee, the fact that in France, Germany, and Austria it is prized above all others, makes its future in the United States relatively certain as soon as the market is opened.

"One danger which has considerably disturbed the people is the possibility of introducing Brazilian coffee into the island and re-exporting it as the Porto Rican product. Although the first attempt to do this was unsuccessful, owing to the firm stand taken by the merchants, there is considerable uneasiness as to the future. The simplest remedy is a re-enactment of the provision of the Foraker act imposing a duty of 5 cents per pound on all coffee coming into Porto Rico, whether from the United States or from foreign countries. In the coffee districts there is every evidence of renewed life and activity. In fact, in some sections a full crop is expected. With the additional stimulus of a protective duty against Brazilian coffee it is more than likely that the coming year will witness the complete restoration of those districts which were laid waste by the hurricane and in which little or nothing has been done since."

THE OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

Expected It Will Require Eight Months to Establish the New Republic.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—La Lucha says the statement of Governor General Wood that the United States Government has not changed its intention, but intends to establish the Cuban Republic must settle all doubt on the subject, although it supposes the electoral law will have to go to Washington.

"No one can prevent the United States," remarks La Lucha, "from establishing the republic, although the republic will not be a success if the proper elements are lacking. This time alone will show."

El Mundo says: "We do not wish to doubt Governor General Wood, although we have ample reasons for not believing in promises. We are accustomed to see hydra's teeth on all sides, and we cannot believe in anybody absolutely."

The Nuevo Pais observes: "The economic condition of Cuba is very bad, and there is liable to be trouble in the rural districts unless something is done to relieve the distress caused by the high duties levied upon Cuban sugar and tobacco in the American market."

It is expected that the Government will require eight months for the work of establishment. The electoral law nominally calls for 137 days from the time of promulgation to the final consummation. There are several different elections, the last three lots coming at intervals of fifteen days. This period is thought a short time for the allowance of protests, the counting of votes, and the settling of disputes, especially having regard to previous experience of elections here.

Probably the Constitutional Convention will dissolve as soon as the electoral law is promulgated and will not supervise the elections nor provide for the handing over of the government, as some of the delegates have desired. These matters Gen. Wood says he intends to have carried through with the greatest care.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Ervin L. Philips, Thirteenth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort Myer for temporary duty in connection with obtaining receipts for property turned over to his successor, now Quartermaster at Fort Myer.

Otto Becker, Paymaster, is assigned to duty under the direction of the Paymaster General.

Charles P. George, Sixteenth Infantry, will join his regiment.

William K. Jones, Sixth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander E. E. Wright is ordered to the Equipment Department of the Boston Navy Yard, Sept. 15.

Lieut. F. R. Payne is ordered to the Equipment Department of the New York Navy Yard, Oct. 1.

Lieut. G. Mallison is detached from duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Portland, Ore., and ordered to duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

Lieut. L. McNamee is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Steam Engineering Department.

Naval Cadet W. V. Tomb, when discharged from Mare Island Hospital, will proceed home, with three months' sick leave.

Medical Inspector H. Wells is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, Sept. 14.

Medical Inspector W. E. Taylor, (retired,) is ordered to the Honolulu Station, for duty assigned.

Medical Inspector R. C. Persons is ordered to duty at the marine recruiting rendezvous, New York City, Sept. 9, and to other special duty.

Surgeon M. H. Crawford is detached from the marine recruiting rendezvous at New York City Sept. 9; he is ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the Norfolk Hospital, and ordered to duty in connection with fitting out the Illinois, and on board when commissioned.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Alert has arrived at Seattle.

The Mohican has sailed from Portland for Bremerton.

The Peoria has sailed from Boston for New Bedford.

The Gloucester has arrived at Annapolis.

The General has arrived at Alava Zamboango.

The Helena has arrived at Nagasaki.

The Michigan has arrived at Cleveland.

The Gwin has arrived at Norfolk.

The Talbot has arrived at Norfolk.

The Lancaster has arrived at Gardiner's Bay.

The Atlanta has sailed from Maranao for Ceara.

The Alvarado has arrived at Crisfield.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Fire last night in the wholesale district on Common Street destroyed J. M. Monger's wholesale grocery and ship chandlery and L. M. Brunswig & Co.'s chemical warehouse. Loss, $200,000.

READY TO-DAY—A NEW NOVEL

By ANTHONY HOPE

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HIGH TIDES AND HEAVY SURF.

Weather Observers Puzzled by the Unusual Conditions Now Prevailing on the Coast.

The remarkably high tides and the tremendous surf that have prevailed all along the Atlantic coast for the past few days, according to marine and weather experts, are not to be explained by atmospheric or astronomical causes. Unusually high tides prevail both in the Spring and Fall, but almost invariably during the last quarter of the full moon and not on the first quarter of the new moon. The reports to the Weather Bureau also show that the most placid weather extends along the Atlantic seaboard.

Reports are coming in from the New Jersey and Long Island Summer resorts that the tremendous surf has made bathing extremely dangerous, and in several cases bathers who have braved the giant waves that roll in on the beaches have received serious injuries. Accompanying the high surf is an irresistible undertow that also adds to the peril of bathing and many narrow escapes from drowning have been reported. This undertow, which is at its worst when the tide is coming in, has made it almost impossible for craft of any size to land at the ocean piers, and many large steamers that have attempted it have been torn from their moorings and whirled off shore in the grasp of the receding waves.

The weather experts, who are denied the advantage of making observations far out at sea, and have to depend upon the incoming ships for their information of deep water conditions, say that the remarkable tide may be due to some submarine volcanic eruptions of whose existence there is no possible way of gaining any accurate knowledge. They say that it is not due to a storm, for the reason that no reports have been received of bad storms at sea. The only places from which the Weather Bureau has received word of a fall in the barometer are the Bermudas and Key West, and there the decline was insignificant.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Partly cloudy; light, variable winds.

The weather will continue fair to-day in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, followed by showers at night or to-morrow. There will be showers to-day and probably to-morrow in the greater portion of the lower lake region, Tennessee, and the West Gulf States, and showers to-day in the upper lake region, the Southwestern and Northwestern States, followed by fair weather to-morrow. Temperature changes will be irregular and unimportant.

On the New England coast light westerly winds will shift to southerly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be light southerly, on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light east to south, on the upper lakes variable, becoming fresh northerly, and on the lower lakes fresh to brisk east to south.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have light westerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	72	60	59
6 A. M.	72	59	59
9 A. M.	77	62	64
12 M.	80	65	66
3 P. M.	86	73	73
6 P. M.	83	71	71
9 P. M.	77	68	69
12 P. M.	73	66	66

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66¾
Weather Bureau	66½
Corresponding date 1900	72½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer registered 57 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 4:10 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Col. A. M. Ferris, Governor's staff, Massachusetts; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Newport.

HOLLAND—Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood; W. C. Proctor, Cincinnati; W. T. Barbour, Detroit; William Allen Olmsted, Pomfret, Conn.; William Barnes, Ridgeley, Chicago; Gov. William M. Crane, Massachusetts; Henry Ives Cobb, Washington; Stuart Oliver, London; Victor J. Loring, Boston; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington; ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, Troy; E. J. McClelland, United States Navy.

GILSEY—W. B. Kibbee, Albany; J. McLeod, Buffalo; Ben. B. Nelson, Cincinnati; George P. Kirby, Springfield; William A. Lyon, Washington; Commander Charles A. Adams, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—W. C. Watts, Philadelphia; D. B. Kingsbury, Boston; William Gray, Edinburgh; Clyde M. Graves, Spokane, Washington; Dr. Charles A. Kendall, Buffalo; J. H. Slocum, Pittsburg; J. R. Gordon, Atlanta; Frank H. Waterbury, Chicago; W. F. La Bonta, Richmond; Paul Steinfeldt, Melbourne; Malcolm McKenzie, Plainfield.

HOFFMAN—H. L. Borden, North Carolina; W. R. Millward, Lexington, Ky.; F. H. Stevens, Chicago.

VICTORIA—R. D. Prescott, Panama; S. H. Barlow, Boston; David S. Cushing, Boston; H. H. Reid, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. G. L. Woodbury, Vermont; Judge Nathaniel Wilson, Washington; Conrad C. von Hamm, Honolulu; Congressman G. A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND—A. W. Wood, Porto Rico; Capt. E. T. Winston, United States Army; Col. J. A. Buchanan, United States Army; Major T. L. Casey, United States Engineer Corps; Prof. A. N. Randall, Princeton University.

MANHATTAN—President John Henry Barrows, Oberlin College, Ohio; Robert Loring, Boston; Max Agassiz, Newport; J. H. Seaverns, London; Amos Van Etten, Rondout.

MURRAY HILL—William R. Pope, United States Army; John M. Forbes, Morristown; G. W. Hale, Nashville; Lieut. Col. A. Barry, Edinburgh; George D. Coleman, Boston; Edgar T. James, London.

ASTOR—Gen. G. L. Gillespie, United States Army; F. H. Hibbard, Washington; Josiah Speer, Pittsburg; Ira D. Bronson, Boston; Dr. W. Fawcett Smith, San Juan, Porto Rico; Dr. W. J. Armour, Goshen, Md.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:45 A. M.—1,041 Second Avenue; Jacob Baubgarter; damage, $10.

6 A. M.—409 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; New York Flexible Company; damage, $25.

11:20 A. M.—62 Cannon Street; Samuel Karzio; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Oak Point Lane; Patrick O'Neill; damage $1,000.

12:50 P. M.—3 Pitt Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1 P. M.—316 East Seventieth Street; Simon Rosenberg; no damage.

1:55 P. M.—114-116 East Thirteenth Street; Harry Jones; damage, $200.

2 P. M.—272 Pearl Street; Globe Werneke Desk Company; damage, $40,000.

3:25 P. M.—226 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Max Fishelberg; damage slight.

3:40 P. M.—227 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—137 West Twenty-third Street; A. B. Dowling; damage, $1,500.

8:30 P. M.—320 East Fifty-fourth Street; Anton Zoleny; damage, $20.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; B. Brown, fancy goods; 704 Broadway.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. H. Meyer, silks; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. B. McKeand, silks; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, millinery; 51 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.

Klopfer Brothers, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. Klopfer, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kann's, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Boxer, hoolery and gloves; J. Walters, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Ambach Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. E. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Stevens, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Singer Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Singer, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss T. Steibel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks; 28 Howard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Moss & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Kemper, laces; Herald Square Hotel.

Ullman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ullman, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery, 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woolf, George, Son & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Swofford, woolens and dress goods, 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sherwood, Higgs & Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. W. A. Habel, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Netcher Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. Brandles, silks, 157 Duane Street; Hoffman House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Evansville, Ind.; G. Walker, notions, 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Hoyt, domestics, cloaks, and ladies' and infants' wear; H. W. Flack, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Farwell, millinery; Park Avenue Hotel; F. W. Nevin, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. W. Fuhrman, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. M. Van Densmore, notions; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.

Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. K. Hull, millinery; 377 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kelly, linens and white goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. E. Lynch, millinery; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, domestics, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; 57 White Street; Holland House.

Le Barne, E. T., Toledo, Ohio; millinery and dress goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Reinick, Miss Emma, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Reinick, Freida, Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.

Cavindisk, L. F., Lookout, West Va.; general merchandise.

La Salle & Koch, Toledo, Ohio; L. W. Barron, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Robin's, C., Store Company, Nelsonville, Ohio; C. L. Baird, dry goods and carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Metzger & Hogan, Warren, Penn.; Teresa Brennan, dry goods; Lizzie Allen, dry goods; H. C. Lulwish, dry goods.

Phillips, P. S., Malone, N. Y.; millinery.

Metcalf, A. B., Malone, N. Y.; millinery.

Callahan, John, Elmira, N. Y.; men's furnishings.

Killner, J. F., Portland, Mich.; department store; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Ramsey, Mrs. Bell, Portland, Mich.; department store; 508 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Moran, Elizabeth F., Rochester, N. Y.; millinery.

McLell

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

"It is to the honor of the European journals," says the Paris Matin, referring to the attempted murder of President McKINLEY, "that on such an occasion their comments resemble each other closely; the language of one is the language of all."

This is strikingly true, and it is a great comfort. Whatever the tongue spoken, the feeling expressed is that of the heart, and it is well for humanity that the heart everywhere beats so true to the instinct of kindliness and goodwill. Especially touching is the message that comes to us from the Queen Regent of Spain and her Government. That at this moment they feel, not the resentment of recent conflict, but the impulse of common pity and indignation, and hasten to express it, is proof that the bonds that unite us all are stronger and more enduring than the forces that for the time divide and estrange us.

In the words that have been uttered by the heads of the Governments of so many nations, from the greatest to the least, there is a sense of the universal need of order and respect for life for which, in one form or another, Governments are responsible. It may indeed occur to those rulers whose title is not the direct outcome of the popular will and choice that the crime from which the President has suffered is even more threatening to them than to the heads of republics. But we are confident that the underlying feeling is deeper and broader than that; that it is a feeling of the inestimable preciousness of peace and order in every land, not for the rulers only, but for the peoples. The peril to which the President has been exposed is not that of the man in high station alone; it is a danger to the fundamental condition of the safety and welfare of society. In deploring his fate the rulers speak, and with sincerity, as the representatives of their people.

Not the least valued of the utterances that have reached the American people is the simple one from the far-off sister republic on the Pacific Coast of South America: "The workmen of Chile deplore the attempt against the illustrious President." In their native language the word that is translated "attempt" implies something of outrage and violation of sanctity. In this sense it is used, and in this sense it is peculiarly expressive from the class to which these "workmen" belong. None other is so deeply interested in the sacredness of general order, or in the safety of the officers chosen under free institutions, to administer the common weal. Whatever unbalanced minds may think, the world is becoming more and more a world of workmen. It is grateful to know that a common kindly recognition of the true ties that bind them in all parts of the world should find expression in this manner and from this remote quarter.

THE MONEY SUPPLY.

The outflow of money from New York to the interior at this season of the year is an incident of annual recurrence, to be expected and prepared for by the banks. It has this year set in more briskly and in larger volume than usual. The loss of cash, specie and legal tenders, by the Associated Banks since Aug. 10 amounts to $18,459,300. The cash holdings on Aug. 10 were $262,298,200; on Sept. 7 they were $243,838,900. In 1898 the loss of cash from July 2 to Sept. 17 was $67,000,000. In 1899 it was $83,000,000 from May 27 to Nov. 11. In 1900 it was $40,000,000 from Aug. 4 to Nov. 10. In the last two weeks the banks have lost $16,000,000. The rate of the outflow is not only rapid, but the points to which the money is shipped are widely distributed throughout the West and South. Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana have been accommodated as well as Chicago and the Northwest. The large crop movement and the active business conditions throughout the country make it reasonable to suppose that the amount called for this year will exceed the ordinary demand.

As the surplus reserve of the banks is below $7,000,000, and in view of the excess of Government revenue over expenditure, $6,000,000 having gone into the Treasury in the months of July and August in spite of the Revenue Reduction act, the custodians of the country's cash reserve at this centre are looking about for sources from which an increased supply can be drawn. Yesterday the money rate was 6 per cent. This was coincident with a sharp decline in sterling exchange. In such a situation the importation of gold would appear to be inevitable and not long to be deferred. It may be that the fixing of the money rate was intended to hasten the engagements of gold for shipment here. There is no visible reason, moral or financial, why in times of need an operation analogous to the raising of the discount rate by the Bank of England should not be resorted to in this market to stimulate the inflow of gold. But gold must have been ordered for shipment within a few days, regardless of any concerted action. Whatever engagements were made yesterday were justified by the general state of the market.

In estimating the extent to which we shall be able to draw gold from Europe it is futile to base calculations upon our net trade balance of $2,430,000,000 for the last five years, representing the excess of our exports over our imports. It is altogether impossible to determine how much if any of that vast balance still stands to our credit. It is certain that a very large part of it has been wiped out by the sale and shipment here of our securities formerly held by foreign investors. The balance now to be reckoned with is that created within the past two months by our extraordinarily heavy shipments of breadstuffs and merchandise and by the new buying movement which has taken away a considerable volume of our securities. It is probable that we have established a credit sufficient to meet the demand we are about to make for gold to replenish the money supply. It is also probable that efforts will be made to moderate our demand by interposing the usual obstacles. The real measure of our ability to draw gold will be the money rate here, which is the measure of our need of it. The fact that we want it at all is an indication of the prosperous and active condition of the country's business.

SOME RESULTS OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

The disintegrating strike of the Amalgamated Association, like most happenings which have their origin in the operation of forces generated by the friction of conflicting interests, promises to result in benefits to those engaged in it far greater and more substantial than those which were sought by the leaders who brought it about.

We think it safe to venture the opinion that this is the last strike which will be undertaken simply as a trial of strength between organized labor and organized capital. Ever since the United States Steel Corporation was formed the labor leaders have cherished the silly ambition of "trying a fall" with it. At this time they thought it only necessary to swagger and talk large as to their plans and purposes to strike the corporation a vital blow in its one vulnerable spot, the stock market. Nothing but experience would have convinced them that what they were pleased to call the "Steel Trust" was anything more than a gigantic stock-jobbing scheme, to menace which would be to bring every one connected with it to his knees. How far they were from understanding the situation will appear from an examination of the fluctuations of Steel Corporation stock since the strike began. What they encountered was a set of conditions wholly different from anything in their previous experience, and for which they were completely unprepared. They found that to close a mill here and another there was a futile proceeding, costly to labor out of all proportion to its benefits, and for that matter out of all proportion to the injury it inflicted upon organized capital.

Again, what at the moment appeared the most brilliant successes turned out to be the worst misfortunes of the Amalgamated. The moment it appeared that they had a mill thoroughly organized and were in a position to hold it, arrangements to dismantle it and ship its useful machinery to some other point to be operated by non-union labor were announced, and the work of demolition and transportation began without delay. This introduced entirely new conditions, which were unanticipated. A mill which could not be run on terms of equality with other mills could at least be closed indefinitely, and its trade supplied from some other point. This, also, was new and disquieting. Time was when labor was mobile and capital fixed. The conditions seem to have been reversed. Labor, represented by workmen who have enjoyed good wages and have surrounded themselves with home comforts, is in a sense anchored to localities. Homes filled with comfortable furniture are not easily shifted. Capital, represented by plant and machinery, can better afford to scrap a million dollars in values than to continue for a single year the operation of a mill which has ceased to be profitable; and the cost of removing useful machinery to some other point is negligible compared to the least possible saving in cost of product. Such historic struggles as, for example, that between the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company and its workmen, cannot occur under a system which permits any one, or two, or ten plants in fifty or a hundred operated under a common ownership and control to be permanently abandoned or loaded on freight cars and shipped to a locality where its quarrelsome labor cannot follow it. The steel strike has demonstrated this so conclusively that labor will not, we think, make the mistake again of trying to meet the new conditions by old methods which ceased to be effective when opposed to the resources of organized capital. Hence our conviction that the strike now disintegrating is the last which will be undertaken as a test of strength between organized labor and organized capital.

Another important benefit which may be expected to result is found in the lesson it will impress upon labor leaders as to the obligation of unions to respect their contracts. The undoing of SHAFFER and the defeat of the strike for which he was in large degree responsible date from his effort to compel the lodges of the Amalgamated Association working under perfectly satisfactory contracts to break faith with their employers and repudiate their formal agreements. It was this which cost the Amalgamated the sympathy and cooperation of right-minded workmen in every line of industry, and will compel its reorganization under other and safer leadership as the condition of its continued existence. The sacredness of a contract as a principle of trades union ethics was never so well established as it is at the moment. If this result is among those traceable to the present strike, its cost will have been repaid in lasting benefit to both workmen and employers.

THE PASSING OF VON MIQUEL.

The death of JOHANNES VON MIQUEL, for ten years the Prussian Minister of Finance, was probably hastened by his virtual dismissal from the Government by the Emperor, whose confidence he had long enjoyed and whom he had served with remarkable fidelity and with brilliant success.

VON MIQUEL was an example of the possibility of advancement for native ability and energy under the adverse conditions that are supposed to prevail, and generally do prevail, in an aristocratic and relatively autocratic society. He began his activity in public affairs as Socialist and revolutionist, and when a mere boy took prominent part in the uprising of 1848. Later he made his peace with the Government and became an earnest agitator for and advocate of German confederation under the lead of Prussia. He had a checkered career as a financier, in which his great ability was offset by want of absolute confidence in his integrity, but he gradually won his way until he became the head of the Finance Ministry of the Kingdom of Prussia and a power in the councils of the empire. He entered heartily into the Emperor's plans for colonial and naval expansion, and he showed great skill in the management of the Parliament. But while he was a radical expansionist, he was also, curiously enough, an adherent of the Prussian school of Agrarians, and he fell from favor because he was not willing to support the Emperor's canal schemes. These were opposed by the landed interests in Prussia on the narrow and selfish ground that they would facilitate the importation of competing grain and would interfere with the monopoly of the home markets. Poor VON MIQUEL was therefore finally a victim of precisely those to whom he had surrendered all the convictions and the dreams of his early manhood. He did undoubtedly contribute substantially to the prosperity of his country, but he failed to grasp the true principles of its steady development, and finally sacrificed his political fortunes, and even his life, to the unworthy greed of a small and powerful class of reactionaries.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS AND LONGEVITY.

Enthusiasts in the matter of intercollegiate contests have perhaps been misled by the statistics compiled by Dr. JAMES W. WHITON, an alumnus of Yale of the class of '53, which show that at the end of nearly forty-nine years 46.29 per cent. of that strenuous class are living in good health, and that of the twenty-seven students who took part in the first Yale-Harvard boat race 55.55 per cent. survive. Of the Harvard class of that year only 44.44 per cent. survive, but this is a relatively large proportion. The average age of the survivors of these classes cannot be far from seventy years, and the fact that so many are still living is put to the credit of college athletics.

No doubt it should be, but the athletics which belonged to college life in 1853 were something very different from those which are the outgrowth of the intense rivalries of recent years. Fifty years ago the ambition of the normal young man was to develop a sound mind in a sound body by plenty of all-around exercise and the avoidance of excesses in either the study or the gymnasium. Contestants for intercollegiate honors in athletic events, when these were held, were chosen by a process of natural selection. Professional trainers were unknown, and so was everything like special preparation for an event which was of momentary interest, but of no especial significance one way or the other. The Sanitarian, in a discussion of this subject, says: "In the earlier days college athletics had more of nature and spontaneity and less of science and artificiality. There were no hired trainers, but the boys prepared for their races in a sensible way and did not faint in their boat or go to pieces through nervous strain, or curl up and cry hysterically when beaten. These are the college athletes—although they did not call themselves by that name in the plain old days—who stay on and enjoy life and are good for anything of their weight half a century later."

A consensus of expert medical opinion would undoubtedly be found strongly opposed to the present system of extreme training for events which is the curse of collegiate athletics. The judgment of the young men in the matter of what is good for them is of very little value. In many instances the college spirit is so strongly developed that half of those who go into training for intercollegiate events would be glad to win success at the cost of many good years of after life. They might not make this choice deliberately, but so intense are the rivalries engendered and so eager the contestants for the momentary honors of victory that those who are selected to defend the college colors in athletic contests would in every instance take large chances of doing themselves permanent injury rather than suffer defeat. It is very easy to be mistaken as to the benefits of a training which qualifies for one kind of effort. As the rule it is not a body-building process at all, but one of rapid and often irreparable waste, from the effects of which the victim never fully recovers.

The question whether intercollegiate athletics have not gone so far that those responsible for college management would find it consistent with their duty, in loco parentis, and with the best interests of the institutions they represent, discreetly to restrain them, is one which might be considered with advantage at the beginning of the college year. They are becoming too intense for the physical or moral welfare of the students, and the attainment of professional standards among contestants is essentially undesirable from every point of view. Respice finem is a wise motto.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is an obvious insufficiency of data on which to found the assertion, so often and so confidently made, that wonders will never cease, but they have not come to an end yet, and it is safe enough to assume that the supply of them will outlast our time. Who, indeed, can apprehend any scarcity of wonders when he notes the fact that, of all the innumerable expressions of kindly sympathy for the United States and its people which were elicited from the European press by the attempt to assassinate President MCKINLEY, few if any showed a more accurate understanding of the situation or more sincere feeling for it than did that of—The London Globe! Our London dispatch referred to that paper as "not noted for its friendliness to America." It might with perfect truth have said that The Globe has for many years utilized every opportunity it could find or make—and it rather preferred making to finding them—to manifest a malignant hatred of us and our institutions. In order to avoid the necessity for setting bounds to its accusations and denunciations, The Globe has carefully preserved a complete ignorance of all American matters from geography to customs and politics, and it has been more than willing to be uninformed or misinformed in regard to our acts, motives, and ideals it so it could bring to bear upon us opprobious epithets in greater number and calumnies of greater atrocity. And yet, no sooner had the President fallen, than this hitherto relentless and unscrupulous enemy of the United States turned squarely around and described him and us not only with kind appreciation, but with a depth of insight that rendered its tribute far more touching than it would have been if made up of the conventional exclamations of horror and hope. This presentation of President MCKINLEY as the worthy leader of a Nation advanced with, and to some degree by, him into a place in the very front rank of nations, is truly a wonder, coming whence it did, and if it means that The Globe's heart has changed at last there is good reason to rejoice—and forgive.

—Moved, apparently, by some private grievance against the newspapers, the nature of which it does not reveal and we cannot imagine, American Medicine of Philadelphia attacks them all with an amusing volubility and vehemence. "The editor of the city newspaper," it says, "is either an omniscient (often ignorant) person, not to be instructed by scientists, or he is completely under the control of the capitalist publisher who dominates his editors and whose sole anxiety is to sell the greatest number of copies of his paper. Occasionally, perhaps, the mind of such a man may be reached by considerations of the public welfare, if these are very deftly presented. Too often he is a quack consulter himself, or his publisher is interested in exploiting some nostrum." This and much more like it leads up to a declaration that the newspapers are now advocating the construction of public baths, not for the general good, but as a means of effecting additional sales, just as the politician does it to gain votes and popularity. Neither the newspapers nor the politicians, we are told, think of asking the advice of expert hygienists, and both ignore the fact that baths are the reverse of beneficial when taken in other than the proper manner. Then at last we get to something worth talking about, for of course this long introduction is simply nonsense. American Medicine approves of the public swimming pool only when it is in the ocean. Elsewhere, as in rivers and tanks, the supply of water is declared to be inadequate to remove or even to render slight the dangers incidental to the presence of large numbers of bathers. The spray or rain bath alone is commended for public baths, and private ablutions with sponge and towel, even though with very little water, are given as the only other proper alternative for the bathtub found in houses of the better sort. It seems to us that our learned contemporary might well have put the last part of its article first—and then have thrown the other part into the waste basket. Then it would have found room to note the fact that in not a few places the newspapers and the politicians have between them secured for the poor public bathhouses where apparatus of the kind it approves is provided, and it could also have told more about the perils of the tank bath, and so have decreased the popularity of the latter.

—There is something both of surprise and of humiliation in the fact that four young women of New York, and of Manhattan Borough at that, should have been utterly helpless when an accident left them alone in a boat with sail up on Jamaica Bay. Of course there is a lot of mystery in the navigation of sailboats, and it is no disgrace for anybody whose experience has not been in that direction to make a bad piece of work of it if such a task is suddenly forced upon him or her, be he or she young or old, but really there is no excuse for such utter inefficiency as was shown by the four girls whose adventure we recorded yesterday. After their "Captain" fell overboard and their boat drifted away before the lively breeze, the only thing that occurred to any of them was to pull on the main sheet, under the impression, they said afterward, that this was the way to take down the sail! Why on earth—or Jamaica Bay—they thought that effect could be produced in that way is beyond mortal comprehension. And as the boat went zig-zagging across the water, close hauled, not one of the girls had the bright idea of taking hold of the tiller and at least trying to bring the runaway under partial control. Yet it is a matter of very common knowledge that tillers have something to do with the guiding of boats, and it is within the power of anybody not entirely bereft of sense to push a stick to one side, and if that does not produce the desired result, to push it the other way. Feminine helplessness was once regarded as rather interesting, and it was sometimes pretended or exaggerated for that reason, but such notions long since became unfashionable, and as these girls were in some real danger and thought that they were in more, it is hardly possible that their conduct was affectation—that it was anything else than plain, ordinary stupidity. Therefore is it humiliating as well as surprising. There is a slight consolation, however, in the circumstance that, though they live in Manhattan Borough, their names put the responsibility for their peculiarities somewhere else.

—There ought to be, and probably is, great comfort and more relief for some of our Boston friends in what seems to be the fact that CZOLGOSZ never heard of anti-imperialism and never listened to an anti-imperialist oration. If chance had kept him out of Anarchist meetings and sent him into those of the anti-imperialists their reflections might be very bad just now. For might he not have heard unmeasured denunciation of President MCKINLEY and the Administration? Might he not have been taught that the President was bringing the country to ruin and overthrowing the institutions and principles that have made it great and free? In his sermon on Sunday Dr. MACARTHUR recalled a meeting where he had heard the President denounced as a monster, a criminal aggressor, and a violator of the Constitution, and it was not at an Anarchist meeting, either. But, CZOLGOSZ was not there, and the managers of the meeting and those who spoke there ought to thank their lucky stars for his absence.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader and admirer of your valuable paper I was sorry to read the letter published to-day by a eulogist of the Roman Catholic Church. I think it would be a mistake for you to allow your columns to be filled with religious controversy, and I do not desire to enter upon any prolonged debate in that direction, even if it were agreeable to you, which I deem it would not be. But I cannot allow any such statement as was set forth in the letter referred to pass unchallenged and unrefuted.

There is extant a Catholic Church of the English-speaking peoples, which numbers 50,000 clergy and 28,000,000 communicants, and is, therefore, the largest religious denomination of English people in the world, claiming to be the "One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church," as described in the Nicene Creed, and also claiming every distinctive feature of the Roman Church except the supremacy of the Pope and the worship of the Virgin Mary. She represents in every community where she has a parish the undivided Church of the first six centuries of Christian history; has an uninterrupted succession from the Apostles, as far as her ministry is concerned, and holds to the Sacraments which Christ instituted and ordained. She has the largest and richest missionary societies in the world, and increases in these United States each year 40 per cent. in the population. She believes in an open Bible, a Christian education for the young, and perpetual labor for the elevation and happiness, temporal and spiritual, for all sorts and conditions of men. She never intermeddles with politics. She is as liberal as the "liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." She neither needs nor demands any eulogizing of her claims and works.

But when the Roman Church institutes comparisons it is the duty of her loyal children to plainly let the American people understand that the Anglican communion is first in numbers, influence, and wealth among the English-speaking peoples of the globe, and is not a sect, or schism, or denomination, but the Holy Catholic Church of Jesus Christ.

(Rev.) EDWARD H. TRUE.
St. John's Church, Wilmot, City of New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1901.

Reply to John Henry Wilson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was highly amused by John Henry Wilson's letter, in Thursday's issue, under the heading "The Church Catholic"—meaning, of course, all the sects. From the arguments used, I must say that John would make an independent fortune in the "veneering" business. The authors he quoted to substantiate his arguments were "lame ones"—"dead ones" truly. "All baptized ones are truly Catholic," &c., says John. In John's opinion the counterfeiter is just as good as the authorized Government, only he can't produce the right "ring" to his home-made money. Bravo, John; you are "it." The attitude of the sects toward divorce, &c., in contrast to the Divine teachings is good proof of their religious insincerity and falsity.

J. MCCORMACK.
New York, Sept. 6, 1901.

Commends The Times's Comments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am impelled to express my thanks with the multitudes who must feel very grateful to you for the admirable editorial, "The President," in issue of even date.

It must be the gem of all that has been written, with the awful event as a text, and is a model of composition and a very just appreciation of the great man McKinley—the more effective and praiseworthy because THE TIMES is not understood to be a partisan newspaper. Such editorial comment maintains the superiority of THE TIMES, attests its patriotism and manly independence, and mitigates the odium heaped upon the reckless and undignified press of to-day.

The concluding paragraph of the editorial, referring to McKinley's regard for the virtues that belong to the home—which has won for him the affection and respect of all decent people—and the prayer for his recovery, must find an earnest echo in a million hearts and homes.

EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.
Milford-on-Delaware, Penn.
Sept. 7, 1901.

Use Care in Police Trials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the stand taken by THE TIMES in its editorial on the police trials, that appeared in the issue of to-day. If the District Attorney's office would handle these police cases with the same care that it does the more severely punished crimes, such as murder, the people would have the satisfaction of seeing more of the "rascals" brought to their just deserts.

The trouble seems to have been that in all these cases heretofore reversed the prosecution was too anxious to make a quick conviction, and in attempting to do so, omitted those things which should have been brought out. W. H. LINGE.
East Orange, N. J., Sept. 2.

NUGGETS.

The Only Genuine.

The only real "union label" is the marriage certificate.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Struck Him So, Too.

Mrs. Wederly (looking at hat in milliner's window)—Oh, what a dear little hat!

Wederly (looking at the price tag)—Well, I should say it is.—Chicago News.

'Twould Be Hard to Lift It.

"They have just completed an anchor in Charlestown Navy Yard that weighs eight tons."

"By gum, they ought to fasten the America's Cup to that."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Just Like a Woman—and a Man.

"Supposing," said Mr. Sirius Barker during a pleasure trip on an excursion boat, "that I were to fall overboard. What would you do?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Barker, with a gasp, "I'd cry my eyes out."

"I knew it. That's just like a woman. Always looking for a way to make matters worse. Can't you see that crying wouldn't do the slightest good, and that it would only make the water that much deeper?"—Washington Star.

IN THE HOUR OF GRIEF.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Once more thy head is bowed in dreadful shame,
O Liberty! Thy cheeks are wet with tears!
Once more the far-off skeptic speaks thy name
And on his fellows' faces notes the sneers;
Out from the darkness of the drear, dead years
The foul old crimson claw again is thrust,
Once more the voice of Doubt assails our ears,
Once more we press our faces in the dust,
But in our hearts, thank God, there still is trust.

O Freedom, though they strike thee down, thy head
Shall still be raised, and still thy voice shall guide!
And thou shalt even grasp and crush the red,
Smeared hand whose ugly stain is on thy side!
Though sobs are heard where yesterday the pride
Of honor and of strength had ample tongue,
Though doubters may be eager to deride,
Still hope, thank God, is ours—thank God the young.
Brave heart beats on that is so sadly wrung

THE THEATRES LAST NIGHT

Mr. Sothern Produces a New Play at the Garden Theatre.

"RICHARD LOVELACE" SEEN

Miss Cecilia Loftus in a Serious Role—Attractions at Other Houses.

At the Garden Theatre last night Mr. E. H. Sothern came forward in a new play, acting the part of Richard Lovelace in a drama of that title by Lawrence Irving. A large audience assembled to welcome the popular actor and to encourage his efforts with the most friendly applause. An interesting incident of the evening was the advent of Miss Cecilia Loftus in the ranks of leading women, and her first appearance in an emotional part. Mr. Sothern achieved another artistic success in his impersonation of the title rôle, but there was room for doubt as to the certainty of the effect of the second act of the drama. The third act went far to remove this impression and to send the audience away with the feeling that it had assisted at the introduction of an uncommonly pretty play, for this third act was exceptionally interesting, touching, and poetic.

Richard Lovelace is a historical character, a poet and a cavalier, devoted to his King and naturally an enemy of the surly Cromwellians. His devotion to the fortunes of Charles were the chief cause of his troubles, though the dramatist has sought to entangle him in others springing from these. In history, Lovelace was in love with Lucy Sacheverell, whom he called "Lux Casta," and in abbreviated form Lucasta. To her he addressed some of his best poems, especially "To Lucasta on Going to the Wars," which contained the familiar lines:

"I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more."

Lucasta, however, hearing that he had been killed at the battle of Dunkirk, became the wife of another. Mr. Irving has introduced this other into the play, and made him the plotter against the life of Lovelace. He is a Col. Martin Hawley, and is in love with Lucasta. Finding that she prefers Lovelace at first sight, he sends that gallant to the post of danger, at the head of a bridge, which he knows has been undermined and is to be blown up. Lovelace is picked up for dead, and Lucasta marries the Colonel because he was the poet's friend.

The last act shows us the poet living, partly crippled from his wounds, in the room in which he first met his love. He allows nothing to be touched, but keeps every memento of her in its old place. To this room she comes with her husband and her uncle, a penurious Puritan, who aided in the original plot. Naturally, the truth comes out and Lovelace learns, as does the lady of his heart, of the villainous plan by which they were separated. When she has temporarily left the room he forces his former friend to fight and mortally wounds him, and then he dies forgiving him and leaving him to the duty of protecting the beloved Lucasta.

The first and last acts of the play are good, but the second is not wholly satisfactory. It seems confused and crude in construction, but to this effect last night not a little was contributed by the boisterousness of the performance. The key was pitched too high and the tempo was exceedingly fast. When the actors have mastered themselves in this act and have lent to it the needed element of intensity and depth, which was last night supplanted by an anxious and strident strenuousness, the result will doubtless be far more impressive.

In Lovelace Mr. Sothern has a rôle which offers him abundant opportunities for the display of his skill. He makes his first appearance a half intoxicated roysterer, and is soon transformed into a cavalier of dignity and refinement. He makes love, recites his own poetry, and proclaims his high standard of honor in the second act, while in the third, as the shattered and sorrowing man, dreaming of a beautiful past and a lost love, he has scope for the revelation of all his powers of pathos. Mr. Sothern has done nothing more touching than this last act. The gentleness of his manner, the sincerity of his utterance, and the final outburst of outraged manhood were all convincing in last night's performance. His composition of the character as a whole, too, commanded only warm praise. His touch was firm and certain in every scene, and the applause which he received was fairly earned.

Miss Loftus as Lucy Sacheverell was a picture to delight the eye of a painter as well as that of a poet. In the first act she was excellent, but as the demands upon her powers of expression deepened it was plain that she was just a little overburdened. Her vehemence was more convincing than her restrained emotion, which, in the manner of its spoken utterance, was formal and without illusion. But she has undeniable gifts, and all that she needs is a larger command of the ordinary methods of the stage in the treatment of passionate emotions.

Mr. Lawrence was in general excellent as the unhappy Hawley, though there were evidences that he was by no means at ease in the love passages. Mr. Buckstone's loudness, rapidity, and indistinctness of speech were largely responsible for the ineffectiveness of the second act.

Richard Lovelace	E. H. Sothern
Colonel Martin Hawley	Arthur R. Lawrence
Alderman Sacheverell	Rowland Buckstone
Mr. Porter	Henry Carvill
An Adjutant	Sydney C. Mather
Lucy Sacheverell	Cecilia Loftus
Mrs. Porter	Charlotte Deane

HALL CAINE'S "THE PENITENT."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—All of Hall Caine's predilection for religious and sociological discussion is brought out in Mr. Lawrence Marston's dramatization of "The Penitent," which opened the Park Theatre season to-night. The action in the play is spread out in four acts. The parts of Paul Drayton and Paul Ritson were played by Mr. E. L. Davenport, an actor well known and much esteemed here, and in the dual rôle he shines pre-eminent among the others in the cast.

Second honors fall to Harrison Hunter, a young Englishman, whom Mr. Litt, (who is producing "The Penitent,") brought over for the "Price of Peace" Company, and who enacts Hugh Ritson with taste and discretion. Josiah Bonny Thorne is played by Myles McCarthy. He was Mr. Caine's personal selection for the part, and in his hands the character was well portrayed. The women are Miss Maud Clair Shaw as Greta, and Bessie Marlowe as Abby O'Neil, while the comedy elements is furnished by Mr. E. L. Walton as Old Sol.

The scenic adornment is admirable and the costuming suits. The characters are all vividly drawn and the actors have endeavored to "get into them," and it must be said that they are on the high road to success. The keynote of the whole is the moral regeneration of a man of great passion. Perhaps this is enough of a characterization of "The Penitent."

John Mason as a Star.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Mr. John Mason made his début as a star to-night at the Hollis Street Theatre in a new play by Madeleine Lucette Ryley, entitled "The Altar of Friendship." The hero of the play, Richard Arbuthnot, is living in London, sharing his chambers with Arnold Winnifrith, a young barrister, who is about to be married to Arbuthnot's sister Florence. Some time before the opening of the story Arbuthnot has taken into his employ a young girl, Mary Pinner, as a secretary. Winnifrith has made love to Mary and has wronged her. The play opens the day before the marriage of Winnifrith to Florence. Mary is heartbroken, still she gives her promise to Winnifrith that she will reveal to no one what their relations have been. Arbuthnot has an uncle, an American—Col. Sartoris—who has a daughter, Sally. He insists that she find a husband. Sally tells her troubles to Arbuthnot, and he, half in jest, promises that he will help her.

In the second act, Pinner, the wronged girl's father, comes upon the scene just after the wedding of Florence and Arbuthnot, and is headed off by Winnifrith agreeing to assume the burden of guilt for a time. In the third act it appears that Arbuthnot has really fallen in love with Sally, but the latter has heard the gossip, and as Mary refuses to right the mistake and Winnifrith flatly declines to admit his connection with Mary, the match between Sally and Arbuthnot would have come to an untimely end did not Florence discover the truth from Mary. She softens the heart of Pinner so that he will go no further in the matter. Sally, too, repents her hasty action of the day before and comes in search of Arbuthnot. Florence forgives her husband for his peccadillo, and there is prospective happiness for all.

In the cast besides Mr. Mason are Henry Travers, Martha Comstock, Harry Harwood, Mrs. A. R. Eberle, Laura Almosnino, and other clever people, all of whom enact their parts well.

MR. WARFIELD'S NEW PLAY.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—David Warfield, the well-known vaudeville impersonator of East Side Hebrew characters, was launched as a star at the Hyperion Theatre here to-night. Warfield appeared under the supervision of David Belasco and made a success of his first night's performance. The play itself is a novelty and opens in the interior of a Five Points Hebrew auction room with Simon Levi (Warfield) running the shop. Levi secures a large fortune, is induced to purchase worthless bonds with it, and removes to Lexington Avenue where he is ruined. Then it turns out that the bonds are good and his fortune is returned after he goes back peddling on the streets.

Warfield made his hit in the second act as a parvenu, and ended the scene with a burst of genuine pathos. As peddler, auctioneer, and rich man he was equally good, and had his audience with him from start to finish. The support was good, Marie Bates playing an excelent Mrs. Eagen, Odell Williams a living stock broker and politician, Eugene Canfield the "tough," and Brandon Tynan the lover.

WILLIAM GILLETTE IN LONDON.

Gallery "Boos" "Sherlock Holmes," but the Rest of the House Applauds.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—William Gillette, who opened at the Lyceum Theatre last night in "Sherlock Holmes," had great expectations to meet, but he satisfied his audience with the exception of a persistently violent gallery, that interrupted the performance during every act by "booing," and at the finish endeavored to prevent Mr. Gillette from making a speech.

Down stairs the verdict was that the play is a finished melodrama, save for some commonplace "business" in Moriarty's underground office.

Mr. Gillette, after standing motionless for six minutes, while a part of the gallery roared its insults and the other portions of the house applauded, said:

"Dr. Doyle is absent and in a safer place. I've tried to present the character he created without much damage, and in the praise to-night there is enough left for me. I feel that I am among friends."

Mr. Abingdon, as Moriarty, and the Misses Charlotte Granville and Louise Collins shared in the lesser honors of the performance.

Henry Labouchère, M. P., and many Americans were present.

"THE LAST APPEAL" PRODUCED.

Ditrichstein's Drama Well Received in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The audience gathered in the Broad Street Theatre to-night for the first performance of Leo Ditrichstein's "The Last Appeal" manifested general satisfaction with the entertainment. It was not a representative first night gathering; so, it is not unreasonable to believe that the applause was as sincere as it was liberal.

The author had stated in advance that the drama was founded on the tragic romance of Rudolf, Crown Prince of Austria, and that the characters of the intrigue were analogues to those who had figured in the sensational outcome of the Prince's infatuation. But the denouement of Mr. Ditrichstein's drama is not tragic, for the King, after the lapse of a year, gives public recognition to the marriage, and takes his son's choice to his heart.

The play is well made and well written, with a succession of dramatic scenes of cumulative interest. There is neither subplot nor counterplot; and the four acts have to do with nothing else than the direct story of the Prince's forbidden love for a banker's daughter. The play is easily the best Ditrichstein has written.

Kate Hassett, an actress new to the East, made a very good impression by her natural, unaffected acting of the Prince's sweetheart. Her personality and methods are suggestive of Margaret Anglin. John Glendinning, Frank Mordaunt, George C. Boniface, Sr., Anne Sutherland, and Robert Drouet were employed prominently in the interpretation.

PADEREWSKI'S WINTER TOURS.

Pianist Probably Will Not Come Here, but His Opera May Be Heard.

W. Adlington, manager for Paderewski, the pianist, writes that it is not likely that Paderewski will return to America until 1903.

His opera, however, may be heard next Winter at the Metropolitan Opera House. Maurice Grau, who is anxious to produce the opera, went to Dresden to attend a performance, and has offered his terms for its purchase in this city.

Paderewski will make a tour of Germany commencing about October 15 and ending Dec. 15. One or two concerts will be given then in England.

In January he begins tours in Italy and Spain, which will not end until late in April. He will then rest in Poland until the London opera season opens, when his opera will be produced at the Royal Italian opera.

A ROMANCE OF THE STAGE.

Two Young Members of the "Beaux & Belles" Octette Marry.

Homer C. Mason, son of Frank C. Mason, Superintendent of the Police Telegraph Bureau of Brooklyn, and Miss Marguerite Keeler of Rochester were married at the Wellington Hotel, Chicago, on Sunday last. Both bride and bridegroom are members of the "Beaux & Belles" octette. They first met at the rehearsals of the musical sketch.

The bride has been on the stage less than a year. The young couple will continue as members of the octette.

"Liberty Belles" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Nixon & Zimmerman's new Chestnut Street Theatre opened for the season to-night with Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours in the new musical comedy, "The Liberty Belles."

Knickerbocker's New Manager.

Harry G. Somers assumed the management of the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening. There has been no manager of this theatre since the death of Harry Mann. Mr. Somers was manager last season of the Illinois Theatre, Chicago. For several years he was manager of McVicker's Theatre, Chicago.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

David Higgins and Georgia Waldron will make their first appearance as stars in their own play, entitled "Up York State," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night.

Belle Robinson will hereafter play the rôle of Zuzuki, Fay Templeton's Japanese maid, in the burlesque of "Madame Butterfly" at Weber & Fields's Music Hall.

Tortajada, the Spanish dancer, will make her American début in "Around Town," which will be produced at the Metropolitan Opera House next Monday night. The dancer is a passenger on the Friedrich der Grosse, sailing from Southampton on Sunday last.

Weber & Fields have increased the price of admission to their music hall from 50 cents to $1. The reduction in price lasted only one evening. The crowd that stood was so large as to seriously inconvenience the purchasers of seats. To avoid a crush the return to the old prices was made.

The subscription sale of seats for the season of grand opera in English by the Castle Square Company opened yesterday at the Broadway Theatre. The first day's sales were heavy. "Aida" will be produced next Saturday night.

Charles Frohman received a cablegram from George Edwardes of London yesterday which stated that Edna May had made a great success of her part in "Kitty Grey." The opera was cordially received by a large first-night audience.

Cyril Scott and Miss Guelma L. Baker return to the cast of "Florodora" next Monday evening, playing their old parts, Capt. Arthur Donegal and Valleda. The three hundred and fiftieth performance of the opera will be celebrated Friday evening.

Guy Bates Post and Grace Fisher, a fiancée of Clyde Fitch, have been engaged for parts in "The Marriage Game," in which Sadie Martinot will star. The

MEASURES IN FRANCE TO GUARD THE CZAR

Every Person Working at Compiegne Palace Photographed.

Similar Measures to be Taken with Servants—Detectives to Watch Every Part of the Building.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"One measure taken to insure the safety of the Czar during his visit to France is that all persons employed in preparing the palace at Compiègne have been photographed. Minute inquiry has been made into the past of each person, and he cannot enter the palace inclosure unless he shows his photograph.

"Similar measures will be taken with the cooks, hostlers, and other servants.

"When the Czar arrives every nook and corner of the palace will be explored and watched by detectives."

MOROCCO AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Sultan Has Not Given Effect to the Convention of Last June—The Capture of Spanish Subjects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Tangier correspondent of The Times says:

"The Sultan defers to give effect to the convention agreed to between his plenipotentiaries and Lord Lansdowne in London last June. Letters have been received permitting the exportation of potatoes and other vegetables the shipping of which was formerly not allowed, but this formed only one clause of the convention.

"This action of the Sultan does not illustrate the sincerity of his protestations of friendship for England.

"The disturbances in the country are increasing, and amount almost to anarchy in many districts. The Minister of Foreign Affairs believes that the Spanish captives carried off last May have been put to death. The Spanish Government claims from the Sultan £200 daily from the date of the capture till next Thursday, when it will take further steps. There is no indication that Madrid has yet decided what steps will be taken."

AN AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

To Be Held Next Year in the Crystal Palace Building and Grounds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Ernest Schenk, a Director of the Crystal Palace, is a passenger on the St. Paul for New York. He goes to the United States on business relating to an American exhibition to be held next Summer in the Crystal Palace—the building which sheltered the first of the World's Fairs.

There will be only a small exhibition, occupying 100,000 square feet, in the main Crystal Palace building, but it is planned to have many minor shows in the grounds.

DESIGNS MADE FOR CORONETS.

British Peers Now Know Just What They Must Wear at the Coronation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Goldsmiths' Company has just completed a set of sketches of the coronets to be worn by King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the members of the royal family, and the Peers at the King's coronation. The details of the proper shape and ornamentation of each coronet are given, and the sketches have been approved by the Heralds' College.

An important and perplexing matter has thus been settled in good time for the coronation.

TO EXAMINE RAILWAYS HERE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—T. Robertson, an Irish railway expert, has been appointed by the India Office to inquire into the system of railway organization and management in India. He will spend next Summer in the United States, examining the railroads there, in order to determine what American methods are applicable to India.

THE £100,000 FORGERY CASE.

Miss Eastwick Again Remanded—Printer Testifies to Having Altered Stock Certificate.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Marie Josephine Eastwick of Philadelphia, looking pale and worn from her week's imprisonment, was brought up on remand at the Guildhall Police Court to-day on the charge of having forged a railroad certificate to the value of £100,000.

A printer testified that he had printed the alterations in the certificate under Miss Eastwick's directions, not knowing what the document was. She explained to him that she wanted the certificate photographed for a book she was writing.

The case was adjourned until Sept. 16.

THE FARSAN ISLANDS.

Germany Said to be Negotiating with Turkey for a Coaling Station.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Paris says a German vessel recently landed a cargo of coal for Germany at Farsan Island, the largest of the Farsan group in the Red Sea. Germany is now seeking to obtain from Turkey a lease of the station.

Last year the Porte established an open coaling station, and Germany was said to have abandoned her idea of establishing a station at Farsan, but she is now eager to obtain one for her own exclusive use.

The matter, the dispatch adds, is being kept secret.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.—A German vessel has landed a cargo of coal on the Island of Farsan, the largest of the Farsan group, on a dock constructed by the German Government, which is understood to be negotiating with Turkey for the lease of a coaling station there.

The Farsan Islands are a group of two large and several small islands and reefs in the Red Sea off the coast of Yemen, Arabia.

About three months ago a report was published to the effect that Germany was negotiating for the acquisition of the islands from Turkey. The report created a good deal of comment in European capitals, but the German officials indignantly denied that there was any foundation for it. Shortly afterward, however, it was announced that "the only element of truth" in the report was the fact that Germany had acquired a coaling station in the Farsan Islands for the China transport squadron.

As most of the German troops which were sent to China have now returned home, the German Foreign Office, if the report from Constantinople is correct, will probably be accused of a lack of candor in regard to its intentions.

THE MONKS IN FRANCE.

Bishop of Grenoble to Intercede with M. Loubet on Behalf of the Grande Chartreuse Community.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Bishop of Grenoble has come here to intercede with President Loubet on behalf of the monks of the Grande Chartreuse.

"Only seven male religious orders have sent in requests for authorization, (under the Law of Associations.) Of these the only important order is the Dominicans.

"The Trappists and Cistercians may apply for authorization and remain in France."

THE KROSIGK MURDER CASE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Herr Horn, who defended Sergt. Hickel in the von Krosigk murder case, confirms the rumor that his client and three other non-commissioned officers have been discharged from the army. He appeals to the public for aid for their families, and also for contributions to defray the legal expenses of Sergts. Marten and Hickel.

RUSSIANS AID JEWISH STUDENTS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that some hundreds of Jewish students, to whom admission to the Universities of Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa had been refused, have been aided by local philathropists.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON THE KING'S DECLARATION.

Says It is an Insult to Three-fourths of Christendom—Advice to British Catholics.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Cardinal Vaughan, who does not often speak in public, made a striking address at the opening of the Catholic Conference in Newcastle last evening. He implored Catholics to call themselves Catholics—Roman Catholics, if they pleased, but preferably Catholics.

"Indeed," the Cardinal went on to say, "it is important in this country that we call ourselves 'Catholics' rather than 'Roman Catholics,' because a false meaning is more often attached to the latter than the former term."

In speaking of the royal declaration the Cardinal said that it was the accepted decision of the country that the King must be a Protestant. It was expedient that the King should be of the religion of the overwhelming majority of his subjects. Catholics, however, had no difficulty in giving their loyal allegiance to a Protestant sovereign, and in this they seemed more liberal and of a more confiding temper than those who refused allegiance to a King not professing their creed. Catholic Belgium placed Protestant Leopold on the throne and gave him as hearty devotion as had ever been shown to his Catholic successor. Sixteen millions of German Catholics were not less loyal to their Protestant Emperor than the millions of his subjects who were Protestants or of no religion.

The Cardinal pointed out that it would be no gain to the English Catholics to have a Catholic King. The King was not an absolute monarch. They must first convert the House of Commons.

Next session, continued the speaker, Parliament might settle forever the position of Christianity in this country, when secondary and middle-class education would be "thrown in the melting pot."

The gravamen of the King's declaration, said the Cardinal later on in his speech, did not lie with his Majesty, but on religious prejudice. Bigotry had never tainted King Edward's conduct.

The declaration as it stands was called by Cardinal Vaughan blasphemous and an insult to three-fourths of Christendom. As a guarantee, he said, it was a sham. As for the House of Lords amendment, it singled out the Catholics' holy religion for solemn denunciation. If there must be a declaration, let it be one to the effect that the King was a Protestant, and let it end there.

BOERS HAD TIME FOR FARMING.

British Troops Surprised to Find Green Wheat Fields in Orange River Colony.

WINBURG, Orange River Colony, Sept. 9.—Barker's column has returned here from a 160-mile march through the Senekal district. The soldiers were astonished to find green wheat fields everywhere.

No troops had visited that region since December, so the Boers had time to plow and sow. They retreated to the mountains on the approach of the British, who captured 100 men, women, and children, enormous quantities of grain, and 1,500 head of cattle.

Winburg is situated in about the centre of the Orange River Colony. It is connected with the main railroad line running through the colony by a short branch road. Senekal is about forty miles east and a little north of Winburg.

VENEZUELAN CONSUL MOBBED.

Official at Panama Takes Refuge in the Governor's Palace.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 9, (Via Galveston, Texas.)—On the publication in Panama yesterday of the report that a Venezuelan squadron, consisting of four ships, was bombarding Rio Hacha, on the Caribbean Sea, a mob proceeded to the residence of Señor Cardoze, the Venezuelan Consul, shouting "Down with the Government of Castro!" Cardoze, who is a Danish subject and a native of St. Thomas, took refuge in the palace of the Governor, where he was received with open arms.

The local officials deplore the regrettable incident. The mob was dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Following is a translation of a cablegram received late to-day by the Colombian Legation from a confidential agent of the Colombian Government at Kingston, Jamaica:

It is known officially that the Ecuadorian vessel, Cotopaxi, sailed with arms from Esmeraldos, Ecuador. Tomaco besieged by filibusters from Nicaragua. A considerable expedition was about to start from Corinto, Nicaragua, which was expected to land near Panama on the 5th.

The signature to the dispatch was not made public, but the information contained in the message is believed by the Colombian officials here to be entirely authentic.

THE LATE DR. VON MIQUEL.

German Papers' Comment on His Career Not Entirely Eulogistic.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The papers to-day comment at length on the death of Dr. von Miquel, the ex-Minister of Finance. The prevailing tone is that of admiration for his great intellectual gifts, wide knowledge, and immense influence upon Prussian legislation and the reform of Prussian finances. However, many papers of all shades of opinion conclude their eulogies with references to Dr. von Miquel's great shortcomings, especially his lack of consistency. The National-Liberal papers are especially frank in expressing disappointment at the fact that the most prominent member of that party did nothing liberal as a Minister, and drifted more and more in an Agrarian direction.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, while eulogizing the dead statesman, points out that he never succeeded in winning confidence.

NET RESULT OF THE PEKING NEGOTIATIONS

Position of Europeans May Be Worse than Before.

ONE LIBERAL EDICT ISSUED

Revolutionizes the Examinations, the Subjects for Which Are to Include Western Sciences.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Paris Journal des Debats says, in an editorial article on the signing of the protocol at Peking, that the powers have obtained nearly all they have been asking for, but, with the exception of the indemnity, they have not asked for much. The agreement arrived at is all that could have been expested, the powers not having confidence in each other, but it only touches the surface of the Chinese problem.

Serious reform in China, adds the editorial, will not result from the agreement. Perhaps the position of Europeans and native Christians will be less good than before.

By The Associated Press.

PEKING, Sept. 9.—The imperial edict, issued recently, providing for reform of the examinations, seems to indicate that the Liberals are in control at the Court, and its importance, if enforced, is difficult to overestimate. It provides that the subjects for examination must include Western history, Western sciences and industrial methods. It abolishes the traditional eight-part classical essays and verbatim reproductions of the classics, proficiency in which has been the chief qualification for officeholding. It relegates the classics to the background, requiring only expositions of their meaning.

Gen. Yuan-Shi-Kai's troops are entering Peking to-day, and are assuming the work of policing the city. They are a stalwart, well-drilled body of men.

Great forces of workmen are engaged in repairing the palaces and streets.

MR. ROCKHILL ON HIS WAY HOME.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The following cablegram from Minister Conger was received at the State Department to-day:

"Protocol signed Sept. 7. Rockhill left 8th."

Mr. Rockhill had been trying to start for home since Aug. 15. He was authorized to leave Peking then, but, naturally desiring to complete the important work he had undertaken in connection with the preparation of the protocol, he remained until the document was signed.

Mr. Rockhill has added greatly to the esteem in which he was held at the State Department and in diplomatic circles by the skillful manner in which he conducted the negotiations for the United States. He will now hasten home in order to be present at the Pan-American Congress in the City of Mexico next month.

Marquis Ito to Cross the Pacific.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 9.—Marquis Ito has decided to comply with his doctor's orders, and will take a sea trip. He starts on Sept. 18 for San Francisco on the Japanese steamer America Maru.

The America Maru is scheduled to sail from Hongkong on Sept. 17 and from Yokohama on Sept. 28 for San Francisco. The only San Francisco steamer sailing from Japan about Sept. 18 is the Coptic, which is scheduled to sail from Hongkong on Sept. 10 and from Yokohama on Sept. 21. Both steamers belong to the Pacific Steamship Company.

Austro-Hungarian Crop Estimates.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9.—The final official estimate for the season's crops in Austria-Hungary, which was issued to-day, shows the yield of wheat to be 34,800,000 metric centners; rye, 11,500,000; barley, 10,500,000, and oats, 9,800,000. This represents a decline, as compared with the yield of last year, of 3,640,000 metric centners in wheat, 1,500,000 in barley, and 500,000 in oats, and an increase of 700,000 metric centners in rye.

A metric centner is 220.46 pounds.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Neil Burgess's production of "The County Fair" seems to improve with age.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The Rentz-Santley Burlesquers hold the boards at this theatre for the coming week.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack has in "Tom Moore" the most popular play of his career.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—The melodrama "The Devil's Doing" pleased a large audience last night.

CASINO THEATRE.—The three hundred and fiftieth performance of "Florodora" will be played on Friday night.

WEBER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL.—The show is running smoothly and the many stars appearing here are pleasing crowded houses.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—The Rogers Brothers and their large and excellent collection of funmakers are dealing out laughs to the minute.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Greater Arizona" started on another week of its prosperous run. It will remain at the Academy for an indefinite period.

WALLACK'S THEATRE:—James K. Hackett's portrayal of Don Caesar De Bazan is now in the second week of what bids to be a long and satisfactory run.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew's new play, "The Second in Command," is filling the theatre nightly. This is one of the best plays the Empire has presented in many years.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, (Brooklyn.)—Edward Elsner's dramatization of "Under Two Flags" pleased a large audience last night. It will remain the attraction for this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Mormon's Wife" entered into the last week of its run last night. The production of a new play next week forces its retirement.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Gerald Du Maurier's adaptation and Mr. Faversham's delightful portrayal of the rôle of the reckless and fighting Don Caesar are crowding the house nightly.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The usual number of new attractions were in evedince in the curio hall yesterday, and will remain for the week. The Jerome Avenue Casino has also an excellent vaudeville bill.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Only five more nights remain of the engagement of "Are You a Mason?" "Captain Jinks," with Ethel Barrymore as Madame Trentoni, will be seen at this theatre next week.

EDEN MUSEE.—When moving pictures of President McKinley were shown last evening there was much enthusiasm. Pictures of the Temple of Music, where the shooting took place, were also shown.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—A large audience viewed the stirring melodrama "One of the Bravest" last night. Charles McCarthy was seen in his old character. It will remain at the Metropolis the rest of the week.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Shenandoah," Bronson Howard's war play, was revived last night at the American Theatre. James E. Wilson, Jessaline Rogers, Herman Sheldon, Georgia Wells, and Julia Blanc were the principals in the cast.

MANHATTAN BEACH.—The last two weeks of the amusement season at Manhattan Beach Theatre began last night with an excellent vaudeville bill. Pain's spectacular "War in the Orient" and the band concerts continue to please.

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre the comedy "The Jilt" pleased a large audience. "The Man from Mexico" amused another large gathering at the Fifty-eighth Street amusement place. "A Night Off" kept the patrons of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in continued roars of laughter. "The Widow Bedott" was the excellent attraction at the Twenty-third Street house.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—The large and excellent cast which made the "King's Carnival" so popular last season again pleased the patrons of this theatre last night. Among the new members is Mabelle Gilman. It is an altogether improved "Carnival." New songs, new ballets, and new jokes have been added. The farce "A Supper at Sherry's" proved to be very funny. The cast included Maria Dressler, Dan McAvoy, Louis Harrison, Amelia Summerville, and Nina Farrington.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

Vienna Paper Bitterly Attacks the "Ruthlessly Aggressive" Policy of the Czar's Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on an article in the Pester Lloyd replying to the assertions of the Russian press on the subject of the Balkans, says it is an echo of the increasing irritation in Vienna and Budapest over Russia's deliberate pursuit of her own ends despite the Austro-Russian agreement of 1897.

The Pester Lloyd treats sarcastically the denials in the Russian papers, and says it (the paper) would not grieve if the 1897 agreement were abrogated. The agreement is being used by Russia as a cloak for her old evil policy, in spite of the fact that it was an honorable understanding, beneficial to the Balkan States and to both powers.

In conclusion, the article repeats that Russia is again ruthlessly aggressive in the Balkans, and that she is undermining the legitimate conservative interests of Austria-Hungary under cover of the Austro-Russian understanding.

The paper says, however, it is confident that Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is fully conscious of the aims of Russian policy, and that he will regulate his own policy accordingly.

MORE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Constantinople dispatch, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, says a conflict has broken out between the Armenians and the Turks in the Mussulman district of Mush. Many persons have been killed and wounded.

PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 9.—The Peruvian Cabinet resigned this afternoon.

Coming Here on the Teutonic.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The White Star liner Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool on Wednesday, has on her passenger list the names of Marshall Field, W. Bourke Cockran, J. Coleman Drayton, and Mrs. P. D. Armour, Jr.

Congress of Criminal Anthropology.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—At to-day's session of the Congress of Criminal Anthropology, held in this city, Clark Bell of New York City and Henry Havelock Ellis of England were appointed Vice Presidents.

Five More Big Russian Battleships.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency says the Russian Government has decided to build five battleships, each of 20,000 tons, in Russian shipyards.

FIRE ALARMS AN AUDIENCE.

Occurred Next Door to Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre—Fire Engine Horse Killed.

There was some excitement at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre last night when the fire engines dashed up and stopped in front of the theatre. A goodly portion of the audience heard the noise in the street and left the theatre, but they soon saw that the fire, which was next door, was under control, and most of them resumed their seats and quietly watched the rest of the performance.

The sketch, "The Widow Bedott," was being played at the time, but notwithstanding the fact that a number of people rose and left the theatre, the actors went through their parts as though nothing had happened.

The fire in some manner not explained started in a closet on the third floor of 137 West Twenty-third Street, occupied by Crampton & Frankel, manufacturers of ladies' shirt waists and skirts. There was an explosion, which blew out the windows and attracted the attention of Policeman Wykman, who was standing on the opposite side of the street. He turned in an alarm and the firemen soon extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to about $1,500.

Fire engine No. 16 was one of those which started to the scene from the engine house on East Twenty-fifth Street, but while it was turning at full speed at the corner of Madison Avenue one of the three horses struck a tree and was killed.

NO TRUCE IN OHIO FIGHT.

Republican State Chairman Declines Democratic Proposal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 9.—Chairman M. A. Daugherty of the Democratic State Executive Committee to-day addressed a letter to Chairman Charles Dick of the Republican State Committee suggesting that, as an evidence of respect to the President, all political speeches for the campaign in Ohio be canceled, adding that a similar arrangement had been made at the time Garfield was assassinated. To-night Chairman Dick replied to Chairman Daugherty refusing to acquiesce in his suggestion.

Chairman Daugherty's letter was in part:

"Ohio is the home of President McKinley, and the recent attempt at his assassination has aroused the indignation and horror, not only of all the citizens of his own State, irrespective of party, but of the Nation as well. It is the hope and prayer of all the people that he may be speedily restored to health and resume the performance of the duties of his position.

"The Democratic State Executive Committee believes that both political parties in Ohio can best manifest the great respect which they entertain for the President, both personally and officially, and their sincere wishes for his recovery, by omitting political meetings from the conduct of the campaign."

Chairman Dick of the Republican State Executive Committee in replying said:

"Your favor of this day has been received. The Republican State Executive Committee agrees most heartily with every expression of your committee in regard to President McKinley and joins with you in denunciation of the dastardly crime which may deprive the country of its chosen chief magistrate and our State of its most distinguished citizen. We share your sympathy for all who suffer from the blow and join in your prayer for the President's speedy recovery.

"However, it does not seem to us appropriate to acquiesce in your suggestion that we abandon our public maintenance of the principles that President McKinley represents and which he has so often and so ably presented to the people. We note your remark that a similar proposal was made by the Democratic Committee in Ohio in the year Garfield was assassinated and that the same was accepted by the then Republican Committee. The record corrects your misunderstanding in regard to the matter, showing that the suggestion to the effect from the Hon. Clark Irvine, then Chairman of your State Committee, was declined by the Hon. George K. Nash, at that time Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. Chairman Nash, in his reply, stated that the Republican committee had determined that a fair, honest, and candid presentation of the principles of the Republican Party would be neither improper nor unpatriotic.

"The present case parallels this exactly," says Colonel Dick, who continues: "It seems to this committee, therefore, that we can best attest our loyalty to our leader by continuing our advocacy of the principles which he has always supported."

Walker Whiteside Bankrupt.

Walker Whiteside, actor and former theatrical manager, who resides at Hastings on the Hudson, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $11,130 and no available assets. He has a gold watch valued at $50, clothing $110, and professional library, family portraits, &c., $75, for all of which he claims exemption. The debts were contracted principally in this city during the theatrical season of 1897-8, and are chiefly for salaries, printing, royalties, &c.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is much movement in town now, the avenue is filled with cabs and carriages, and wagons laden with trunks are rushing here and there. Some of the handsome residences are beginning to be opened and servants are preparing them for their owners. Next week will bring in many for the cup races. People are leaving Newport, Bar Harbor, and other watering places for the inland resorts, although to the cottagers, September at Bar Harbor and October at Newport are considered the most charming months there. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., yesterday was in town, and as told in another column, David Wolf Bishop missed his chance of starting in the motor race to Buffalo.

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At the fashionable restaurants the luncheon and dinner hours now find the tables well filled. Yesterday at Delmonico's, Mrs. George Gould and Mrs. Hamilton were lunching, and Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding and her daughter, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. John Bloodgood, and Miss Ethel Barrymore were seen at the Waldorf.

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Mrs. Charles A. Peabody has offered a handsome cup to the winner in a series of races which are being held under the auspices of the Lark Association, on the bay at Shinnecock. The first took place on Aug. 30, and the next will take place on Thursday next.

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The attendance at the last hop at the Meadow Brook Club, Southampton, was small, owing to the death of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beadleston had left Southampton and gone to the Catskills.

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Among the recent dinner givers at Southampton were Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, and Mrs. Temple Merritt.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon are on a two weeks' trip through Canada and Miss Lucille Bacon has gone to Buffalo, where she will visit the Count and Countess von Larish. The Count is a nephew of the late Empress Elizabeth, and the Countess was Miss Latterfield. The Count and Countess are booked to sail for Europe on Sept. 24.

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The report comes from Southampton that James L. Breese will start to-day for Buffalo on his new motor, the Green Dragon, and will remain there ten days, taking in the automobile races.

***

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of John Sargent Newbold, son of Mrs. John S. Newbold, and Miss Virginia Mason Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Mason Campbell. Miss Campbell's mother was Miss Eulalie Keating, and she was a granddaughter of Mrs. St. George Campbell. Mr. Newbold is a brother of Clement B. Newbold and Arthur Emlen Newbold. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1895.

***

Miss Frances C. Griscom, who recently returned from abroad, has gone to Newport and is on the Alert, with Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereaux and the Misses Devereaux are now at Devon, having returned from Bar Harbor and Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Berwind, who were at York Harbor, Me., have also returned to Devon.

***

Lady Sarah Wilson and her husband, Major Wilson, expect to go to Newport today. They will remain there for about a week. They have had numerous invitations to attend the cup races, and will be probably the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt will close their house at Newport this week and will go to Hyde Park for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard will also leave Newport for Hyde Park.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly intend to leave Newport to-day. They will go to their place at Madison, N. J. It is also reported that Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close the Crossways to-morrow.

***

John E. Cowdin and his two sons arrived on Friday from Europe. They will go for the present to Far Rockaway. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Weir and family arrived on the same ship.

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Lady Lister Kaye will sail this week for this country on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Her mother, Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, will be on the same ship. Others who are booked to sail this week are John W. Mackay and William Rhinelander Stewart.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge are to be at Riverdale this week and will remain there some time before they come to town. They have been passing the Summer at Bar Harbor.

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Among those who have been in the Engadine at the end of August and who are en route for home are Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander and Miss Mary Livingston Willard. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt are also expected this week. They have been touring in a motor car through Switzerland and France. Louis Iselin was recently at Aix-les-Bains.

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The Princess de Sagan and her son, the Count Talleyrand-Perigord, have returned to Paris, after a visit at Virginia Water to Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton.

***

George S. Bowdoin has returned to town from Bar Harbor. Mrs. Bowdoin and Miss Bowdoin will remain there a fortnight longer. Moses Taylor Pyne and family have also left Bar Harbor and are now at Princeton, N. J., their country home for the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld are among the late arrivals in town from Bar Harbor.

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Col. and Mrs. William Jay are expected in New York to-morrow. They have been at Aix-les-Bains and other European watering places during the Summer.

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Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs announces that the wedding of her daughter, Miss Lily Oelrichs, to Peter D. Martin, will not take place in Newport, but in New York, and not until some time during the Winter. The date has not been decided upon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 9.—With the continued improvement in the President's condition and the probability of his ultimate recovery, society entertainments in Newport have been renewed, and to-night there were fully as many dinners as on any other night this season. Judging from present indications there will be no lack of luncheons and dinners during the week, unless there should be a change for the worse in Mr. McKinley's condition.

Mrs. David King entertained at dinner at Kingscote this evening; Mrs. Joseph Widener gave a dinner on the steam yacht Josephine; Commodore and Mrs. Gerry gave a similar entertainment on the steam yacht Electra, and at the cottages dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sanders, and Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has gone to New York on his yacht Rainbow, and Royal Phelps Carroll has started for New York on the Navahoe.

Lloyd Warren of New York is the guest of his brother, Whitney Warren.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, who have recently returned from Europe, are at the New Cliffs Hotel. Their cottage on the cliffs has been occupied this Summer by Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, and as soon as she vacates it the Chanlers will occupy the cottage, remaining for the greater part of the year in Newport, where they will become permanent residents.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harriman of New York are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman at their cottage in Bellevue Court.

The hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds, under the direction of P. F. Collier, which were given up last week on account of the Horse Show and races at Bateman's Point, will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, the start being at the Golf Club.

Mrs. David King, who gave a dinner to-night, will give another dinner to-morrow evening and a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her daughter, who on Thursday will be married at Trinity Church to Edward Maitland Armstrong of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Starr of New York, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barnes and Miss Barnes of Boston, Charles W. Potter of Providence, C. W. Robinson, Thomas Robinson, and Miss Clara Robinson of Houston, Texas, and Miss Ella M. Connor of New Haven are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll of Maryland will give a dinner at the Leyba cottage, Rhode Island Avenue, on Wednesday evening.

A children's dance is to be given shortly on the lawn of Miss Leary's estate for the benefit of one of the New York charities in which she is interested.

Hog Island, an attractive island in Narragansett Bay, near Bristol, has been sold at private sale by Dr. H. M. Howe of Philadelphia to W. H. Knight of Providence, who intends to erect a Summer residence on the island, to be ready for occupancy next Summer. Hog Island contains upward of 100 acres of land. At present the only building on it is a farm house. Mr. Knight, in addition to building a residence, will improve the island.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Pool Hardenbergh.

John Pool Hardenbergh, for over twenty years in the fire and life insurance business in this city, died at the residence of his son, Henry J. Hardenburgh, at Bernardsville, N. J., yesterday. He was eighty years old. For about eighteen years Mr. Hardenbergh had an office at 146 Broadway, but recently he had been in the building at 135-137 Broadway. Mr. Hardenbergh was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Hardenbergh leaves a wife, five sons, and two daughters. He was Treasurer of the West End Collegiate Church and a Director of the Museum of Natural History. He was a Democrat most of his life, but voted for President McKinley.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery.

The Rev. Edward F. Slattery, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, died yesterday at the rectory, adjoining the church. He was stricken with paralysis in the church on Sunday, while talking with one of the assistant priests, and was carried unconscious to his rooms. He leaves a mother and two sisters.

Father Slattery was born at Rondout, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1852. He received his preparatory education at St. Francis Xavier's, in this city. After he was graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, he went to St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy, where he was ordained, twenty-three years ago. He was first assigned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Fourteenth Street. He then spent a term in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and thirteen years ago was ordered to establish the present Parish of St. Catherine of Genoa.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and in the meantime the body will lie in state in the church of which he was the pastor. The interment will be in Rondout, in the family plot. It is probable that Archbishop Corrigan will conduct the services in the cathedral.

Thomas Crimmins.

It was Thomas Crimmins, the father of John D. Crimmins, who died suddenly at Allenhurst, N. J., Saturday night, just after taking a drive, and not John D. Crimmins, Sr., as was published. He was born in Ireland in 1812. His maternal grandfather and his granduncles came to America in 1784. Other relatives arrived in America in 1822, and took possession of land acquired on the Onondaga Reservation, now Cortland County, where many of Mr. Crimmins's kinsmen still live. In 1849 Mr. Crimmins entered the contracting business, and was intrusted with the making of the new streets and preparing the property for sale and improvement. He continued in this character of employment for many years. He knew the founders of all the present prominent New York families, such as the Goelets, the Lenoxes, the Kosters, the Vanderbilts, the Sackets, the Cuttings, the Kips, the Lows, and others. Mr. Crimmins took much interest in the public schools. For seven years Mr. Crimmins was a volunteer fireman. He was a devout Catholic, and for forty years acted as the Treasurer of the St. Vincent Ferrer Branch of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Crimmins had five children, one of whom is dead. Those living are Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. J. Henry Haggerty, and Messrs. John D. and Thomas E. Crimmins. Besides these, Mr. Crimmins is survived by twenty-six grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be at Calvary.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE E. WRIGHT, journalist, author, and Stock Exchange broker, died of paresis at his residence, in Chicago, yesterday. He was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, April 15, 1851, and in 1882 founded the Chicago Stock Exchange, being elected its first Secretary. Mr. Wright was a member of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower.

Dr. CHARLES S. INGLIS, a well-known dentist, died at his home, in Paterson, N. J., Sunday. He was thirty-eight years old. He was born in Paterson and was educated in the public schools there. He afterward attended the New York College of Dental Surgery and the Philadelphia College of Dentistry. He was graduated from the latter institution in 1887. He leaves a widow and one child.

Col. MICHAEL BENNETT, a well-known resident of South Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 53 St. Mark's Avenue, of heart trouble. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and had lived in South Brooklyn for forty-five years. He was one of the organizers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Volunteers from this State, and served at the head of that regiment in the civil war. For a number of years Col. Bennett conducted a hotel in Brooklyn, but for the last eight years he had been in the real estate business. He is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services will be held this morning at St. Augustine's Church.

IN THE SHOPS.

Smoked pearl buttons were worn on white and light-colored waists this Summer, and for Fall waists white pearl buttons are to be found on black waists. This effect is very good.

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The pendant is so popular that it is to be found now on bracelets. Beautiful silver bracelets, rather heavy and round, the silver representing a serpent, two heads of which meet. In the top of each of these heads is set one large or three smaller stones of some kind, precious or imitation, and a good-sized pendant hangs from the junction of the two.

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Silver bonbon dishes are made in the form of large ladies, the silver in some elaborate openwork design. The handle of the ladie is bent back, the end resting upon the table. It makes a pretty and unique dish. One handsome dish of this kind costs $26.

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The mild, light-colored Japanese tea is used by many people. It is to be found in the shops at from 40 cents to $1 a pound, and a special brand put up in small baskets at $1 a basket. The Japanese drink their tea blood warm.

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Among the prettiest of coral chains are those which tie at the ends instead of fastening with a clasp. These have long tassels of the coral, one at each end, with little caps of gold filigree work.

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Black and white are still to the fore in neckwear, and are to be found in the new Fall styles. White is dotted with black in many shapes and sizes of dots. Bright-colored silk ties have some of them a border of white at the ends dotted with fine black dots.

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One shirtwaist house is selling stocks and ties of a fine dotted silk in black and white. The black and white are each solid colors, the tiny dots being woven into the material. There are all white stocks of it, all black stocks, and white stocks with a pointed turnover and tie of black; black stocks with pointed turnovers and ties of white, and different combinations of the black and white.

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Frieze is the material which women in England wear for outdoor occasions when rough and ready service is required. One g

MOTORS BEGIN LONG RUN

72 Steam and Gasoline Carriages Start in Endurance Test.

BISHOP'S MACHINE WINS CUP

French Racing Car Climbs Nelson's Hill in Record Time After a Fast Spin to Peekskill.

Seventy-two motor carriages, propelled by steam and gasoline, yesterday morning left the headquarters of the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on the 465 mile endurance run to Buffalo. The scene of the start was one of unusual animation and the departure attracted much attention. In the parade that lined up promptly at 8 o'clock near the clubhouse were French automobiles, as well as a score of different makes of American steam and gasoline vehicles. No electric machines made the start, as their batteries would have to be charged too often to complete the run within the time allowance. Six days will be spent on the journey, and certificates of first award will be presented to those which maintain an average of fifteen miles an hour throughout the official running time.

David Wolf Bishop, John Jacob Astor, Albert C. Bostwick, and other prominent chauffeurs started on the trip, while Fournier, Charron, and Girardot, the famous French automobilists, were on hand to watch the beginning of the long journey. Mr. Astor was the last man to start, it being close to 10 o'clock before he glided up Fifth Avenue in his five-horse power gasoline machine. Mr. Bishop was next to the last to get away. The news of his arrest caused general comment by the club members, who were particularly incensed because he was confined for three hours Sunday afternoon in a cell and cash bail was refused. Bishop appeared early yesterday morning before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court and was fined $10, on the complaint of President Sexton of the Health Board, for exceeding the speed limit and frightening the Commissioner's horse. Promptly upon his arrival at the starting point he was surrounded by friends, to whom he laughingly related the story of his fine, but he lost no time in getting away.

"I'll not be the last to reach Peekskill, by any means," he shouted back, as he moved up Fifth Avenue at the legal pace of eight miles. Bishop succeeded better than he expected, for while he was not the first to pull up before the Peekskill hotel where a stop was made for luncheon, he made the best running time—2 hours and 2 minutes for the forty-four miles.

BISHOP MADE A FAST RUN.

"I want it understood," said Bishop, in speaking of his run, "that I adhered rigidly to the rule of eight miles through every town and village. I do not want to appear as a reckless automobile driver, and it is not my intention to break the rules of the road."

Albert C. Bostwick, who rode with B. B. McGregor in the latter's twelve horse power semi-racing gasoline vehicle, was the first man to reach Peekskill, doing the distance in 2 hours and 14 minutes. Bostwick did not enter his new forty horse power racer, as he is saving it for the 100-mile race from Buffalo to Erie and shipped it on. For the same reason W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., did not appear among the starters. Eager inquiries were made by the crowd for his famous "Red Devil," and there was general disapointment when it was learned that it would not be seen. Mr. Vanderbilt decided at the last moment not to take it on the long run, but to ship it to Buffalo for the races, another crack chauffeur who was not on hand was Alexander Winton. His new racer is stalled somewhere on the road between here and Cleveland, but he will endeavor to get it there in time for the Buffalo events.

The great event of the day was the hill-climbing contest, which took place on Nelson Hill, about three miles north of Peekskill. The steep part of the hill, which was the scene of the climbing contest, is 2,372 feet long, the height being 226 feet, and the steepest part of the grade 16 per cent. The road is none of the best, and the dust was thick. The Automobile Club spent over $100 in clearing it from loose stones, so that it was in fairly good condition, but automobilists who have made European tours said that one would hardly find any like it anywhere in the Old World. Vice President J. Dunber Wright, who rode with President Albert R. Shattuck, in a new twelve-horse-power French machine, said:

"The official incline for the hills of Europe is about 7 per cent. With our new machine we made a 9,000-mile tour this Summer, and had no mishaps at all. This Nelson Hill is a severe test of automobile utility."

Both Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Wright found this so, much to their chagrin, for, after starting well and getting over the worst part, the big French vehicle stuck and two horses had to assist it to the top, where it arrived in 10 minutes and 44 seconds from the foot. Relays of horses were kept at frequent intervals along the hill, and they were needed on several occasions. Most of the vehicles carried but two passengers, and in more than half the cases they had to get out and push with all their might to get the auto over the worst places.

The sides of the steepest part of the hill were lined with club members, many of whom went up from the city by train to see the test and incidentally the fun. Natives of Peekskill and neighboring villages turned out in force, while the judges and starters, with their big visored caps and white and red flags, contributed to the animation and color of the scene. Three cups were offered for the best time in each class. President Shattuck offered the prize for the big vehicles, weighing over 2,000 pounds, and David Wolfe Bishop carried off the honors in this class and also the plaudits of the crowd.

He climbed the hill without a particle of aid in the remarkably fast time of 2:13. He used his big thirty horse-power machine, and his climb was characterized by a sensational feature which was the most exciting part of the contest. A three-wheel gasoline carriage started up the hill one minute ahead of Bishop, and half way up, where the steepest grade lies, it became stuck. Before it could get up additional force or even swing off to one side, the unmistakable noise of Bishop's powerful racer was heard and every one knew that he was letting it out to the limit. A short distance below the crippled machine is a curve, and as Bishop rounded this, a shout went up, for it was feared that he would have to stop and so lose time. Not for a second did he slacken speed, however. On came the machine thundering up the hill, when by a quick turn that not one amateur chauffeur in a hundred would have dared he sent it around the disabled vehicle, escaping collision by a narrow margin. The ponderous wheels, with their enormous tires, plowed up the dirt in the gutter of the road, then bounded up the incline into the main track with a jump that sent the machinist eighteen inches above the seat, and leaving a cloud of dust. Bishop sped on, heedless of the shouts that followed him. In all of his automobile career he has probably never done a more nervy thing than when he passed that disabled vehicle at full speed on Nelson Hill. His winning time was at the rate of nearly fifteen miles an hour.

The Grout brothers, in an eight horse power stanhope, made the next best time, 2:45, and as they were in the lightweight class, under 1,000 pounds, they won the cup presented by Winthrop E. Scarritt. It was a close win, for two seconds behind them came a steam vehicle of a rival company, but only 3½ horse power. Then came Sidney Dillon Ripley in a nine horse power gasoline in the good time of 3:15, followed by a light gasoline in 3:15. Then came the Class B winner including vehicles between 1,000 and 2,000 pounds. The victor was William Morgan, in an eight horse power gasoline, and he won the cup given by Harlan W. Whipple.

HILL MADE A SEVERE TEST.

Ten vehicles got up the hill under four minutes, John Jacob Astor doing it in 3:44 and A. L. McMurtry in 3:50. Eight finished the climb between four and five minutes, and a number between the latter figure and ten minutes. It was considered an excellent showing, in fact, much better than many critics had predicted. There were no permanent break-downs, every machine standing the strain admirably.

There was only one possibility of an accident. This occurred to H. Rogers Winthrop, who had an eight-horse-power gasoline. A machine in front of him came to a sudden stop just as he got close to it, and the brake failing to work, began to run down hill. Before the machine could be stopped, it crashed into Winthrop's vehicle, breaking his front light and forcing him to turn quickly to one side. That sent him into the gutter, and had it not been for a stout stone wall, he would have backed off over a twenty-foot ridge. The machine was stalled there for over half an hour. While going through Tarrytown, John Jacob Astor ran down Chester Van Tassel, who was riding a bicycle. Van Tassel was knocked off and injured his knee. Mr. Astor stopped and gave the lad a ten-dollar bill and told him to go to a doctor for treatment.

About half a dozen of the vehicles failed to reach Peekskill on time. One of the notable failures was Harlan W. Whipple, who started off in fine order in an eight-horse-power gasoline. He met with reverses just outside of Yonkers and failed to arrive in time to climb the hill.

Among the competitors running their private machines, besides the manufacturing representatives, were R. P. Scott, A. R. Townsend, Alexander Dow, C. R. Greuter, Louis Clarke, William H. Browning, Henry R. Browning, C. Arthur Benjamin, H. R. Taylor, John M. Salterfield, Dr. Herman Baruch, C. H. Metz, Alexander Fisher, C. J. Field, Kenneth A. Skinner, T. J. Martin, and C. R. Woodlin.

The automobilists stopped for the night at Poughkeepsie, making a day's run of eighty-five miles. A. L. McMurtry was the first to reach Poughkeepsie, getting in at 3:55 P. M. Over a dozen of the starters failed to appear when the night hour for the time record closed.

ACCUSED OF CLUBBING THE REV. N. S. EPPS.

Policeman Also Chased and Arrested the Negro Clergyman.

As a result of the clubbing of the Rev. Norman S. Epps, a negro clergyman, who for the past two years has been pastor of the Mercy Seat Baptist Church at 424 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by Policeman Frank T. Lane of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charges will be preferred against that policeman. In this action the clergyman has the support of the members of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church conference, to whom yesterday he gave the following account of the occurrence:

Last Friday night the minister, who lives at 37 West Ninety-eighth Street, received word from his brother-in-law, John Young, who lives in Long Branch, that he would like to meet him on important business at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-first Street. The Rev. Mr. Epps, with his brother, Philip Epps, boarded an Eighth Avenue car and rode down to Forty-first Street, where he found his brother-in-law, according to the appointment.

The three men were talking together when a policeman, who later proved to be Frank T. Lane, came up to them and ordered them to move on. They moved to about fifty or sixty feet from where they were standing and resumed their conversation. They had hardly spoken half a dozen words before Policeman Lane came up to them again, and singling out the clergyman, who were a tall hat, struck him with his club on the back of the head, knocking his hat into the gutter and almost felling him.

The Rev. Mr. Epps, upon recovering his feet, took to his heels and ran up Eighth Avenue to West Forty-second Street. He turned up that street, running as fast as he could, and shouting "Murder!" A passer-by, supposing him to be a criminal escaping justice, tripped him up, and Policeman Lane was soon upon him and commenced beating him with his club. Finally, exhausted, the policeman allowed him to get on his feet, and then, placing him under arrest, took him to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where he lodged a complaint of disorderly conduct against him.

The clergyman was bailed out later in the night and the next morning was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the West Side Court. Policeman Lane appeared as the complainant, and said that the minister was using vile language and insulting women when he arrested him. As neither complainant nor defendant had any witnesses in court, Magistrate Hogan adjourned a hearing in the case until the afternoon.

Then the policeman appeared with five witnesses. His witnesses on examination, however, were unable to substantiate the charges he made. They said that they had heard the clergyman shout "Murder," but had not seen him insult any woman, nor had they heard him use any unbecoming language. Magistrate Hogan thereupon adjourned the case until Sept. 25.

The story of the incident, as told by Lane, is that the Rev. Mr. Epps was standing on the corner with a man and a woman. He is not sure about the woman, however, though he says he heard her cry "murder," and that she attracted a large crowd by her cries. Thereupon he broke through the crowd and arrested the minister for disorderly conduct. Policeman Lane thinks that he first told the clergyman to move on, that Mr. Epps moved on but came back to the place where he was standing six times, thereby defying the majesty of the law.

The clergyman says that he was badly bruised and cut about the face by Lane's club. The policemen of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station who were present when he was brought there say that he had not a scratch on him.

RIFLEMEN'S MATCH EVENTS.

Canadian Against Irish Team for Money Prizes Was Chief Shoot at Sea Girt.

The Canadian and Irish riflemen met yesterday on the long ranges at Sea Girt, N. J., in a special contest between teams of five men each. They shot over the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges, the Canadians using the English military rifle and the Ulster representatives shooting with Mannlicher guns, and in consequence the former received an allowance of eight points each, or forty points for the team.

The honors went to Canada by thirteen points on the gross score. The net scores were: Canada, 598; Ulster Rifle Association, 620. The members of the Irish team were selected by lot, and the team was not nearly so strong as if the men were specially selected. Major J. K. Millner made 49 points out of a possible 50, at 1,000 yards, showing that he is as capable as he was a quarter of a century ago. The match was decided on the scores made in the first half of the special all-comers' cash prize match, in which thirty-three men took part, each of whom had ten shots, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The second half will be shot to-day, the same conditions maintaining.

Another match was shot between four men, who had seven shots each at 200, 300, and 500 yards, constituting the first half of a contest for three prizes given by the French shooting societies. The result so far is as follows: Capt. G. C. Shaw, Washington, D. C., 128; Capt. W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N. J., 125; Lieut. H. M. Bell, Washington, D. C., 115, and Lieut. A. M. Allison, Washington, D. C., 100, out of a possible 140 points.

In the all-comers' match those shooting military rifles had an allowance of eight points each from those using match rifles. The net high scores out of a possible 150 were: Major J. K. Millner, Ireland, 136; Frank Hyde, New York, 135; Dr. J. C. Sellars, Ireland, 135; John Morgan, Ireland, 133; Capt. W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N. J., 132; Color Sergt. Skedden, Canada, 131; Thomas Caldwell, Ireland, 129, and James Wilson, Ireland, 128.

The summary of the team match is:

CANADA—Capt. W. H. Davidson, 122; Private Paupst, 122; Sergt. Skedden, 131; Sergt. Major Huggins, 113; Gunner Flemming, 105; handicap allowance, 40; grand total, 633.

ULSTER RIFLE ASSOCIATION—Major J. K. Millner, 136; Robert Duncan, 126; W. T. Braithwaite, 122; J. R. Williams, 120; F. W. Henry, 116; total, 620.

Social Democratic Candidates.

The Social Democratic Party of Brooklyn Borough has made the following nominations for the election to be held in November: County Judges—Peter E. Burrowes, Thomas A. Hopkins; Surrogate—Alexander Fraser; Sheriff—Henry Studt; County Clerk—Joseph W. Dooley; Register—William Koenig. Borough President—Peter J. Flanagan; Coroners—Dr. William C. Hager; F. L. Lockenmacher; Police Magistrates at Large—Theo. F. Cuno, Thomas T. Deyer.

That Chinaman's First Papers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Over in New York the other day Lee Hong, a Chinaman who had been in this country twenty-six years, was given his first citizenship papers. This is thought to be a precedent of doubtful legality. At any rate, the Federal authorities in this city, when questioned, announced that similar requests had been made by Chinamen here, and had invariably been refused. Of course a Chinaman born in this country becomes an American citizen without the aid of the courts, and in the West, particularly San Francisco, there are many such. Very few of them, however, attempt to exercise the right of suffrage. The New York Chinaman who took out his first papers did so in order that, should the Exclusion act ever be repealed, he might get his full citizenship papers immediately. At least he gave that reason. On the other hand, the authorities here contend that the Government has entered into a contract which it cannot consummate.

TEN CANDLES'S FAST RACE

Widener's Horse Won Ocean Handicap in Time Near Record.

STAKE EVENT FOR WHITNEY

Pretorius Was First for the Sapphire at Sheepshead Bay After a Close Finish.

Fair weather, an attractive programme and a large attendance combined to start out with vim the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, the opening of the last week of the meeting, and sport of unusual excellence held the interest of visitors to the close. Two stakes were down for decision and both made good contests, Ten Candles in the Ocean Handicap, winning after a splendid performance in time that was close to the track and world's record for a mile, and William C. Whitney keeping himself in evidence by capturing the other, the Sapphire, for two-year-olds, with the smart colt Pretorius, a son of the once famous filly Yorkville Belle, after a rattling fight to the winning post, with heads between three, Emshee being second and Homestead third.

None of these horses was a favorite. In fact, favorites got but a small share of the public money for the afternoon, as the one public choice to get home first was C F. Dwyer's Ethics in the second race.

The feature of the day was the contest for the Ocean Handicap, in which nine of the eleven horses named to start answered the call to the post, with the fast three-year-old Gold Heels the best backed and the public choice. At the fall of the flag the Whitney entry, Paul Clifford, went to the front and made the running, two lengths clear of Ten Candles, into the stretch, where Ten Candles, admirably handled by Spencer, went up gradually and wearing down the three-year-old in the run to the last furlong pole, there rated on in front of Paul Clifford and with a big lead over the others. Without being called on at the finish he had speed enough to beat out Paul Clifford by three parts of a length, while the favorite was three lengths away, third. The time for the mile was 1:38 2-5, or only three-fifths of a second slower than the record made by the fast horse Brigadier in the Spring over the same ground.

For the Sapphire stakes there were ten runners, with Jere Dunn's filly Sun Shower the favorite, while Gay Boy Emshee, Pretorius, and Lux Casta were about equal second choices. They went away to a fair start, with Homestead the first to show out of the crowd, he making the running into the last furlong, where Emshee was second to Pretorius's third. The three fought it out from that point to the end, with Pretorius first at the finish by a short neck and Emshee second, a head before Homestead, third. In the last half furlong Pretorius on the outside crowded in on both the contenders and seemed to interfere with them materially, but the stewards promptly dismissed a complaint by O'Connor, who rode Emshee, that he had been fouled, and Mr. Whitney's colt got the race.

In the opening race Smoke was a favorite at odds on, but never had speed enough to live with Belle of Lexington, who after leading in to the last furlong, there died away, letting Modrine who had trailed to that point, go on and win easily by two lengths, Smoke, staggering at the end, lasting just long enough to get the place. Ethics also in front closed from behind in the last quarter of a mile for the second race and won ridden out, after The Black Scot had made the pace for about a mile. In the fifth race a sprint for fillies two years old, a "good thing" from the West, was cut loose in the shape of Little Gem, who was well up all the way and in a sharp drive to the end beat out Lady Sterling and Lady Radnor, heads separating the three at the post. Baron Pepper was the favorite for the last race, a mile and a half on the turf, but there was too much pace all the way for the Baron, and Maid of Harlem, who went to the front after about three-quarters of a mile had been covered, lasted in the lead to the end and finished first, rather easily by three lengths, with Baron Pepper ridden out, second, a length before Kamara third. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. H. McCormick's Modrine, ch. c., 4 years, by Sir Modred-Katrine, 113 pounds, (T. Walsh,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, won easily by two lengths; W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 3 to 5 and 1 to 6, second by a half length; Thomas Richard Croker's Bellario, ch. c., 3, 116, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:13. Belle of Lexington also ran. Value to the winner, $800. Smoke always the favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong. Charles F. Dwyer's Ethics, b. c., 3 years, by Charaxus-Ethie, 97 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 13 to 20 and out, won, ridden out, by a head; J. A. McGarry's Hammock, blk. c., 4, 102, (McGinn,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a half length from J. B. Doerr, Jr.'s, Fatalist, ch. f., 4, 99, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:55. Alfred Vargrave, Little Daisy, and The Black Scot also ran. Value to the winner, $780. Ethics always the favorite. Winner trained by R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $600 up to July 15; special weights; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. William C. Whitney's Pretorius, c., by Tithonius-Yorkville Belle, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by a neck; A. Featherstone's Emshee, b. c., by Fonso-Amelia P., 108, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second by a head; Sidney Paget's Homestead, b. c., by Candlemas-Sweet Home, 108, (Wonderly,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Gay Boy, Otis, The Rival, Lux Casta, Hans Wagner, Sun Shower, and Pearl Finder also ran. Value of stakes to the winner, $2,520. Sun Shower the post favorite at 3 to 1 and 6 to 5. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. J. E. Widener's Ten Candles, b. c., 4 years, by Candlemas-Tenerine, 122 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won handily by three parts of a length; William C. Whitney's Paul Clifford, blk. g., 3, by Lissak-Trousseau II., 97, (Wonderly,) 15 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by three lengths from F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, b. c., 3, by The Bard-Heel and Toe, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and even, third. Time—1:38 2-5. Herbert, Alard Scheck, Kinnikinic, Bon MacDhue, Reina, and Musette also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Gold Heels always favorite. Winner trained by W. Lakeland.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the new Futurity course. Thompson's Little Gem, b. f., by Madison-Carlotta, 94 pounds, (Henderson,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a head; W. C. Daly's Lady Sterling, ch. f., 100, (Miles,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from Dudley Hollis's Lady Radnor, ch. f., 100, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01. Lieschen, Sedition, Miss Emma, A. M., Montesa, Prophetic, Lenora, Lady Lou Tidaler, and Bijou also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Girl the post favorite at 9 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the turf course. The Osceola Stable's Maid of Harlem, br. m., 5 years, by The Bard-Ella Lakeland, 90 pounds, (H. Cochran,) 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won handily by three lengths; The Pepper Stable's Baron Pepper, ch. c., 3, 102, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by a length and a half from Clarence H. Mackay's Kamara, br. f., 4, 111, (Shaw,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:33 3-5. Toddy, The Rhymer, and The Regent also ran. Value to the winner, $1,095. Baron Pepper the favorite. Winner trained by B. Woods.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. Endurance by Right, 124 pounds; Flora Pomona, 119; Belle's Commoner and Peninsula, 112 each; Lombre and Rose of May, 109 each; Bon Mot, Andy Williams, Caughnawaga, and Kaloma, 107 each; Destitute, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Wax Taper, 123 pounds; Watercure, 122; Advance Guard, 119; Decanter, 113; The Rhymer, 112; Belle of Troy, 105; Bellario, 103; St. Finnan, 102; The Amazon, 100.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for all ages, penalties and allowances; seven furlongs on the main track. Voter, 115 pounds; Autolight, 106; Paul Clifford, 105; Endurance by Right, 102; Whiskey King, 95; Flora Pomona, 87; Cameron, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Charagrace, 163 pounds; Matt Simpson and Hopeful, 152 each; Draughtsman, 145; The Bachelor, 147; Cephalagia, 146; Semper Ira, 141; Miss Mitchell, 133.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Satire, 110 pounds; Lady Chorister and Templeton, 109 each; Rowdy, 107; Idle Ways and Lone Fisherman, 106 each; Vesunia, 105; Polasi, Arok, Hops, Balloon, Scotch Bush, Welsh Girl, San Luis, Boojam, Queen Carnival, and Bounteous, 103 each; Icicycle, 98. Also eligible to start in the order named as others are withdrawn: Cherries, 98 pounds; Tomicum, 106; Mintage, 109; Prince of Melrose and Politician, 108 each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. The Amazon, 113 pounds; Larva, 108; George Simons, Disturber, Astor, Dolando, and Federalist, 105 each; Black Dick and Thoroughbred, 99 each; Lucent, 97; Annie Thompson and Double Six, 96 each; Anna Darling, 91.

Notes of the Turf.

The Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Fall meeting at the Sheepshead Bay race-track yesterday were busy with the inquiry begun at the request of William C. Whitney into the ride by Jockey Shaw, on Mr. Whitney's filly Blue Girl, in the race for the Great Filly Stakes, run last Saturday. The betting records of a number of the bookmakers were examined, but none of the officials would state what progress had been made or what has been discovered.

For repeated offenses in breaking through the barrier at the start, Jockey N. Turner, who rode Gay Boy in the race for the Sapphire Stakes, was suspended for three days by Starter C. J. Fitzgerald.

The weights for the Omnium Handicap, one mile and a furlong, to be run Thursday at Sheepshead Bay, are announced as follows: Voter, 129 pounds; Ten Candles, 127; Ogden, Alcedo, and Rockton, 126 each; Herbert, 122; Wax Taper, Conroy, and Blues, 117 each; Coburg and Prince Pepper, 115 each; Dublin, 114; Advance Guard, Bonnibert, and Silverdale, 112 each; Lady Schorr, 110; Monarka and Gold Heels, 109 each; Brigadier and Sam Phillips, 106 each; Modrine, His Eminence, and Imp, 105 each; Mesmerist and Carbuncle, 104 each; Decanter, 103; Withers and The Unknown, 102 each; The Musketeer, Alard Scheck, Kinnikinic, King Pepper, Kamara, Far Rockaway, and Black Fox, 100 each; Trigger, 99; All Gold and Baron Pepper, 97 each; Belle of Troy and Wild Pirate, 96 each; Reina, Paul Clifford, Musette, Sly, and Lord Pepper, 95 each; Sarner, Princeton Girl, Specific, John Ruskin, and Isla, 93 each; Sadie S. and Sweet Tooth, 92 each; Mortallo, Bedeck, Montanic, and Malster, 90 each; Autolight and Prince of Melrose, 86 each; Henry Clay Rye, 85.

PACERS' DAY AT SYRACUSE.

Shadow Chimes Won Empire State Stakes After a Five-Heat Race.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The opening of the Grand Circuit meeting at the New York State Fair Grounds to-day furnished excellent sport. The track was fast and a crowd of 10,000 saw the races. Shadow Chimes was favorite in the 2:23 pace, Empire State Stakes, and won after a five-heat contest. Mazette took the 2:07 pace after Daried and Harold H. had each won a heat. Summaries:

Empire State Stakes, 2:23 Class.—Pacing. Purse $3,000.

Shadow Chimes, br. h., by Chimes-Charmer, (Geers)	1	2	2	1	1
Audubon Boy, ch. h., by J. J. Audubon-Flaxy, (Hudson)	4	1	1	2	2
Cinch, ch. g., (Blanchard)	2	3	3	4	4
Tommy Mack, b. g., (McCarthy)	3	4	4	3	3

Time—2:10¾; 2:08¾; 2:06¼; 2:11½; 2:10¼.

2:12 Class.—Trotting to wagon for amateur; two in three.

Franker, b. g., by Cahser, (Billings)	1	1	
Peko, b. m., (Devereaux)	2	2	
Tudor Chimes, b. g., (Perrin)	3	3	
Major Greer, ch. s., (Jones)	4	5	
Aggie Medium, b. m., (McCrea)	5	4	

Time—2:12¾; 2:14¼.

2:07 Pacing.—Purse, $1,200, (two in three.)

Mazette, b. m., by Tennessee Wilkes-Marcola, (A. McDonald)	4	3	1 1
Harold H., b. g., by Roadmaster, (Proctor)	3	1	6 2
Dariel, b. m., by Alcandar, (A. P. McDonald)	5	5	8 3
Dumont W., b. g., (Ernest)	8	2	2 *
Riley B., blk. s., (Kinnewin)	7	4	4 *
Eyelet, g. m., (Kinnewin)	7	8	3 *
Captain Sphinx, b. g., (Velie)	6	6	5 *
Martha Marshall, b. m., (McDowell)	5	7	7 *

*Ruled off.

Time—2:05½; 2:06½; 2:07¼; 2:11¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; to wagon; for amateur drivers; two in three.

Belle Echo, b. g., by Doctor Sparks, (White)	1	1	
Goshen Jim, b. g., (Devereaux)	2	2	

Time—2:10¼; 2:09.

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,200; unfinished.

The Hero, b. s., by Baracola-Gambetta Wilkes, (Perry)	1	2	1
Junero, blk. m., by Allerton, by Alcyone, (A. P. McDonald)	2	1	3
John H., b. g., (Minor)	6	4	2
Belle Cannon, b. m., (Biggs)	3	5	4
Frank Yokum, b. g., (Seeley)	5	3	5
Frank, br. g., (Pennock)	4	dr	

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:11¾.

Yearling Thoroughbreds Sold Well.

One of the most successful sales of thoroughbred yearlings of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when the combined produce of the Dixiana and Melbourne Studs, both of Kentucky, were offered. The attendance was good and the choicer individuals caused sharp bidding by prominent turfmen. The star of the sale was the bay filly by Dr. MacBride—Alabama, who went to James R. Keene for $3,050. The next best price—$2,500—was paid by S. S. Brown for the Dr. MacBride—Annul filly, a sister in blood to the Albana filly. The sales for $500 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF DIXIANA STUD.

B. f., by Dr. McBride-Alabana, by Himyar; J. R. Keene	$3,050
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Sissieretta, by Rossington; P. Wimmer	750
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Annul, by Himyar; S. S. Brown	2,500
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Bannerita, by Himyar; P. Wimmer	1,300
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Favérel, by Himyar; J. E. Seagram	1,100
B. f., by Dr. MacBride-Rathleen, by Pat Malloy; W. L. Powers	700

PROPERTY OF MELBOURNE STUD.

Run of Luck, b. or br. f., by Wagner-Fair Fortune, by Laureate; L. M. Myers	$500
Prince Idler, ch. c., by Prince of Monaco-Lady Rover, by Jim Gore; W. J. Arkell	600
Kenyonwood, br. c., by Prince of Monaco-Deadmona, by Cavalier or Oneko; W. J. Arkell	1,750

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Players Lead in First Day of Match Against Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 9.—For the first time in over twenty years the annual cricket match between Canada and the United States was played on the grounds of the Ottawa Cricket Club here to-day. The capital appreciated the honor of having the game in preference to Toronto, where the match is usually played, and there was a large attendance.

The Canadians lost the toss for choice of innings and were compelled to take the field against the batting of D. H. Adams and F. H. Bohlen. A fair start was made and the opening pair of batsmen appeared to be getting set, when Bohlen was bowled by McGwerrn for 12. The wickets then fell rapidly enough until H. A. Haines and J. H. Mason got together and made a good stand.

Haines kept at work until he had scored 65. The innings came to an end for a total of 168, of which F. L. Altemus contributed 22. When the Canadians began to bat their wickets fell with monotonous regularity to the bowling of Clarke, Lloyd, and J. A. Lester. F. H. Lownsborough and W. H. Cooper looked like making a stand at one time, but the rally was of short duration, and when play ceased for the day eight wickets were down for 77 runs. The day's finish left the United States players in the lead with 91 runs against the Canadians' two wickets.

The game will be resumed in the morning.

Injuries Fatal to Cycler Nelson.

John Nelson, the Chicago racing cyclist, who was injured last Wednesday evening on the Madison Square Garden cycle track, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. Nelson's left leg was so badly mangled in the accident that, although he was promptly removed to the hospital and received the most careful attention, blood poisoning ensued and the leg was amputated above the knee on Saturday. His death from loss of blood and shock followed.

Nelson was of Swedish parentage, about twenty-three years of age, and rather slight in build. As an amateur he repeatedly lowered records. He gave promise of great ability, which was verified when he joined the professional ranks. In 1900 Nelson scored the remarkable record of thirty-eight victories in forty-six races, defeating every paced rider with the exception of Harry Elkes. For the present season he was credited with winning more races and earning more money than any other two riders.

BOY BADLY MUTILATED.

Fell on a Circular Saw and Will Die Probably from His Injuries.

While at work with his father, brother, and uncle in the sawmill of William E. Uptergrove & Brother, at Avenue B and Tenth Street Samuel Tice, nineteen years old, who had just been apprenticed in the place, fell upon a running circular saw, so set that its edge ran through the floor. He was sawn horribly on the legs and left arm, the arm hanging by but a small shred of flesh. He picked up the all but severed arm in his right hand and staggered across the mill to his father's bench. "Father, I have cut myself, and I guess I will die," he said. The old man turned, and with one glance at his mutilated boy fell in a swoon. Young Tice was taken to Bellevue. The surgeons said there is slight chance of his recovery.

Concerning The

allurements of low prices—It takes something more than a low price to make a bargain. Quality counts. Little figures unite with undoubted attractiveness, great possibilities for deception. Your safety lies in two things; expert knowledge of goods, or a knowledge of the store selling them. Our standard is established, our values well known.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Won and Lost—Brooklyn Shut Out Chicago.

With Mathewson's arm in fair condition once more, the New York baseball team easily won the first game yesterday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. The usual defeat, however, was experienced in the second contest, St. Louis winning much as she pleased by batting the New York pitchers hard and often.

In the first game the St. Louis players were able to hit Mathewson safely but twice, while he succeeded in striking out eight men. His support in the field was not of the best, but for once the team backed him up with the bat by making fourteen hits in the course of the game.

With Maul in the box for New York and Sudhoff for St. Louis, the second game was started. Maul lasted but one inning, in which a base on balls to Burkett and safe hits by Heidrick and Padden scored two runs for St. Louis. He was then taken out and Livingston substituted. In the eight innings in which the latter pitched, the St. Louis players made fifteen hits. Livingston also was rather wild, for he hit three men and sent two others to first on balls. Sudhoff was effective, the New Yorks getting the first base but seven times on hits. Miller, a new player, signed recently by New York, was given a trial at second. His work both as to fielding and batting was satisfactory. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf	0	0	4	0	0
McBride, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Heidrick, cf	0	2	1	0	0
V'Haltren, cf	0	3	0	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	2	8	1
Davis, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Padden, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Strang, 3b	1	2	4	2	2	Donovan, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	Schriver, 1b	0	0	15	1	1
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Kruger, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Warner, c	1	2	8	4	0	Nichols, c	0	0	5	1	0
Mathews'n, p	1	2	1	3	0	Murphy, p	0	0	0	5	0
Total	5	14	27	14	3	Total	1	2	27	18	3

New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Earned runs—New York, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; St. Louis, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. First base on balls—Off Mathewson, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 8; by Murphy, 1. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Padden. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, (2.) Two-base

GAMBLING BARRED AT SULLIVAN CHOWDER

The Leader's Order a Great Surprise to His Followers.

Operators Who Attempted to Open Up Lay-outs Promptly Compelled to Close—Poker Alone Permitted.

Timothy D. Sullivan's annual chowder, which was the occasion yesterday for the assembling of about 4,000 men of the Sixth Assembly District, at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., will go down in the history of the east side as memorable for one reason, if for no other. It was the first of these affairs fathered by "Big Tim" at which all kinds of gambling was not permitted openly, and the fact that there was to be a shut-down on the little games designed to separate the unsuspecting from their money in a swift and easy fashion came as a surprise all round.

The steamboat Grand Republic left the foot of Clinton Street and East River shortly before 11 o'clock, packed to the guards with men who wore the little white and black caps of Sullivan, on whose coats appeared the leader's photograph in miniature, and in whose hands red, white, and blue canes imparted the proper patriotic note. Beer flowed freely and continuously, bands played, whistles tooted, and cheers for "Tim" Sullivan rent the air at very short intervals. There was some card playing on board, but no attempt was made to start anything else of a gambling nature.

Among those who took part in the excursion were Martin Engel, George Kraus, Thomas Foley, "Kid" McCoy, William Dolph, S. Steingut, "the Mayor of Second Avenue"; Michael T. Daly, "Sarsaparilla" Riley, Edward P. Sherry, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, and William B. Calvert. There were at least 100 Sullivans aboard, the list being headed by Denny, Chrystie, Florrie, and Jerry Sullivan, all brothers of the leader.

As soon as the grove was reached the Sullivans took charge of the two dining rooms, and the big breakfast that had been prepared was served with remarkable dispatch. Then the crowd started in to get as much fun as possible, each person after the fashion that suited him best. Two bands played most of the time, baseball games between the Sullivans and the Irenics attracted some, while the usual athletic games served to amuse others. Groups of men at many tables went in for poker, the limit being small in practically all of the games.

Early in the afternoon a young man went into a secluded part of the grounds and from his pocket produced a small piece of oilcloth with a "seven-up, seven-down" layout.

"Walk up!" he cried. "Come on, men. Seven under, you're sure to win. Seven over, you can't lose. Five, ten or a quarter of a dollar."

Several boys walked up and planked down their coin. The game had proceeded about five minutes, when Denny Sullivan came up on double quick time.

"Close that up," he ordered, quietly, but firmly. The man glanced up to see who gave the order; then he pursed his lips into an involuntary whistle.

"Whew!" he ejaculated. But he folded up his layout and put it in his pocket without another word.

Over in the grove a big wheel was started, with an offer from the man who flourished the bills of five, ten, and twenty for one. There the silver dollars rattled for possibly half an hour before the game was stopped.

An Italian took out a cloth on which were many mystic circles, each with numbers, and in the centre a heart pierced with a stiletto. He carried a wicker cup, and into this he put wooden disks with numbers, to be shaken out like dice. Then he invited the crowd to come on and get rich quickly, his words being translated into English by a boy at his side. One of the Sullivan brothers suddenly made his appearance and ordered the thing stopped.

Several other attempts were similarly cut short. The most persistent man of all was one who had a faro layout. Several times, after being told to stop, he opened up when the back of the watcher was turned. The crowd, however, did not take kindly to the opposition to the leader's wishes, and few would play. Finally he, too, was forced to stop.

"It's no go," said one of the prominent members of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association. "Tim says he'll stand for poker —that's the national game—but nothing else goes on this chowder."

The leader, who has been suffering with a cold for several days, remained on the boat all day, and those who heard his orders as to gambling were astounded, remembering that at all of the Sullivan chowders heretofore, and particularly last year, gambling and even prizefighting were open and above board.

On their return at night the excursionists marched through the district, where they were welcomed with red light, rockets, and Roman candles, together with the cheers of the multitude.

DRUNKEN MONKEY IN COURT.

Had Imbibed Whisky, Gin, Beer, and Creme de Menthe and Refused to Recognize His Master.

Recorder Hageman of North Bergen, N. J., held court on Sunday to consider a monkey case. The monkey was drunk. His antics greatly amused the spectators. His first movement when brought into court was to remove a little red cap he wore and hold it out for pennies.

The complainant in the case was Tony Labordo, an Italian organ grinder, and the defendant was Mrs. Jane Sennett, who keeps the Elipse Hotel on Bergenline Avenue. Labordo, who started out Sunday morning to furnish music for the people of North Bergen, finally reached the Elipse Hotel. While Labordo was turning the crank of the organ the monkey ran into the barroom and climbed on the bar. Mrs. Sennett made him welcome, and, as she admitted, treated him to whisky, gin, beer, and crème de menthe. The monkey exhibited no preference, but smacked his lips over each new drink.

When Labordo got through with his musical programme he went into the hotel to look for the monkey. By that time the animal was decidedly drunk, and Labordo called him. He declined to recognize his owner, and clung to Mrs. Sennett with one hand, while with the other he clutched at a bottle she offered him. Labordo tried to seize the monkey, but he broke away and ran up stairs. Labordo looked for him until he was tired. Then he went to Recorder Hageman's house and charged Mrs. Sennett with stealing his monkey.

A constable who was sent to the hotel soon returned with her and the monkey. She was fined $5 for cruelty to animals. She paid the money, though she denied the cruelty. She said she had had $5 worth of fun, and to the best of her judgment the monkey had enjoyed himself greatly. She gave it as her opinion that he liked stra whisky better than he did any other beverage given him.

Artillerymen Back from Their Trip.

The Eleventh Battery, United States Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. Coffin, and consisting of 124 men, 73 horses, and 68 mules, an ambulance, together with camp wagons and equipments, arrived yesterday at Fort Hamilton after a three weeks' trip. The battery left for a march through Long Island highways to Montauk Point, where for a week practice was indulged in on the five-inch guns which the battery carried. Capt. Coffin reported all well and no accidents, except the loss of one horse, which was killed last Wednesday on the return trip by falling over on embankment at Amagansett.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt Street Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45 P. M.
North Second Street, Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 4.05 P. M.
East 32d Street, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.30 P. M.
LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 12 M. and 1 P. M. for Cortlandt Street only, 11 A. M. for East 32d Street and Cortlandt Street, 3, 5, 6, 7 P. M. for all landings.
EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

BY RAIL TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 Race Days C. I. J. C.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

Trains stop at East New York 25 minutes after 34th St. leave.

FROM WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, connecting with steam trains, Long Island Railroad. Leave on week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, and every forty minutes from 1:00 P. M. to 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on Race Days C. I. J. Club 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave FOOT 22D ST., North River, 9:30, 10:45 A. M., 1:15, 2:30, 3:45, 5:00, 6:15 P. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, Half hour later.
North River.

Leave NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND, 11:10 A. M., 12:25, 1:40, 2:55, 4:10, 5:25, 6:40, 7:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

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TO

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VIA

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL,

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$1.00--ROUND TRIP--$1.00

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW YORK. Foot of Liberty St., 8:30 A.M.; South Ferry, 8:25 A.M.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.

STR. "RAMSDELL" from FRANKLIN ST. Week days 9:30 A. M. W. 120TH ST., 10 A. M. Sundays half hour earlier. Returning, arrives in N. Y. 10:30 P. M. ROUND TRIP, 75 CTS.

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
*Bulgaria, Sept. 14, 6 AM | Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM
Penn'a, Sep. 21, 10:30 AM | Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM
*Pretoria, Sept. 28, 5 AM | *Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM
*Phoen'ia, Oct. 5, 10:30 AM | Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
*To Hamburg direct.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Kaiserin M. Th..Sept. 10 | KronprinzWm.Oct.1,12N
*Lahn.....Sept. 17 | Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8
Kaiser Wm. Gr..Sept. 24 | Kaiser Wm. Gr..Oct. 22
Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
*To Southampton-Bremen only.

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SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN
Barbarossa.....Sept. 12 | Gr. Kurfuerst...Oct. 3
Koenigin Luise..Sept. 19 | Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon
Fr der Grosse..Sept. 26 | K. Luise..Oct. 24, noon
Sailing 10 A. M. pier foot of 3rd St., Hoboken.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Werra, Sept. 14, 10 AM | H'h'zollern, Oct. 12, 4 PM
Aller, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Lahn, Oct. 19, 11 AM
Trave, Oct. 5, 11 AM | Aller, Nov. 2, 11 AM
From Pier 24, foot of Amity St., Brooklyn.
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Phila...Sept. 11, 10 AM | St. Louis..Sept. 25, 10 AM
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Haverf'd..Sept. 21, 2:00 PM | St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
*Vaderl'd, Sept. 11, noon | *Zeeland, Sept. 25, noon
Kensington, Sept. 18, noon | Friesland, Oct. 2, noon
*New Yorker, Sept. 21, noon | Kensington, Oct. 9, noon
*Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
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WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic..Sept. 11, noon | Teutonic, Sept. 25, noon
Celtic, Sept. 18, 8 AM | Cymric...Oct. 1, 8 AM
Oceanic..Sept. 18, 9 AM | Germanic...Oct. 2, noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE.
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ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships

To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
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Astoria...Sept. 14, noon | Furnessia, Sept. 28, noon
Anchoria...Sept. 21, noon | Ethiopia, Oct. 5, noon
Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
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to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up. 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
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TICKETS $5.00 including meals & berth

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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
Doric.....Sept. 25 | Rio de Janeiro.....Oct. 5
Nippon Maru..Sept. 27 | Coptic.....Oct. 15
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 8, Dec. 1, Feb. 23
EMPRESS OF INDIA..Oct. 6, Dec. 29, Mch. 23
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 3, Jan. 28, Apr. 23
Imperial Limited, Montreal to Vancouver in 100 hrs.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA

MIOWERA.....Sept. 20 | ORANGI.....Oct. 18
For rates apply 333 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE.....Sept. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Sept. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

BERMUDA.

Delightful Ocean Trip for Summer Tourists, 1400 miles on the Atlantic and a few days at Bermuda, the charming Ocean Resort and British military and naval depot.

11-day trip, including Hotel and All Expenses..... $42.50

From NEW YORK Sept. 21, Oct. 5.
Programmes, berths, and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1185 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 12,500 tons POTSDAM
Saturday, Sept. 21, 10 A. M.
MAASDAM.....Saturday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier North River.
Umbria, Sept. 14, 7 AM | Servia..Oct. 1, 7 A. M
Lucania, Sept. 21, 11 AM | Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM
Etruria, Sept. 28, 8 PM | Umbria, Oct. 12, 3 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R. foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN, Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PLYMOUTH and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft Spring St. Week days only 5:30 P. M. Strs CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot N. Moore St. Slip. Week days 8:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight, Sundays 9:30 P. M. Steamers CHESTER W. CHAPIN and RICHARD PECK.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route with N. Y. C. or West Shore R. R. Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the World.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Through tickets to Buffalo and all points on sale at leading ticket offices, including those in New York Central Depot, who check baggage from residence to destination.
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A.M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH—connects at CORNWALL with trains for all points on N. Y., O. & W. R'y. Sundays leave half hour earlier and extends trip to POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT.

STR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

TROY BOATS.

REBUILT, REFURNISHED & REDECORATED.
Steamers SARATOGA or CITY OF TROY leave West 10th St. daily, 5 P. M., except Saturday. Sunday steamers touch at Albany. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all resorts north and east.
Dining Rooms on Main Deck, Searchlight Display.
Excursions—Troy, $2.50; Saratoga, $4.50.
Send for booklet excursion tours.

PEOPLE'S LINE

Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake George and Adirondacks.

DIRECT PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning trains for Buffalo, Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE
by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall." Jamestown Steamship Company
ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St. Tel. 3419 Franklin.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 1,185 Broadway, General Office, New Pier 32, East River, Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

50c. TO PROVIDENCE.

via the NEW LINE

Reliable & Popular Route. Superior service. Fast time. Splendid Steamers RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS. Daily, except Sundays, at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 36, N. R., foot Spring St., New York. Tickets and rooms may be obtained at Pier 36 or on Steamers sailing days only.

BLOCK ISLAND. ORIENT. GREENPORT. SHELTER ISLAND. SOUTHOLD AND SAG HARBOR
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
Steamers leave N. Y., Pier 13, E. R., near foot Wall St., week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. On Saturdays 1:00 P. M. The steamer leaving on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays will not stop at Southold.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. West 22d St. 2 P. M. (Saturdays 1 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. Orchestra.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited".	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
*Daily †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c 12.45, d 12.45, e 1.45, s 3.25, t 5.10, x 6.15.

	Lv. N.Y., A	L. N.Y., E
Easton Local	*7.15 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9 55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.05 PM
Manch Ch nk and Hazleton Exp	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp	†3 55 PM	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*e 9.25 AM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 434, 1,205 and 1,354 Broadway, 1,942 5th Ave., 5 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., 391 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 93 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET and DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

9:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.) Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car.) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (Dining Car.) 3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, (3:25, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 6:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days, Sundays 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays 9:45 A. M., 5:18 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 6:55, no coaches, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 10:55, 11:00, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.); Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 200 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences thereto to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive New York.
*8:15 a. m. Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m. Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m. Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m. Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*9:45 a. m. Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m. Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†9:40 a. m. Saratoga & Montreal Spl.	†9:30 p. m.
†10:30 a. m. Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m. Southwestern Limited	*3:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m. N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:36 p. m.
†3:30 p. m. Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m. Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m. Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m. The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m. St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m. Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m. Adirondack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m. Montreal Express	*7:00 a. m.
*7:30 p. m. Pan-American Express	*7:20 a. m.
*9:20 p. m. Buffalo & N. Y. Special	*2:00 p. m.
*9:30 p. m. Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m. Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Saturdays only, 2:45 P. M. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars run on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	3:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 413 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:—
*7:10 A M—For Binghamton, Albany & Mont'l.
*9:40 A M—(1) Rip Van Winkle Flyer to Catskills
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(2) Lake Mohonk, Minnewaska Express
†12:45 P M—(3) Catskill Mountain Express.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P M—(4) Ulster Express to Catskill Mts.
†3:45 P M—(4) For Hudson River points & Albany
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †9:15 A M; 2 at †10:45 A M; 3 at †12:10 P M; 4 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †9:45 A M; 2 at †11:20 A M; 3 at †12:50 P M; 4 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	.....
Easton Local	†9:45 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	.....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	.....
Mauch Chunk & Readin	.....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Readin	4:40 p. m.	†5

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Edward B. Smith & Co.
BANKERS.
Guaranteed Stocks.
85 Cedar Street, Cor. Broadway, New York.
The Bourse, Fifth Street, Philadelphia.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York, 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JACOB BERRY & CO.
MEMBER CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBER NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE
44 and 46 Broadway, New York.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
MARGINAL AND INVESTMENT ORDERS IN ALL QUANTITIES. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL MATTERS GLADLY FURNISHED. ISSUE UPON REQUEST, "A GLIMPSE OF WALL STREET AND IT'S MARKETS." MONTHLY FLUCTUATION SHEETS. DAILY AND WEEKLY REPORTS.
COMMISSION 1-16. MODERATE MARGINS.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
38 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 35 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
840 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FINANCIAL.

To the Owners and Holders of the
First Mortgage Preference Bonds
OF THE
Georgia & Alabama Railway:
You will take notice that the Georgia and Alabama Railway in the exercise of the right of redemption secured to it by the terms of the bonds and the deed of trust securing the same, will, on the first day of October, 1901, redeem and pay off at 105 and interest, all of its First Mortgage Preference Bonds dated October 1st, 1895, and secured by deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Railway to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of the same date, and all owners and holders of said Preference bonds are hereby notified to present the bonds respectively held or owned by them at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company in the City of Baltimore, Md., to be then and there redeemed and paid off by said Railway. Holders of First Mortgage Preference bonds may at any time prior to October 1st, 1901, surrender the same, together with all unmatured coupons thereon, to the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., and receive in exchange therefor First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds in like amount bearing coupons corresponding to those on the bonds so surrendered, differences in interest, owing to dates of maturity of coupons, being adjusted.
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
Capital - - - - - - - $2,500,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,842,122.85
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to check through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
OFFICERS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, Pres. Wm. Barbour, V. Pres
Wm. H. Leupp, V. P. H. S. Manning, V. P.
R. J. Oharry, Sec'y. T. C. Clarke, 2d A. Sec.
A. L. Banister, Treas. W. Hunt Hall, A. Treas.
Lawrence O. Murray, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
Ashbel P. Fitch, George Crocker, Willard Brown.
Wm. Barbour, Edw. O. Schaefer, Philip Lehman.
H. S. Manning, S. U. T. Dodd, Edwd. F. Cragin.
Saml. A. Maxwell, Joel F. Freeman, Geo. Blumenthal.
Myron T. Herrick, Anson R. Flower, Frank Jay Gould.
Chas. F. Cutler, H. S. Redmond, Wm. A. Clark
Emery McMillin, Jno. R. Hegeman. John W. Griggs.
Jas. M. Donald, O. I. Hudson.

The Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., September 1, 1901.
BONDS FOR THE SINKING FUND.
NEW FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of this Company to the amount of $18,000 will be purchased October 1st, 1901, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, Agents of the Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, New York, under the following provision of the mortgage:
"Sealed proposals for the sale of said bonds will be received at the agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on or before the day prior to the time of making such purchase, and bonds offered at the lowest price, not exceeding par and interest, will be accepted and paid for. Should bonds of different holders be offered at the same price, the number of bonds so purchased shall be on a pro rata basis, as near as practicable, in proportion to the whole number of bonds offered."
Proposals to sell bonds to the Sinking Fund must be in the hands of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company before three o'clock P. M. of Monday, September 30th, 1901.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Notice to Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company.
Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of the first mortgage made by the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana and the Sombrerete Mining Company to The State Trust Company (now Morton Trust Company) bearing date 1st January, 1891, this Company has elected to redeem and pay on the first day of October, 1901, at par with accrued interest to the date of payment, all of the first mortgage bonds of the said Company outstanding, being the outstanding bonds secured by the said mortgage. All holders of said bonds are required to present the same for payment at the office of the Company, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the said first day of October, 1901. Interest will cease upon that day on all bonds secured by the said mortgage then outstanding, and which shall not then be or have been presented for payment.
Dated 30th, 1901.
COMPANIA METALURGICA MEXICANA.
By ROBERT S. TOWNE, President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS dated September 3d, 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty-eight thousand and eighty-nine 7-100 dollars, ($58,089.70.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on 24th day of September, 1901.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.
83 shs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
39 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Cent. Pac. R. R. L. G. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
47 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
162 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

Richard V. Harnett and Henry W. Donald, Auc'rs.
RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
Auction Sale
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1901, at 12:30 P. M.
at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shares United States Hosiery Co., $100 each.
10 shares Colorado Land & Mining Co., $25 each.
200 shares National Fibre Co., $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 73 Liberty St.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
American Smelting & Refining Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Smelting and Refining Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 83 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books of the stock of this Company will be closed at the close of business on the 22d day of August, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business on the 12th day of September, 1901.
Dated New York, August 12th, 1901.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R. Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the Second Wednesday (the 9th day) of October, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1901, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M., or until the same hour of the day following any adjournment of such meeting.
ROBERT C. BOGART, Secretary.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF CUBA, HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1901.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received in this Office, up to 2 P. M. Sept. 16, 1901, for supplying in Ports of Cuba, as called for, between Nov. 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, 16,200,000 Pounds OATS, 10,300,000 Pounds HAY, quantities to be subject to variation of twenty per cent. For details and blank forms apply to Depot Quartermasters, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, and to undersigned: CHAUNCEY B. BAKER, Chief Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES, Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1901.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing Oct. 1, 1901, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Sept. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Sept. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recover sharply.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 9	831,300
To date this year	206,019,623
Corresponding date last year	77,213,672

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 9	$2,021,000
To date this year	$733,146,900
Corresponding date last year	$338,510,560

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 2@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	2⅞	Iowa Cent. pf.	1¾
Am. Car & Fdy.	1½	Int. Pump	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louis. & Nash.	2⅛
Am. Ice pf.	1	Manhattan	2
Am. Smelting	2¼	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. Smelt. pf.	2¾	Mexican Central	1⅛
Am. Locom.	1¾	Mexican National	2
Am. Locom. pf.	1	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. Snuff pf.	1	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Sugar	2¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	2⅛
Am. Tobacco	2	Mo. K. & T. pf.	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	1⅞
At., T. & S. F.	3¼	National Biscuit	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Balt. & Ohio	4	N. Y. Central	1¾
B'klyn R. T.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1⅞
Canada South	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Canadian Pacific	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	Norfolk & West.	2¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	North American	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pacific Mail	2⅜
Chi. Great West.	1⅝	Penn. R. R.	2¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅜	People's Gas	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	Pressed S. Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	6¾	Pressed S. C. pf.	3¼
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pullman Co.	7
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2¼	Reading	1⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	St. Law. & Ad.	1
Col. Southern	⅝	St. L. & S. F.	1
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	2⅝
Consol. Gas	2¾	Southern Railway	1⅝
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Del., Lack. & Hudson	1	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Del., L. & W.	4	Tenn. Coal & I.	2⅜
Den. & Rio Grande	¾	Texas & Pacific	2½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A.	1	Union Pacific	2⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅝	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie	2⅜	U. S. Leather	¾
Erie 1st pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	U. S. Steel	2
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	3	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
General Electric	7½	Wabash	1½
Glucose Sugar	2	Wabash pf.	2⅝
Great North. pf.	3	West. Union Tel.	¾
Hock. Valley pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	¾
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central	1⅝
Int. Paper	1		
Int. Paper pf.	1⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Linseed	6⅝	Long Island	1½
Am. Linseed pf.	12	Nat. Salt	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf. B	⅞	Pacific Coast	3½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Int. Pump pf.	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.	¾
Kan. & Mich.	2⅝	Tol., St. L. & W.	1¼
Kan. City So.	⅝	Union B. & P.	⅞
Kan. City So. pf.	1¼	Wheel. & L. E.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Nor. Pac.-Gt. N. joint 4s	1¼
B. & O. sub. ctfs. 4s	1	Third Avenue 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	Union Pacific conv. 4s	1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝	Wabash deb., B.	1⅝
Mo., K. & T. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Hide & L. 6s	1½	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅝
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., P. & Fdg. 5s	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st con.	1½	Rich. & Dan. con. 6s	1½
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con.	2½		

THE MARKET'S FOUNDATION.

Yesterday's market was a superb exhibition of the inherent strength of American securities. Prices opening at considerable advances from Saturday's close and steadily advancing, the professional Wall Street element was bewildered, and such interests attempted to account for the remarkable strength by stories of pool support, combinations of bankers, and other artificial devices. The shallowness of this reasoning is seen when attention is turned to the incontrovertible facts of current railway earnings. More than 200 roads have reported their results for the six months ended June 30 last, and gross receipts exceed the corresponding period of 1900 by more than $68,000,000. This enormous advance is the more significant from the fact that the 1900 figures were in themselves in excess of the preceding year for the same period over $80,000,000, and that 1899 figures were more than $60,000,000 greater than 1898.

The simple arithmetical progression thus reported illustrates beyond cavil the earning capacity of the railroads of this country. Gross earnings for the period under review approximate $750,000,000, and for the four years ended June 30, 1900, increase $275,000,000. These gigantic figures need no comment—they speak eloquently for themselves.

Railroad earnings are the most reliable and the most significant evidence of prevailing conditions. Against such figures pessimistic theories are without avail. Hence when the entirely unexpected and unforeseeable calamity occurred, involving the possible death of the President, with all the political and other changes incidental to such a tragedy, American securities remain comparatively unaffected. No more splendid demonstration of value could have been given; no more convincing evidence of the solidity of current quotations could have been furnished. It is only a fair inference that a similar shock occurring in any neighboring country would have been followed by panic. The strength and stability of democratic institutions are testified to with positively spectacular effect. The whole foreign financial world, from London to St. Petersburg, must stand astonished at the inherent resiliency of the New York Stock Exchange market.

It is not merely to be deplored, but something of which to be ashamed that in the gravest crises a "bear" party exists, ready and anxious to take advantage of national calamity. It would be an unpleasing task to attempt to analyze the mental condition of stock market operators willing to profit by an unforeseen and shocking disaster; nevertheless it must be accepted that such operators exist, and were found yesterday morning, volubly prophetic of the worst that could happen. It is to the lasting credit not only of Wall Street, but of the Nation, that the croaking utterances of these Jeremiahs were unheeded. Certain it is that if from his sick bed in Buffalo the wounded President's voice could have been heard, it would have counseled confidence and hope. The last public utterances of William McKinley breathed encouragement and aspiration. His countrymen will respect those utterances and accord to him the tribute of belief.

All the financial world must bear witness to the patriotism of America financial houses. Facing a shock that none could foresee, they stood firm and confident. Their action proclaimed to the world the verity of their position. Not only did they refuse to succumb to apprehension, but, furthermore, stood in the gap, accepted all offerings, and with Roman firmness upheld the integrity of the Nation's obligations. The Stock Exchange of London, the Bourses of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, must recognize that the New York Stock Exchange maintains a standard of solidity second to none—actually unparalleled in financial records.

In view of these conclusions, there is not much importance attaching to individual security movements. The market as a whole reflects the belief of the citizens of the Republic that no personal disaster is great enough to overcome the mighty onward movement of the Nation. While every head is bowed at the bedside of our wounded President, while every patriot breathes hope for his recovery, yet the conviction is clear and strong that no blow of Anarchy can impede National progress.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out $900,000 on account of gold deposited at San Francisco. Advices received here state that gold to the amount of $2,300,000 has been received on the Pacific Coast.

Lazard Frères, the agents of the London, Paris, and American Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, are advised of another shipment of £100,000 in gold from Australia, due at San Francisco Oct. 1.

The Sub-Treasury also transferred $525,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

THIRD AVENUE'S EARNINGS.

Wall Street found time yesterday, notwithstanding the general market interest, to read with not a little attention the report of the Third Avenue Railroad for the year ended June 30, as filed in Albany. This showed an increase in gross earnings of $118,801 and an increase in net earnings of $338,685, due to the decrease of $219,884 in expenses. The complete figures are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$2,242,635	$2,123,834	$118,801
Expenses	1,095,560	1,315,444	*219,884
Net	$1,147,075	$808,390	$338,685
Other income	413,090	31,626	381,464
Total net	$1,560,165	$840,016	$720,149
Interest and taxes	1,763,294	712,325	1,050,969
Deficit	$203,129	*$127,691	$330,820

*Decrease. †Surplus.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 shows as follows:

Assets.—Cost of road and equipment, $24,958,096; stocks and bonds, $10,455,290; new construction account, to be distributed, $5,527,225; supplies on hand, $99,250; open accounts, (due by companies, &c.,) $10,389,415; cash on hand, $783,332; Metropolitan Street Railway, lessee, Third Avenue Railroad Company, lessor, construction account, $7,116,167; open accounts, $234,423; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $650,854; total, $57,194,054.

Liabilities.—Capital stock, $15,995,800; funded debt, $40,000,000; interest on funded debt, accrued, $825,000; open accounts, $373,254; total, $57,194,054.

COLORADO FUEL'S YEAR.

The annual report of Colorado Fuel for the year ended June 30 was made public yesterday and shows earnings as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$12,246,545	$10,850,029	$1,396,516
Oper. expenses	10,103,874	8,000,348	2,103,526
Net	$2,142,671	$2,349,681	*$207,010
Other income	67,851	44,995	22,856
Total net	$2,210,522	$2,394,676	*$184,154
Charges and tax.	469,395	453,014	16,381
Balance	$1,741,127	$1,941,662	*$200,535
Sinking funds	449,205	419,167	30,038
Balance	$1,291,922	$1,522,495	*$230,573
Pref. dividends	160,000	.....	160,000
Surplus	$1,131,922	$1,522,495	*$390,573
Previous surplus	1,525,344	593,693	931,651
Total surplus	$2,657,266	$2,116,188	$541,078
Back dividends	480,000	320,000	160,000
Balance	$2,177,266	$1,796,188	$381,078
Adjustments	80,790	270,842	*190,052
P. & L. surp.	$2,096,476	$1,525,346	$571,130

*Decrease.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

According to Chicago dispatches, railroad rates are firm but traffic with most of the Eastern lines is unsatisfactory, although heavier than for a number of weeks.

Output of coke from the Connellsville region last week 207,899 tons, a decrease of 12,000 tons from the previous week and 40,000 tons from a fortnight ago.

Reduction of a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Reports from Chicago that there is an alarming shortage of anthracite coal in that city.

Advices to a local banking house of a further shipment of £100,000 gold, to arrive in San Francisco on Oct. 14, from Australia.

Reserve of outside banks, $1,289,450 below legal requirements as shown by last week's statement.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@6 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $124,290,640; balances, $6,580,871; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $665,498.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅜@2½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was very weak. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Commercial bills, $4.81¾@4.83; sixty days, $4.82¾@4.83; demand, $4.85@4.85½; cables, $4.85⅜@4.85¾.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95; guilders, 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—25c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1@$1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The financial article in The Times to-day says that on the Stock Exchange yesterday interest was almost entirely centred in American rails, which opened active and strong. The favorable news regarding President McKinley's condition led many to endeavor to take advantage of the rapid fall in Wall Street on Saturday, but it was impossible to obtain stock at the parity level. The sharp recovery thus established was fairly maintained, though the closing prices were materially below those ruling on Friday.

Money was again abundant at 1½ per cent., which is now the general rate for short fixtures. The discount market remained firm. Brokers were unwilling to take bills freely at current rates because of the uncertainty of events in the United States.

A financial expert yesterday expressed the opinion that Wall Street must have been vulnerable to have felt the shock following the shooting of Mr. McKinley so severely. It looked as though there were too much paper and overcapitalization. The situation here was intensified rather than materially altered. London waited on Wall Street, and was kept nervous by the unfavorable bank returns and apprehension that the withdrawal of money from New York to the West would be followed in turn by a demand on London.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Money was easy today, supplies were abundant, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were firm in view of the contingencies, especially the prospect of shipments of gold to New York.

Business on the Stock Exchange was inactive, and, generally, adversely affected by the slump in New York. The members of the Exchange assembled earlier than usual to-day.

The American market opened shortly after 10. There was little excitement and no desire to sell. Prices soon advanced on buying orders. St. Paul was the feature. Later there was a slight disposition to sell. Prices eased on the receipt of the New York opening quotations, and closed steady.

Consols started lower and recovered somewhat. Grand Trunks were easier, especially seconds and thirds. Kafirs were easier, operators being engaged in the carry-over.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 11-16; consols for account, 93⅝; Anaconda, 9⅝; Atchison, 77½; Atchison preferred, 98½; Baltimore and Ohio, 103½; Canadian Pacific, 116; Chesapeake and Ohio, 45¾; Chicago Great Western, 23½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163½; Denver and Rio Grande, 47½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 97¼; Erie, 42; Erie first preferred, 71⅝; Erie second preferred, 58; Illinois Central, 148½; Louisville and Nashville, 105¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 29¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 155½; Norfolk and Western, 54⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Northern Pacific preferred, 101½; Ontario and Western, 34⅝; Pennsylvania, 73½; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 26¾; Southern Railway, 32¼; Southern Railway preferred, 89¼; Southern Pacific, 57⅜; Union Pacific, 99⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 89¼; United States Steel, 44½; United States Steel preferred, 95⅞; Wabash, 21¼; Wabash preferred, 39; Spanish 4s, 70¾; Rand Mines, 4⅛.

Bar silver steady, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝@2¾ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £25,000. Gold premiums are quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 131.40; at Madrid, 40.05; at Lisbon, 38.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Business opened on the Bourse to-day without any interesting features, and later there was free offering in connection with the less optimistic bulletins received regarding the condition of President McKinley. This produced an all-around reaction. Toward the close more satisfactory accounts of the condition of the President were posted, and there was a good recovery. Prices closed firmer. Rio Tintos advanced. Metropolitans and Thomson-Houston were harder. Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 21 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 71.75.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—Business was hesitating and restricted on the Boerse to-day, awaiting the developments in the Western and New York markets. The prices in all departments were maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

It was rumored on the Boerse that the Reichsbank Committee would meet to-morrow to advance the rate.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—Gold was quoted to-day at 40.22.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—The money market continues serene. The tone of the market is appreciably firmer, and it is rather difficult to get accommodation anywhere under 5 per cent. Money on call is given to exceptional borrowers at 4½ per cent., but the run of loans is at 5 per cent. The banks easily might exact more if it was thought good policy; one cashier says he could get 6 per cent. about as easily as 5 per cent. Little is doing in time money, the bulk of the buying being by country banks. Rates range from 4½ to 5½ per cent., with little taken under 5 per cent. Commercial paper is almost stagnant, rates varying from 4½ to 6 per cent.

At the Clearing House to-day, the rate was 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 25 cents discount. Exchanges, $15,451,082; balances, $1,361,827.

The stock market improved all day on the news from Buffalo and the reduction in call money rate, and closed almost buoyant.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,031	Atchison	76½	74⅜	76½
480	Atchison pf.	96½	94⅝	96
68	Boston Elevated	168	167	167
5	Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
76	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
100	C., J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
20	C., J. R. & S. Y. pf.	131½	131½	131½
8	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
100	Mexican Central	24	24	24
148	N. Y., N. H. & H.	215½	215	215½
100	Rutland pf.	103	103	103
895	Union Pacific	97⅞	96	97½
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Sept. 9, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
114	114¼	30,070	Amalgamated Copper.	114	114⅝	112¼	114⅛	+2⅝
29⅝	29¾	3,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	28½	29⅞	28½	29½	+1⅝
85¼	85½	525	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	85½	85¾	83⅞	84	.....
31	32	700	American Cotton Oil..	31½	31½	30½	31	+ ¼
90¼	91½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ½
30½	31	220	American Ice Co.	31½	31½	31	31	+ ⅞
68	69	200	American Ice Co. pf.	68	69	68	69	+1
19¼	20	600	American Linseed Co.	24	24	20	20	−6¾
49½	50	4,810	Am. Linseed Co. pf..	57	57	50	50	−12
7	7¼	300	American Malting Co.	7	7¼	7	7⅛	.....
47½	47⅞	9,820	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	45¾	47⅞	45	47⅞	+2⅛
99	99¼	1,300	Am. S. & R. Co. pf....	98¼	99½	98¼	99½	+2⅝
25¾	26¼	1,700	American Locomotive.	25	26	25	26	+1⅝
86½	87¼	1,030	Am. Locomotive pf....	85½	86½	85½	86¼	+1
87	88½	100	American Snuff pf....	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1
131	131½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	129	132	129	131	+2¾
153¾	134	400	American Tobacco ctfs.	134	134	134	134	+2
45½	46	3,200	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	44⅝	45⅞	44	45⅝	+1⅝
76½	76⅝	62,975	At., T. & S. F.	74½	76⅞	74⅜	76¼	+3½
96⅜	96⅞	5,750	At., T. & S. F. pf....	95¼	96¼	94½	96¼	+1⅝
101	101½	4,710	Baltimore & Ohio....	99¼	101½	99	101½	+4
92	93	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	+⅝
68	68¼	14,815	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	69	66⅝	68¼	+2½
68	70	110	Canada Southern	68	68	68	68	+1
111¼	111½	4,830	Canadian Pacific	110	111⅜	110	111½	+1⅝
160	165	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	160¼	162	160½	162	.....
45⅜	46	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio..	44½	45⅜	44¼	45⅜	+2½
37⅝	38	2,100	Chicago & Alton	37	38⅞	37	37⅞	+ ⅝
77	78	550	Chicago & Alton pf....	77	77½	77	77½	+1
23⅝	23⅞	4,015	Chicago Great West..	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1⅜
48¾	50	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	− ⅞
39½	39¾	3,600	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	39	39¾	38⅞	39¾	+1¾
72½	73	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	72¼	73½	72¼	72¼	+1½
163	163¼	78,270	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	158½	164½	157	163½	+6½
191	194	200	Chicago & Northw....	193½	193½	193½	193½	+1½
142	143	1,945	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	140¼	142⅝	140	142⅝	+4
21	21½	1,445	Chicago Term. Trans.	20⅞	21½	20½	21½	+1½
40½	41	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	39	40½	39	40½	+2
91	91¼	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L....	90½	91	90	91	+1¼
70½	70⅝	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	72	73	72	73	+1
97¼	97½	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	95¼	97⅝	95¼	97	+3
14	14⅛	3,400	Colorado Southern	13⅝	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+⅝
55	55¼	1,400	Col. Southern 1st pf..	54½	55½	54	55	+1½
24½	24⅝	200	Col. Southern 2d pf..	24	24½	24	24	+ ½
18	18½	200	Col. & H. C. & I.....	18	18½	18	18	− ½
220½	223	5,400	Consolidated Gas	221	221	217¼	220½	+2¾
117	117⅞	200	Con. Tobacco Co. pf..	117	117	117	117	+1
164	164½	800	Delaware & Hudson...	163⅞	164	163¼	164	+1
221	222	800	Del., Lack. & West....	221¼	222	219⅞	221	+4
46	46⅜	2,600	Denver & R. G.	45¾	46	45	45⅜	+⅝
94	94½	3,300	Denver & R. G. pf....	94	94½	92¼	94½	+2½
27¼	28	100	Dist. of America pf....	27	27	27	27	.....
11⅜	12	900	Dul., S. S. & At.....	10¼	11½	10½	11½	+1
19½	20	800	Dul., S. S. & At. pf....	19¼	19¾	19¼	19⅞	+⅛
42⅝	42¾	85,075	Erie	41½	42⅝	40⅝	42⅝	+2⅜
70	70⅞	12,100	Erie 1st pf	68½	70⅞	68½	70⅝	+2
57¼	57⅝	4,000	Erie 2d pf	55¾	57⅝	54	57⅝	+2⅜
60	61	2,500	Evans. & T. H.....	60	62¾	60	60	.....
33	33½	100	Gas & El., Bergen Co.	33	33	33	33	+3
262	263	1,000	General Electric	257	261¼	255	261½	+7½
57	58	975	Glucose Sugar Ref....	56½	57¼	56	57	+ ½
182	183	800	Great Northern pf....	181½	183	181	183	+3
74	76	100	Hocking Valley pf....	76	76	76	76	+ ⅞
144½	145	1,700	Illinois Central	143¼	144½	143	144½	+2
24¼	24½	2,900	International Paper ..	23⅝	25	22⅝	24½	+1⅞
79⅞	80	900	Internat. Paper pf....	77½	79⅞	77½	79⅞	+1⅞
96	96¾	600	Internat. Power Co....	96½	96⅝	96	96¼	+1¾
36	36⅝	500	Iowa Central	36	36⅝	36	36⅜	+1⅜
71	72	8,050	Iowa Central pf.....	70	71⅞	70	71⅞	+1
44½	45	600	International Pump ..	44	45	43⅞	45	+1
84	86½	100	Internat. Pump pf....	85	85	85	85	−1½
31½	35	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	31	31	31	31	−2⅝
19½	20	200	Kansas City South....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
42⅞	43	800	Kansas City South. pf.	42	42	41⅝	42	−1¼
61	62	600	Lake Erie & West....	61½	62	60½	61	−1
75	77	100	Long Island	73½	73½	73½	73½	−2½
103¼	103¼	11,400	Louisville & Nashville.	102	103¼	101⅝	103⅛	+2⅛
116¾	116¾	11,800	Manhattan Elevated..	116	117	115	116¾	+2
164	165	2,210	Met. Street Railway .	163¼	164¾	163	164¾	+2¼
24¼	24½	1,700	Mexican Central	24	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+2
14⅝	14⅞	18,450	Mexican National ctfs.	13	13⅞	13	14¼	+1⅝
106	107	400	Minn. & St. Louis....	106	106	106	106	+1½
115½	117⅜	200	Minn. & St. L. pf....	115½	115½	115½	115½	+1⅞
25⅞	25⅞	200	M., S. P. & S. S. M....	26	26	26	25⅞	+1⅞
29¼	29¼	2,225	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	28⅝	29	28¼	29	+2¼
54⅞	55	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	53⅝	55	53⅝	55	+1⅞
102½	103	13,200	Missouri Pacific	103	103¼	100¾	102⅝	+3
195	197	20	Morris & Essex	195	195	195	195	.....
43¼	44	400	National Biscuit Co....	43¼	44	43¼	44	+ ½
19½	21	200	National Lead Co....	19⅜	20	19⅜	20	.....
39½	41	325	National Salt Co.....	40	40	40	40	.....
76	79¼	100	N. Y. Salt Co. pf....	76½	76½	76½	76½	+2
144	147	300	New York Air Brake..	142½	144	142½	144	+2
152¼	152¼	4,400	New York Central....	152	152½	150¼	152¼	+1¾
39½	39½	2,400	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	39¼	39⅝	38	39¼	+1⅞
78	78½	3,400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	76	79⅜	76	78	+3
34¼	34⅝	15,250	N. Y., Ont. & West....	33¾	34⅞	33¼	34⅝	+1¼
54½	54½	12,175	Norfolk & West.....	53	54¾	52¼	54¼	+1½
95½	98	2,940	North American	92	96	92	96	+2½
96⅞	98	100	Northern Pacific pf....	96	97½	97½	97½	+1½
10⅜	11	1,100	Ontario Mining	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅜
64	67	300	Pacific Coast	65	65	65	65	+3½
41¼	42¼	900	Pacific Mail	39¼	41⅝	39	41⅝	+2⅜
143¾	144	18,260	Pennsylvania R. R....	142⅛	144	142½	144	+2
110⅜	110½	5,160	People's Gas, Chicago.	109	110½	108½	110⅜	+2¼
41¼	41¾	410	Pressed Steel Car	40	41½	40	41¼	+1½
81¼	82¼	580	Pressed Steel Car pf.	78¾	82¼	78¾	82¼	+2¾
210	214	100	Pullman Company	212	212	212	212	+7
4	4¼	100	Quicksilver	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
42⅞	43¼	11,800	Reading	41¾	42½	40½	42¼	+1⅜
76	76⅛	5,200	Reading 1st pf.....	75	76	74⅝	76	+2
53⅛	53½	10,100	Reading 2d pf.....	52	53¼	51⅛	53¼	+2½
18	18¼	4,000	Republic Iron & Steel.	18¼	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ¼
71¾	72	800	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	72	72	71	72	+ ¼
27¾	28	800	Rubber Goods	27½	27¾	27	27¼	+ ½
116¾	117	1,100	St. L. & Adirondack..	116¾	116	116	116¾	+1
25½	28	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d. pf..	25	25	25	25	−2
44⅜	45	900	St. L. & San Fran....	44½	45	44	45	+3
68½	70	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	68	70	67	68	+1½
29⅜	29⅝	1,825	St. Louis Southw.....	29¼	29¾	29	29¼	+ ¼
62	63	1,100	St. Louis Southw. pf...	60	61¾	60	61¾	− ⅜
56¼	56⅜	53,100	Southern Pacific	55¾	57	55¼	56⅝	+2⅜
32	32¼	27,050	Southern Railway	31¾	32½	31⅝	32½	+2
87½	87¼	3,350	Southern Railway pf.	86½	87¼	85¾	87¼	+2
4⅞	5	200	Standard R. & T.....	5	5	5	5	− ⅝
63½	63½	7,250	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	62¼	63½	61⅝	62½	+2⅜
42⅞	43	4,410	Texas Pacific	41½	42⅞	41½	42½	+2½
20	21	200	Tol. St. L. & West....	20½	20½	20½	20½	−1¼
101⅜	102	925	Twin City R. T.....	101	102¼	101	102¼	+1½
16½	17	500	Un'n Bag & Paper Co.	16	16½	16	16½	− ⅞
97¼	97⅞	81,860	Union Pacific	96½	98	96	97⅞	+2⅝
88	88½	2,200	Union Pacific pf.....	88	88	87½	88	+ ½
43¼	43¾	39,850	United States Steel...	43	43⅝	42⅝	43⅜	+2
93⅜	93½	19,755	U. S. Steel pf.....	92½	93¼	92	93¼	+2⅜
12⅞	13	4,200	United States Leather	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
81¼	81⅜	1,820	U. S. Leather pf.....	80½	80¼	80¼	81⅜	+2
18	19¼	700	United States Rubber.	18	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	3,700	Wabash	21¼	22	21	22	+1½
39¾	39⅞	5,400	Wabash pf	38½	39⅞	38¼	39⅞	+2⅜
91⅞	92	2,210	Western Union Tel....	91	92	91	91¾	+ ½
19¼	19	220	Wheeling & Lake Erie	18	18	18	18	− ¾
49½	50	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	49½	50	49½	50	+1
21½	22	2,000	Wisconsin Central ...	21	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1½
42	43½	200	Wisconsin Central pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
Sales.....		831,300						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108	Ill. C. l. 1.102	..	..
2s, c., 1930	107¾	108¼	Int. Silver.. pf	7½	..
3s, r., 1918	108¾	109	Int. Sil. pf., 35	40	..
3s, c., 1918	108¾	109	Joliet & Chi.175	..	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	K. & D. M.. 7	8	..
4s, r., 1907	112½	112¾	K. & D. M. pf.	30	35
4s, c., 1907	113	113½	Kings. & P.r. 8½	10¼	..
4s, r., 1925	137	138	Lacl. Gas.. 85	95	..
4s, c., 1925	137	138	Lacl. G. pf..101	102	..
5s, r., 1904	107¾	108¾	L. E. & W. pf.	123	129
5s, c., 1904	107¾	108¾	Lake Shore..251¼	275	..
D. C. 3-65s	124½	..	Man. Beach. 10	13	..
Adams Exp.	175	190	Md. C. pf.. 65	76	..
Alb. & Sus.	215	..	M. W. S. El..	37	40
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	28½	Chi. pf.	87	90
A. A. C. pf.	88	90	Mt. W. S. El..	91½	93
Am. Bicycle.	3⅞	..	Chi. pf.	103	..
Am. Bicycle pf.	18	20	Mich. Cent.	180	200
Am. Coal.	180	195	Mo. S. P. pf.	70½	75
Am. Exp.	185	195	Mob. & Ohio.	83½	85½
A. M. Co. pf.	27	28½	N. C. & St. L.	75	100
Am. Snuff.	41	48	Nat. Bis. pf.	101	103
A. & E. C.	..	100	Nat. Lead pf.	87	90
Am. Tob. pf.	145	150	N. Cent. G.	25	30
Am. W. Co.	17	17½	N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
A. W. Co. pf.	71	78	N. Y. & N. St. L.	1st pf.	110	..
Ann Arbor.	21½	25	N. Y., L. & W.	138½	140
A. L. L. pf.	85	90	N. & W. pf.	88	90
B. C. R. & N.	120	140	N. Y. & W. pf.	92	98
C. & C.	40	..	P. C. 2d pf.	68	71
C. & E. Ill.	126	130	Peo. & E.	28	30
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	..	Pere Marq.	65	75
C. G. W. pf.	84	85	Pere M. pf.	75	81
C. G. W. d. 90	93	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	188	..
C., M. & St. P. pf.	185	189	P. Ft. W. & C. sp.	185	..
C. St. P., M. & Om.	135	140	Quicksil'r pf.	10	10½
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	175	190	Rens. & Sar.	204	215
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	115	117	R. W. & O.	137	..
C., L. & W.	30	..	Bub. G. pf.	75	82
Cleve. & P.	188	..	St. J. & G. I.	11½	13
C. F. & I. pf.	120	132	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	66	68
Com. Cable.	175	185	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	30	31
Consol. Coal.	63	67	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	77	81
Cont. Tob.	66¾	67	T. P. L. Tr.	33	38
D. & S. W.	69	..	Third Av.	121	124
D. & S. W. pf.	69	..	Tol., P. & W.	8½	..
Dia. Match.	148½	..	Tol., St. L. & W. pf..	33	35
D. M. & Ft. D.	35	40	T. C. R. T. pf.	151	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	110	150	U. B. & P.	74	75
Dist. of A. pf.	7¾	8¼	U. S. Exp.	95	100
Ev. & T. H. pf.	89	94	U. S. R. pf.	55	57
G. S. R. pf.	103	107	Va.-Car. C.	60	64
Hock. Valley.	52	53½	Va.-C. C. pf.	120	124
Homestake.	95	..	W.-F. Exp.	160	175
			W. & L. E. 2d pf.	28	32

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in August showed increases as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern...	$36,316
Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie.....	31,672
Père Marquette.....	29,505
Pittsburg & Western.....	27,338
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix.....	641
Total increase 5 roads.....	$125,472
Increase previously reported.....	1,491,170
Total increase 42 roads.....	$1,616,642

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Decrease:	
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic..	$7,195
Decrease 2 roads previously reported.....	14,088
Total decrease 3 roads.....	$21,283
Net increase.....	$1,595,359

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil 4½s 5,000 ..... 100⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 17,000 93
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 97
Atch., Top & Santa Fe gen 4s 6,000 ..... 103⅜ 2,000 ..... 103⅝ 4,500 ..... 103⅝ 4,000 ..... 103⅝
Adjustment 4s 1,500 ..... 97 5,000 ..... 96 1,000 ..... 96¼ 1,000 ..... 96½
Stamped 1,000 ..... 94⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s 1,000 ..... 95½ 1,000 ..... 96 1,000 ..... 95¼
Balt & Ohio 4s 2,000 ..... 103½ 9,000 ..... 103 5,000 ..... 103½ 500 ..... 104¼
Balt & Ohio, P. J & M Div 3½s 10,000 ..... 89½
Balt & O sub ctfs for 4s, con gtd, 1911, all inst pd 10,000 ..... 105⅞ 10,000 ..... 105½
B'klyn Un El 1st 4,000 101
Bur, C R & N 1st 3,000 ..... 105⅝
Canada South 1st 3,000 ..... 106¼
Cent of Ga. con 5s 3,000 ..... 106¼ 6,000 ..... 106 1,000 ..... 106¼
Cent of Ga 1st inc 10,000 80
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5,000 ..... 31¼
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 130
Cent Pac gtd 4s 8,000 ..... 101½ 2,000 ..... 101⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 13,000 104
Ches & O. R & A Div 1st con 4s 2,000 103
Ches & O. R & A Div 2d con 4s 1,000 99
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds 1,000 ..... 96⅛ 40,000 ..... 96⅜ 5,000 ..... 95⅞ 50,000 ..... 95½ 41,000 ..... 96 5,000 ..... 95⅝ 20,000 ..... 95⅞ 25,000 ..... 95⅞ 45,000 ..... 96 20,000 ..... 96⅜ 500 ..... 96½
Chi, R. I. & Q con 7s 2,000 ..... 106⅝
C, St L & N O 5s 1,000 127
Col Mid 1st 3-4s 5,000 ..... 80¾
Col & South 1st 4s 3,000 ..... 87¾ 19,000 ..... 87 1,000 ..... 87¾
Erie 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ..... 88 17,000 ..... 87¾ 8,000 ..... 87⅝
Ft Worth & D C 1st 1,000 ..... 103½
Gal, H & S A 1st 2,000 ..... 109½
Hock Val 4½s 10,000 ..... 106½
Int & G N 2d 5s 2,000 101
Inter Paper 6s 5,000 ..... 108½
Kanawha & M 1st 1,000 ..... 96½
Kan City South 3s 7,000 ..... 69½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s 1,000 108
Lo & N gen 6s 10,000 119
Met Elev 1st 6s 2,000 ..... 114½ 1,000 114
Mex Cent con 4s 10,000 ..... 84½ 2,000 85
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 ..... 32 5,000 ..... 32½ 10,000 ..... 32¾ 1,000 ..... 33 4,000 ..... 32⅝
Total sales $2,021,000

Minn & St L 1st & refunding 4s 5,000 103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 98⅝ 14,000 99
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000 ..... 81¾ 1,000 ..... 81 10,000 82
Mo Pac trust 5s 5,000 ..... 105½
Mobile & O, Montg Div 5s 4,000 113
Moh & Mal inc 20,000 ..... 105 35,000 ..... 105½ 40,000 ..... 105 10,000 ..... 105¼ 10,000 ..... 105⅝ 20,000 ..... 105⅞ 25,000 ..... 105½
N Y Cent & Hud Riv, L S col 3½s 3,000 ..... 95⅞ 1,000 ..... 95⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s 5,000 ..... 107½
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s 30,000 115
Pur money 4s 7,000 ..... 96 8,000 ..... 95½ 4,000 ..... 95¼
North Pac 4s 20,000 104
North Pac gen 3s 22,000 ..... 71½ 5,000 ..... 72 10,000 ..... 71⅜
Reading gen 4s 3,000 ..... 95½ 5,000 ..... 95¼ 9,000 ..... 95⅛ 11,000 ..... 95⅞ 9,000 ..... 95⅝ 10,000 ..... 95¼
Rich & Danv con 6s 1,000 122
St L, I M & South unif & ref 4s 1,000 ..... 90½ 9,000 ..... 90 1,000 ..... 91 26,000 90
St L S'w'n 1st 1,000 97
St L S'w'n 2d 9,000 ..... 75½
San A & A P 4s 30,000 86
South Pac 4s 7,000 ..... 92 11,000 ..... 91½ 16,000 ..... 91¾
South Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 116¼ 5,000 ..... 116⅜
Stand R. & T inc 25,000 ..... 6½
Third Av con 4s 1,000 ..... 103 5,000 ..... 103½
Tol & C C 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 114½
Union Pac 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 105½ 19,000 ..... 105⅝ 7,000 ..... 105¼ 5,000 ..... 105⅜ 10,000 ..... 105⅝
Union Pac conv 4s 230,000 ..... 106 33,000 ..... 106½ 24,000 ..... 106 20,000 ..... 105⅞ 56,000 ..... 106 25,000 ..... 106⅜ 35,000 ..... 106⅝ 10,000 ..... 106½ 63,000 ..... 106 5,000 ..... 106¼ 15,000 ..... 106⅛ 10,000 ..... 106⅜ 5,000 ..... 106⅞ 3,000 ..... 106¾ 106,000 ..... 106½ 2,000 ..... 106⅝ 2,000 ..... 106⅝ 5,000 ..... 106⅝ 1,000 ..... 106½ 15,000 ..... 106⅜
Wabash deb B 10,000 ..... 61½ 5,000 ..... 62 50,000 ..... 61½ 2,000 ..... 61¾ 5,000 ..... 62 21,000 ..... 62 5,000 ..... 62⅜ 40,000 ..... 62⅝ 10,000 ..... 62 10,000 ..... 62½ 10,000 ..... 62⅜
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s 1,000 ..... 90½ 5,000 91
Wis Cent gen 4s 40,000 ..... 88½

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Alamo	13½	14	13½	14
Argentum	11¾	13	11¾	12¾
Anaconda	31½	35	31	34
Battle Mountain	16	16¾	16	16¾
Blue Bell	15¾	16½	15¼	16½
Butterfly	35	37	35	37
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8½	8	8¾
Coriolanus	10	10¾	10	10¾
C. C. & M.	7¾	8¼	7⅞	8
Columbine Victor	7	8	7	8
Dante	5¼	5¾	5¼	6
Doctor Jackpot	58½	59	60¼	61¼
Elkton	174½	175	174½	175½
El Paso	55¼	55½	55¼	55½
Fanny Rawlings	18	19	16	20
Findlay	9	9½	9½	10
Gold Dollar	20	20½	20⅜	20¼
Golden Cycle	65	69	65	69½
Golden Fleece	36	40	35½	40
Gold Knob	6	6⅜	5⅞	6¼
Gold Sovereign	4½	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Gould	16½	18	16⅜	17⅜
Hart	8	11	8	11
Ingham	14¼	15	15¼	16
Isabella	56	56½	52½	53
Jackpot	40	45	41	43
Keystone	9	10½	9	10¼
Last Dollar	62	67½	62	67½
Lexington	6⅝	8⅞	6¾	7
Little Puck	7½	8	7¾	8
Mint	19	20	19	20
Mollie Gibson	33	36	35	37
Molly Dwyer	5⅝	6¼	6⅞	7
May Cashen	12½	13½	13	13½
Moon Anchor	28	29⅜	28	29⅜
National	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Nugget	18	18½	18½	19
New Haven	5½	6	5½	5⅞
Orphan	18	19	18	19
Pharmacist	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8½
Pinnacle	9	9½	9	9½
Pointer	7	7¼	7	7½
Portland	298	305	298	305
Rose Maud	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5⅞
Rose Nicol	6	6¾	6¼	6¾
Republic	4¾	5	4¾	5¼
Rocky Mountain	4¼	4¾	4¼	4½
Sedan	7	7½	7	8
Vindicator	112	116	112	116
Work	14	14½	14	14¾
Zoe	2⅞	3	2⅞	3

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$182,780,681
Gold	114,083,057
Silver	22,976,550
United States notes	12,003,565
Treasury notes of 1890	158,144
National banknotes	9,591,604
Total receipts this day	1,928,335
Total receipts this month	11,826,613
Total receipts this year	109,541,079
Total expenditures this day	1,610,000
Total expenditures this month	9,660,000
Total expenditures this year	101,319,088
Deposits in National banks	102,935,311
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	460,408
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,380,729
Customs	501,952
Miscellaneous	45,653

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$299,022,689
Silver dollars	440,155,000
Silver dollars of 1890	34,208
Silver bullion of 1890	48,996,792
Total	$788,208,689

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$299,022,689
Silver certificates outstanding	440,155,000
Treasury notes outstanding	44,031,000
Total	$783,208,689

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$71,182,967
Gold certificates	42,950,090
Silver coin and bullion	16,803,579
Silver certificates	6,172

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales by Brokers—Royalton Apartment House Transferred to Frederick Billings—Auction Results.

E. J. Moloughney has sold for Louis Lese, for about $12,000, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling and stable 430 and 432 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, on plot 39 by 100.

L. Schonberger, as broker, has sold, for $34,500, the five-story double tenement, with stores, 1,376 First Avenue, 25 by 99 by 113.

The Royalton apartment house property, running through from Forty-third to Forty-fourth Street, 240 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 200.10, was conveyed yesterday by Edward G. Bailey to Frederick Billings for a nominal consideration over a mortgage of $675,000.

The O'Neill Oyster and Chop House Company is the buyer of the two buildings at the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, the sale of which by the Halk estate was reported last week. Louis Schrag was the broker in the transaction.

Nelson D. Stilwell is the buyer of the plot at the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and Hawthorne Street, sold recently by the McLean estate.

Hallahan & Ahearn have secured a building loan of $275,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with which to carry forward their apartment house operation at 142 to 146 West Forty-ninth Street, a plot 64.2 by 100.

Result at Auction.

Yesterday's offering in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 25.5 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William P. Douglas, as executor $11,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Walter H. Wood, referee, 456 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 142 feet west of Convent Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,820.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustine R. McMahon, referee, 319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $22,413.

By John M. Thompson, foreclosure sale, Chase Mellen, referee, 548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 200 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,873.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Campbell E. Locke, referee, 460 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 172 feet west of Convent Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,643.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, 213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $8,731.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 970 and 972 Union Axenue, for a four-story brick tenement, 40 by 102; Mrs. Serenza Clark of 968 Union Avenue, owner; George B. Clark of 964 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

Willis Avenue and the Southern Boulevard, southwest corner, for a four-story brick dwelling, 27 by 74; Emil M. Hoffen of 644 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owners; A. F. A. Schmidt of 504 Courtlandt Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 226 to 230 East Eighty-seventh Street, to three five-story brick tenements; C. E. Quackenbush of 236 East Eighty-seventh Street, owner; S. B. Ogden of 954 Lexington Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 119 West Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick stable; L. S. Gillespie of 8 West Fifty-third Street, owner; Casey & Dillon of 1 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $1,950.

Forty-third Street and Depew Place, southeast corner, to a two-story brick factory, with store; James Pinchott of Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, owner; John L. Jordan of 449 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 734 Broadway, to a five-story brick loft, with store; Edward Trobejand, Paris, France, owner; John McDonnell of 17 Tenth Avenue, architect; cost, $150.

No. 205 West Sixty-seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; George B. Radford of 527 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Wilson & Visscher of 156 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 110 East Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. M. Ellsworth, Sands Point, L. I., owner; Warren, Wetmore & Morgan of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list " mtg " stands for mortgage and " R S " for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This " consideration " has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Monday, Sept. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,102, w s, 30x100; Ernst Lange to Max A. Schimpf, (mtg $22,000, R $ $2.50) 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 107th St, 50.7x100; 3d Av, 512, w s, 25x63; 82d St, 146 West, 25x102.2; David Richey to Augustus P. Daily, all liens, (R $ $12.65) .. 1

CHISHOLM ST, 3,339, w s, 25x95x25.6x91.4; David E. McCarthy to John Grefke and wife, (mtg $5,500) 100

COLUMBIA ST, 82, e s, 25x118; Margaret A. Murray to John Murray, quitclaim.. 1

EAST BROADWAY, 32, n s, 25x99; Charles Cohen to Selig Falk, (mtg $18,000, R S $1) 1

LOT 547, map of Van Nest Park; John Armstrong to Emil H. Hagemann and wife 650

LOT 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Provident Savings Loan Investment Company, to James E. Michels, (mtg $2,300, R S 75c) 3,850

LOT 320, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate; Jane McBride to James Dann, B. & S. 1

LOT 225, map of Underhill Terrace; George B. Cole to Ida Cole 1

LOT 46, map of Allen property; Walter W. Taylor to Annie Rogers 850

PLEASANT AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Daniel Wolkowsky to Henry Spielmann, (mtg $5,500) 7,000

PRINCE ST, 7, 9, and 11, n s, 61.2x91.1x irregular; Bessie Freedman to Myron S. Man, (R S $6.50, mtg $60,000,) 4-9 part. 100

RIVINGTON ST, 345, s s, 22x75; Samuel Ulman to Joseph Feuer, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) 1

ST. ANN'S AV, 608, e s, 16.10x102.10; Elizabeth B. Botty to William B. Kinkof, (R S 50c, mtg $3,000) 6,350

10TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125 x108, Unionport; Mary M. Henning, Jr., to John Cordes, quitclaim 1

10TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125 x108, Unionport; Mary M. Henning, widow, to George H. Walker, Jr., quitclaim 1

10TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125x 108, Unionport; George H. Walker, Jr., to John Cordes, (R S $2.50) 7,500

10TH ST, s s, 282.4 ft w of 5th Av, 28.6x 92.3x irregular; Frances Livingston to Ida M. Ryan, (R S $23.75) 50,000

14TH ST, s s, n e ¼ of Plot 363, map of Unionport, 100x108; Henry Rehling to Evangelische St. Paulus Gemeinde, in Westchester 1

38TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 7th Av, 20.8x 98.9; Lucy Cushman to Emily Costinevars, (mtg $13,500, R S $1.75) 19,500

43D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 6th Av, 50x200.10 to 44th St; Edward G. Bailey to Frederick Billings, (mtg $675,000) 100

45TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100.5; John H. Hindley, executor, to Alcinous B. Jamison, 2-3 part, (R S $8.75) 20,000

45TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100; John H. Hindley to Alcinous B. Jamison, 1-3 part, (R S $3.75) 10,000

45TH ST, n s, 487.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 100.5; John H. Hindley to Alcinous B. Jamison, (R S $13.75) 30,000

49TH ST, s s, 192.10 ft e of 7th Av, 21.5 x107.1x21.7x104.4; Louise D. Charvet to John Hallahan and another, (R S $11.75) 26,000

49TH ST, 142 and 144 West, 42.9x106.9x irregular; Michael J. Dowd and another to John Hallahan and another, (mtg $37,000, R S $6) 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Sarah M. Flower and others, executors, to Emma F. Taylor, 1-6 part 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; Sarah M. Flower and others, executors, to Sarah M. Flower, 1-6 part 1

59TH ST, 331 and 333 East, 52.3x100.5; Alice O'Brien to Emil Bloch, quitclaim.. 1

59TH ST, 333 East, 26x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Emil Bloch, (R S $6) .. 14,100

59TH ST, 331 East, 26.3x100.5; William L. Turner, referee, to Emil Bloch, (R S $5.25) 12,850

120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 100.11; Albert Wadley to Kate A. Dana, (mtg $39,800, R S $3.50) 50,000

130TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 75x 99.11; Hattie L. Duryea to Louis T. Duryea, (mtg $22,000, R S $12.50) 1

132D ST, 107 West, 17.6x99.11; Catherine C. Cooke to William Colgate, (mtg $5,000, R S $2) 1

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x80; Dennis W. Moran to Honora Gleason, quitclaim, (R S 50 cents) 100

149TH ST, n s, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x80; Honora Gleason and another to Raphael Avallone, (R S 50 cents) 9,500

152D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Anna Ogren to Robert W. Thompson, (mtg $7,500) 1

152D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100; Anna Ogren to Robert W. Thompson, (mtg $7,500) 1

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, present line, 25x100; Wilhelmina Schaefer to Pauline Beck, (R S 50 cents) 1

168TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Tinton Av, 13.11 x122x18.5x122; George W. Flagg to Ellen Anderson, (mtg $1,800) 1

Recorded Leases.

BROADWAY, 757; estate of Oliver S. Carter to Lewis Morgenstern and another, Sept. 1, 1901, to May 1, 1908.... 1,200

BROADWAY, 876; Alfred Bridgman to Ernst C. Kugler, 5 years 3,600

BROOK AV, s e corner of 149th St; Samuel B. Ogden to Sigvald Wang, 5 years 1,020, 1,200

CHERRY ST, 19 and 21; John W. Healy to Luigi Corrado, 3 years 2,700

MORRIS AV, 560; Frederick Holdermann to Pasquale A. Riche, 3 years 1,150

7TH AV, n e corner of 40th St; John Long to James Ward, 10 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Henry, to Milton E. Oppenheimer; 101st St, n s, 65 ft w of Broadway, 1 month, 6 per cent 7,500

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Martense B. Story, trustee; 149th St, n s, widened, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, widened, demand, 6 per cent. 8,500

BECKMANN, John, to the New York Savings Bank; 1st Av, n w corner of 1st St, due Dec. 1, 1904, 4per cent 32,000

BECKMANN, John, to Bertha Jacobs and others, executors; 1st Av, n w corner of 1st St, prior mortgage $32,000, 1 year.... 6,000

BRANDES, Bruno J., and others to Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Seton Av, w s, 100 ft s of Jefferson Av, Edenwald, installments, $31 monthly, 6 per cent 3,100

BLOCH, Emil, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 59th St, 331 and 333 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

CASE, David K., to Theodore M. Hass; Morton St, s s, 105 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,000

CLINTON, Elisabeth S., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Columbus Av, e s, 50.3 ft s of 62d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 23,000

CULLEN, Harriet A., to the Bank for Savings; 72d St, s s, 85 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

FRANK, Louis, and wife to Leon Sobel and another; Norfolk St, 77, demand, 6 per cent., building loan, gold 20,000

GREFKE, John, and wife to David E. McCarthy; Chisholm St, 1,339, (mtg $6,000,) installments, $25 monthly 250

HALLAHAN, John, and another to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 49th St, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 275,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., to John H. Hindley; 45th St, n s, 475 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 25,000

JAMISON, Alcinous B., to John H. Hindley; 45th St, n s, 487.6 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 25,000

KIRCHHOF, William B., to Dollar Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, 608, 1 year, gold 3,000

KOHN, Solomon, and wife to Abraham Vellenan; Madison Av, w s, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

LEVETT, Alexander, to Wilhelmina Graves; Grand St, 10 to 14, prior mtg $75,000, due March 9, 1902, 6 per cent... 12,000

MICHELS, James F., to Provident Savings Loan Investment Company; Lot 44, map of Section A, Vyse estate, prior mortgage, 2 years 550

McDONALD, Frank B., to George Ehret; 6th Av, w s, 17.4 ft n of 32d St, prior mortgage $41,000, 1 year 10,000

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh, and wife to Charles Funck and another; Main St, n e corner of Mary St, Westchester, 3 years, 6 per cent 500

NELSON, Laura M., to Marie M. Frandsen; Washington Av, w s, 188 ft n of 188th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,500

POPHAM, George M., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 110th St, 31 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,500

ROANE, William R., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Perry St, 41, 1 year, 4 per cent 18,000

RUTSKY, Sarah, and another to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 116th St, n s, 131 ft e of Park Av, prior mtg $7,500, 1 year, secures advances ....

SCHIMPF, Max A., to Ernst Lange; Amsterdam Av, 2,102, 2 years, 6 per cent.. 2,500

STE EVANGELISCHE ST. PAULUS GEmeinde in Westchester to Heinrich Rehling; 14th St s s, being n e ¼ of Plot 363, map of Unionport, 10 years 2,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Adelaide M. Davis; Webster Av, w s, 28 ft n of 168th St, 3 years, 5 per cent 12,000

WEISGERBER, Emilie or Amelia, and another to Annie L. Rittenbusch; Matilda St, n w s, Lot 185, map of Washingtonville, prior mtg, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent 225

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 20,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, w s, 80 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 12,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to John C. Barr; Webster Av, n w corner of 168th St, prior mortgage $160,000, demand, 6 per cent.. 9,000

WEXLER, Adolph, to Anna N. Rogers; Webster Av, w s, 106 ft n of 168th St.

WEXLER, Adolph, to Christian Schieck, Jr., executor and trustee; Webster Av, w s, 54 ft n of 168th St, 3 years 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

EWALD, Henry, and another, executors, to Fanny Maguire, executrix 11,000

JOHNSON, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Samuel Blumenthal ..... Nominal

MOORE, Casimir De R., executor, to Katherine T. Moore 994

NIGLUTSCH, William C., to Louis Merzbach 3,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Emily L. Wendell 35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Dry Dock Savings Institution.. 12,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church 18,000

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, s s, 205.2 ft e of Pike St, 13.6x irregular; Eloise L. Breese against Benedict A. Klein and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Smith & Simpson.

OAK ST, 7, and 681 11th Av.; Annie Condon against Michael Daly and another, (action to establish title, &c.;) attorney, F. L. Taylor.

PELHAM ROAD, w s, Lots 133, 134, and 135, map 1,122, Throgg's Neck, Bronx; Charles H. Miller and another, trustees, against Charles B. Kelly and another, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stickney, Spencer & Ordway.

8TH AV, 2,100, leasehold; S. Liebman's Sons' Brewing Company against Baker E. Edwards and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Hoff.

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; George W. Stetson against Mary A. Pettit, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

80TH ST, s s, 247.1 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x102.2; Elizabeth V. Ebert against Peter J. Clancy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. V. Ebert.

87TH ST, n s, 150.2 ft e of West End Av, 50x 100.8; Mutual Life Insurance Company against Frederick B. Poole and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

111TH ST, 112, 114, 118, and 120 East; the Garden City Company against Moses Piermont, owner and contractor 178

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 472; Washington B. Reed against Samuel Bloch, owner; George Schmidt, contractor 166

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x 100; Meurer Brothers' Company against August Jacob, owner; Herman Trittler, contractor 230

RIVINGTON ST, 305; Isaac Sheinert against Jacob Cohen, owner; Jacob Sommer, contractor 36

STEBBINS AV, e s, 449.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x80; James A. & E. F. Woolf against Harris Shanker, owner and contractor 1,081

18TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 114, Bronx; Louis Kemper against Hugh McGuire, owner; F. Le Meire, contractor 14

18TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 114, Bronx; Louis Kemper against Hugh McGuire, owner; F. Le Meire, contractor 17

46TH ST, 157 West; Niels D. W. Jorgenson against Rose M. Kennedy, owner and contractor 26

91ST ST, n s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Meurer Brothers' Company against August Jacob, owner; Herman Trittler, contractor 230

114TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100.11; 115th St, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Jacob Meurer against Gundlack & Koch, owners; Herman Trittler, contractor 50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 78, LAWS OF 1900.

49TH ST, s s, 192.9 ft e of 7th Av, 64.2x 100x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company with John Hallahan..$275,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 553 and 555; New York Sheet Metal Works against Charles Broadway Rouss, May 23, 1901 ..... $1,133

57TH AV, w s, 100 ft s of 19th St, Bronx; George C. Parker against Alexander M. Vidal, May 6, 1901 700

51ST ST, 411 East; Nathan Goldstein against Jennie Brown and another, Aug. 28, 1901 217

51ST ST, 411 East; Philip Goldstein against Jennie Brown and another, Aug. 16, 1901 50

TRIPLER LIQUID AIR CO.

Harmony in the Concern Said to Have Been Restored—Another Attachment.

There was no meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Tripler Liquid Air Company, and the indications are that the warring factions in the management of the company have signed a treaty of peace.

For some days it was said that a meeting would be held as soon as ex-Senator Dorsey of New Mexico should reach the city. Mr. Dorsey arrived Saturday and yesterday the fiscal agents, Fennell & Co., of 11 Broadway, who have been among the loudest in their demand for a "settling up" of the company's affairs, said that everything is harmonious and there is no likelihood of any immediate call for a Directors' meeting. Sheldon & Gwynn, counsel for the company, said the same thing.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against the company for $1,802, in favor of Gerald M. Fennell, stock broker, for money advanced to the company to pay for rent of offices, salaries and supplies between July 1 and Sept. 5. The company has machinery at 121 West Eighty-ninth Street and 401 West Fiftieth Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE HIRSCHBERG COMPANY.—The Hirschberg Company, manufacturer of paints and bronze powders at 327 Canal Street, made an assignment yesterday to Mortimer Fishel. Herman Hirschberg is the President and Emil Oehlers Secretary. The business was started several years ago by the firm of Hirschberg & Co., and was incorporated on Dec. 27, 1898, with a capital stock of $5,000. Mitchell L. Erlanger, the attorney, said that the liabilities are small and that the failure was due to poor collections.

THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.—Charles A. Decker, assignee of the Metropolitan Steam Laundry Company of 328 and 330 East Twenty-sixth Street, which made an assignment, filed a provisional bond yesterday in order to keep the laundry in operation so as not to lose the customers. The actual assets are estimated at $15,250. The machinery and plant cost $38,000, but its value now is estimated at only $8,000; there are outstanding accounts, $9,800, of which $5,000 are believed to be good. Supplies on hand are estimated at $250, there are fifteen horses, eighteen wagons, harness, &c., which cost $5,000, and are valued now at $2,000.

Out of Town.

EMMETT F. SLADE.—Emmett F. Slade, wholesale and retail ice and coal dealer of Cohoes, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $55,447, and assets at $43,985.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

K. SASSERATH & BROTHER.—Kaufman Sasserath of 1,900 Lexington Avenue and Simon Sasserath of 111 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who composed the firm of K. Sasserath & Brother, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,097 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1892 in the liquor business.

STANLEY WOLLMAN.—Stanley Wollman of 5 East Ninety-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,036 and no assets. He was formerly in the tobacco business. The debts were contracted principally from 1887 to 1899. The largest creditors are the Chemical National Bank, $3,000; St. Nicholas Bank, $2,784, and P. Pohalski & Co., $3,000.

SEEGER & HAMBURGER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Bernard Seeger and Nathan Hamburger, who compose the firm of Seeger & Hamburger, dealers in dry goods at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, by Platzek & Stroock for the following creditors: Samuel J. Krooks, $2,500, for money loaned on July 17; Monroe Loewenstein & Co., $61, for merchandise, and J. Sinsheimer & Son, $338, for merchandise. It was alleged that they are insolvent, and on Sept. 4 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupts. They began business in Paterson, N. J., in 1897; were burned out there on Jan. 17, 1900, and received, it was said, $38,000 from the insurance companies and the damaged stock. On Jan. 23, 1901, they bought out I. Weill, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and claimed a capital of $45,000. Platzek & Stroock said that they understood that the liabilities of the firm are upward of $50,000 and the stock on hand is valued at $30,000 to $35,000. The trouble is attributed to very dull business during the Spring and Summer.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOWERS, JOHN R.—W. H. Rolston and others $2,575

CURTIS, Osborn M.—L. Hirsch and others 107

DURANDO, William P.—P. R. Bomeisler. 209

FRIEDEN, Bernard—S. Burger 160

FERGUSON, Edwin H.—C. N. Holman... 2,799

FEISTER, Clement—S. Zweig and others.. 181

HATTER, John—G. Eichenwald and others 63

HOES, William H., administrator—J. A. Dickinson 2,574

LERCH, Rudolph—W. D. Tyndall 142

MAYER, Sigmund—J. Stern and others... 144

McADAMS, Kate C.—I. S. Voucht and others 178

McDONALD, Emma D.—L. Hirsch and others 144

NELLIS, Dora H.—Washington Life Insurance Company 431

OTTO, Peter—F. Preiss 222

OSGOODBY, William G. and Nevada T.—M. E. T. Osgoodby 874

PENDOWSKY, Jacob N., and Leon Rosenblatt—R. Coble 222

RACKEMANN, Henrietta—G. Bluth 91

SIEGAL, Frederick—R. L. Robinson 97

TOWNSEND, Edward C. and Julia H.—Manhattan Shoe Company 146

VETTER, John A., James Ghames, and William G. Soper—J. H. Tienken and others 38

WELLINGTON, Samuel B.—H. James.. 91

WENTMORE, Henry F.—J. M. Raymond. 91

SUES HER HUSBAND TWICE.

Mrs. Simmons Asks for a Separation and for an Absolute Divorce.

William Riley of Yonkers, counsel for Mrs. Mary Simmons, applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a counsel fee of $250 and alimony of $100 a month, pending the decision in a suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Simmons against Dr. John G. Simmons, a Unionport physician. Decision was reserved.

Mrs. Simmons has another action pending against her husband, in which she asks for an absolute divorce. She applied a week ago to Justice Dugro for a similar amount of alimony and a like counsel fee in this suit, but Justice Dugro allowed Mrs. Simmons $125 counsel fee and $40 a month alimony.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELIZA SALMON, as guardian of the estate of Loretta Garry, a minor, plaintiff, against JANE F. McMAHON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York (now also in the Borough of Manhattan) being known by the street number twenty-eight (28) East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and lying in Section Six (6) in Block Number Seventeen Hundred and Fifty (1750) on the land map of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows:

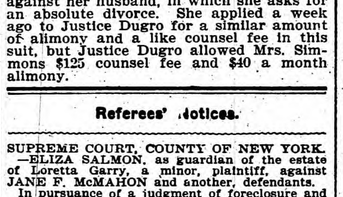
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street distant two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet three (3) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Fifth (5th) Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street; thence running southerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block eighteen (18) feet nine (9) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with Fifth (5th) Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth (126th) Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of said street eighteen (18) feet and nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 26th, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 28 West 126th St.:

126th St.



125th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $13,749.12, with interest thereon from the 12th day of August, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $321.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $782.14 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of August, 1901.

ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Referee.

au27-2aw3wTu&F&S18.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —SAMUEL H. STONE and others, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of April, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street; thence eastwardly, along the northerly line of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.

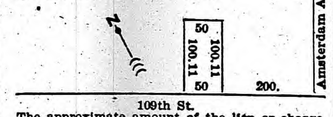
Dated New York, August 14th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Nos. 213 and 217 West 109th St.



109th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is the sum of $8,429.33, with interest thereon from the 26th day of April, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to the sum of $301.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is the sum of $41. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $12,000, with interest thereon at four and one-half per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, August 14, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to September 10th, 1901, at same hour and place.

Dated New York, September 5th, 1901.

JAMES F. C. BLACKHURST, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NO. 1,881 SECOND AVENUE, NO. 235 EAST 97th Street.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARGUERITE E. ALGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

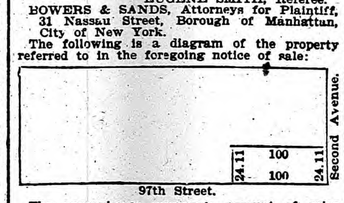
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street with the westerly side of Second Avenue; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue, twenty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street; and thence easterly, along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, one hundred feet to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



97th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens on the said premises is $23,630.59, the amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $1,049.94, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,186.35. EUGENE SMITH, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff. au27-2aw3wTu&F&s18

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS and REUBEN MELZER, bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and to whom it may concern:

The entire assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of manufactured fur garments, furs, skins, sewing machines, factory fixtures, safe, and desk, will be sold under order of the Court, as follows:

Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned, receiver and presented to Honorable George B. Adams, Judge, at his Chambers in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 18th, 1901, at 10 A. M., for

First, for all of the stock, and

Second, separately for the safe, sewing machines, desk, and factory fixtures.

All bids

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Magnificent Apartment House

JUST COMPLETED.

At the N. E. Corner of Madison Av. & 90th St.

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. CARNEGIE'S IMPROVED PROPERTY.

IS ONE that will appeal to the most fastidious tenants. Built of cut limestone, with entrances and hall trimmed with cut stone, it presents a most luxurious appearance.

The apartments are laid out in suites of 9 large rooms, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls and a foyer hall. Only two apartments to a floor. Every conceivable convenience has been introduced, chief among which are butler's quarters, 2 bathrooms with tiled floors and walls, steel safes, sanitary garbage closets, telephone, in each apartment.

Household service rooms as completely isolated from family rooms as in a private dwelling. The two elevators will run night and day, and service and attendance will be equivalent to that of a first-class hotel.

For information as to rents and booklets showing floor plans, etc., apply to

DUFF & CONGER, Agts.,
Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. Tel. 641—79th Street.

CONCERNING

$2,000 TO $10,000 SUITES AT

THE TURRETS

S. E. Cor. 84th Street, at Riverside Drive.

America's most superb residential building, where all the disadvantages of housekeeping may be obviated. Superior in arrangement. Replete with innovations not obtainable elsewhere.

Suites of Nine Rooms and Three Bathrooms and Two Servants' Rooms to Suites of Twenty Rooms and Six Bathrooms and Four Servants' Rooms. Dining rooms wainscoted to the ceiling in Spanish Oak. Beamed ceilings. Open fireplaces. Inglenooks, Oriel and Shakespearean Windows, Radiators beneath window seats. Perfect Sanitation. Marble pastry tables in kitchens. Servants' bathrooms. Laundry, ironing, and drying rooms. Yacht landing. Butler's and coachmen's rooms. Servants' rooms do not open into kitchens. No long narrow halls. Positively no gloomy rooms.

AT THE TOWERS

N. W. Cor. 94th St. and Central Park W. One suite of 9 rooms, 2 baths & 2 maids' rooms.

The most complete and luxuriously appointed buildings yet erected to meet the requirements of refined people. Apply to HARDE & SHORT, Architects, 3 & 5 West 29th St., or to Globe Realty Co., 135 Broadway, between 3 & 5 o'clock, at Room 515.

Earle's Court, Norfolk and Fremont,

306, 308, 310 WEST 94TH ST.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
NEW APARTMENT HOUSES,
READY for OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1st.

Suites of 6 and 8 rooms, with two baths, larger, handsomer, and better planned than anything in this city. Direct sunlight in every room. Equipped with every modern convenience. Beautifully finished. Decorated to suit. The most up-to-date plumbing and bathroom appointments. Elevators and first-class service. Only $840 to $900 for Six Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 for Eight Rooms. Cheaper by one-third than any similar apartments. Booklets, with floor plans, etc., sent on application. JACOB AXELROD, Builder and Owner. For full particulars regarding the above houses write or telephone

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Ave., near 73d St.
Telephone 2214 Riverside.

HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.

Manhattan Av., Bet 117th & 118th Sts.

HESPERUS and PARTHENON,

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

4 and 6 room, including corners, apartments, rents $40 to $65. These beautiful elevator buildings are situated in a quiet and select neighborhood, within close proximity to Central and Morningside Parks, being two blocks from elevated station, and having mail chutes, electric lights, telephones, elaborate hall, with service and elevator running day and night. Apply on premises or McCAUL & SOLES, owners.

CENTURY,

Northeast Cor. 119th St. and Lenox Ave.
New Building.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

The best equipped and most complete elevator apartment house in Harlem; must be seen to be appreciated. The apartments consist of 8 large light rooms and shower bath. For further particulars apply to

GEO. W. EGGERS,
Builder and Owner, on Premises.

ORMISTON and LUCINDA

Madison Ave., cor. 98th Street.

6, 7, and 8 Large Light Rooms and Bath. Every up-to-date improvement.

Rents $500 to $1,200, are the cheapest to be had in the swellest part of the city. First floor apartment suitable for doctor or dentist. Be sure and inspect these apartments before you decide elsewhere. Superintendent on premises or

DUFF & CONGER, Agents,
Madison Ave. & 86th St.

THE HUNTINGTON,

218 TO 224 WEST 112TH ST.
NEAR 7TH AVE. DRIVE.

Harlem's Newest and Finest Apartments. 6 AND 7 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH. Magnificent view from every window; elevator, electric lights, long-distance telephone, etc. Tenants are assured every comfort.

Rents $720 to $900 Per Year.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or

HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
240 West 116th Street.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. HEISER,
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE BELLA,

48 E. 26th St., cor. 4th Av.

Splendid apartment, 8 rooms; also 1 of 16 rooms; elevator; hall attendance; heat and fuel supplied. Inquire of Superintendent.

To Let—At 131 Waverley Place, entire dwelling; part, three floors, eight rooms, in good order. Key at Renner Bros.', 129 Waverley Place. T. M. Rodman, Real Estate Agent, 146 West 23d St.

NOS. 235 AND 237 WEST 116TH ST.
Apartments with elevator and hallboy service; 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; elevated station at corner; rent $30 and $35. Hall J. How & Co., 240 West 116th St.

A.—A.—KINGSCOURT.—A.—A.
Madison Av., corner 87th St.—Highest elevation on avenue, elegant, light corner apartments; elevator runs all night; electric lights; moderate rents; superior attendance.

Top floor of business building in 30th St., between Broadway and 5th Av.; 4 rooms and bath, furnished; suitable for light housekeeping; by the year only; terms, $600. B. Lapaix, 25 West 30th St.

Manhattan Av., 342, 114th St., opposite Park.—Exceptionally attractive five-room apartment, conducted by owners on premises; fine locality; $30 to $34; refined adult family.

133d St., No. 64 West, near Lenox Av.—Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bathroom; hot water supply, &c.; $18 and $19. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way., cor. 44th St.

A. CORONADO. A.
New fire-proof corner building; seven and eight sunny rooms to rent; $35, $35, $90, $100 per month; service unexcelled. 75 East 81st St.

129 W. 137th St., near 7th Av.—Apartments, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply. Rents, $21 to $25.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

124th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best location; latest improvements; rents, $50 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

[illegible] West 93d St.—Marble halls, stairways, hallboys, improvements; one apartment, rent, $38. Superintendent, or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Benjamin—Desirable couple; choicest location; five rooms; all improvements; elevator; electric light; telephone. 509 West 112th St.

[illegible] Av., 1,048, Cor. 86th St.—Elegant apartment, 6 rooms; September rent free. Apply to janitor.

The Cheapest Elevator Apartment on Broadway.

THE BROADWAY,

230 West 101st St., S. W. cor. Broadway.

Seven Rooms and Bath, with all the latest improvements; Elevator Service day and night. $800 per annum.

These apartments can be leased from October 1st for one, two, and three years, and seen at any time. Apply on premises.

PAUL MAYER, Agent,
211 West 116th St.
Telephone 297 Harlem.

THE MAGNOLIA,

S. W. Cor. 103rd St. & Broadway.

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY APARTMENTS,

six, seven, and eight extra large, airy rooms, with bathroom; every room with direct light and air; no airshaft; all modern; electric light; elevator, telephone; day and night service.

Rent, $840 per annum and upward.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

Can offer you six rooms and bath; all improvements; newly decorated; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; see these before renting; $25 to $30. Superintendent, on premises, 473-475 Lenox Av.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

98th St., 103-107 West.—Six rooms; bath; $18 up; 5 rooms, $17. Lowell, No. 107.

Leroy St., 54.—Three front rooms, 1st floor, few doors from new park; free cartage.

City Flats to Let—Furnished.

Fire-proof building; elegantly furnished eight-room corner apartment; oil paintings, Oriental rugs. 75 East 81st St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR THE WINTER.

Special Lists mailed; state requirements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
115 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BEAUTIFUL HEIGHTS APARTMENTS.

"The Greylock."

Corner Suites, $35 to $45 per Month

5 MINUTES FROM BRIDGE OR FERRIES.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.

Three, 4, and 5 rooms and bath; hallboys in attendance; telephone; constant hot water supply; gas ranges; complete kitchen; steam heat; possession at once; keep house or use restaurant in house at your pleasure; an ideal home for young people. Apply to

FRANK A. BARNABY,
195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room, steam-heated, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathrooms, letter chutes, large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

230 Fountain Av., Brooklyn.—Lower part; six rooms; every improvement and admirably arranged; immediate possession; rent, $16; take Kings County Elevated, Chestnut St. Station, or see Thomas H. Ellison, 409 Broadway, Manhattan.

To Let—In Brooklyn, to family of not more than four adults, parlor floor and basement; 7 rooms and bath; convenient to "L" station. Rent, $13; possession immediately. No. 941 Herkimer St., near Ralph Av.

In the Parkview.—Apartment, 7 rooms and bath; fine outlook; $25 per month. Robert R. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av.; Telephone, Bedford 46.

Business Opportunities.
10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

Mine of valuable rapid selling mineral, near New York; wanted, a man with small capital to develop. Answer till October 2 Box 134 Times.

Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 123 Times Office.

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17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath;

O'NEILL'S WITNESSES DISCLOSE CORRUPTION

Glennon and One of Devery's Staff Implicated.

POLICEMEN THE ACCUSERS.

O'Neill on Trial Gives the Name of the Man Who Asked Pay for Transfers—Officers Hounded for Honesty.

The trial of Policeman Edward O'Neill before Second Deputy Commissioner Bernard J. York was marked by unexpected developments yesterday.

The policeman was arraigned on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, growing out of his declaration to Deputy Commissioner Devery that he would not pay $25 for a transfer. O'Neill repeated the charges and named the policeman who had asked him to pay the money.

The accused policeman also declared that it was a common rumor in all precincts that money properly placed would give a policeman immunity from fines and transfers for a period of one year, when another payment would have to be made.

One witness, a policeman, testified also that he had been taken to an east side saloon and introduced to the proprietor, who said that he had been commissioned by Edward Glennon, Mr. Devery's friend, to represent the southern portion of the city, and that for $50 he could get the policeman's thirty-day fine remitted. The policeman thought it too much to pay. His fine was enforced.

Another policeman who had been transferred about as often as O'Neill, testified that on his promise to pay $25 on the 1st of this month he had been retransferred to his home precinct within twenty-four hours. He has not yet paid the money.

DEVERY HIS OWN COUNSEL.

H. De Forest Baldwin appeared as counsel for Policeman O'Neill, while Mr. Devery, who had prepared the charges, conducted his own case.

As soon as Deputy Commissioner York had taken his seat at his desk with Mr. Devery at his side, the official stenographer, Mr. Pegan, was called to the stand and read the minutes of the trial of O'Neill, held on Aug. 29, when Mr. Devery called him a "loafer" and a "tin soldier."

Deputy Commissioner Devery was then sworn. He corroborated the stenographer's minutes. On cross-examination, Mr. Baldwin asked:

"There is a rule that courteous speech and actions should prevail between members of the department?"

Mr. Devery answered affirmatively, and Mr. Baldwin asked him if he thought the names which he had called O'Neill were permissible under the rule. Mr. Devery refused to answer.

O'Neill was then called to the stand. On direct examination he told of his numerous transfers and said that a policeman approached him and offered to get him retransferred to a precinct near his home.

"What do you mean by a 'shake down?'"

"It is a common station house rumor that if you pay $25 you will be taken care of for a year."

Deputy Commissioner York cross-examined the policeman. He asked:

"You said, in your direct examination, you were brought before me about two years ago and that you never heard of the case again. Don't you know that you were fined one day's pay on April 22, 1899, for running your horse?"

"I never heard of it. Not a cent was taken out of my salary."

"Do you know that you were dismounted and fined because you ran your horse?"

"No. I was never fined."

"Where were you when the officer approached you for money?"

"I had a post extending along the railroad tracks from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, and I met the officer at the recreation pier at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. He was on duty there."

"Who is that officer?"

GIVES THE OFFICER'S NAME.

"Jules Didier. He asked be how long I had been in the precinct—the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station—and how I liked it there, and I told him I did not like it, because it was too far from my home in the Bronx. He said: 'You know I'm next, and for $25 I can put you back in a precinct near your home within forty-eight hours, with a year's guarantee, but if you like this precinct I will get you a good post for from $5 to $15.'"

"Did you have any reason to believe he could do what he said?"

"Yes, because I saw other people who were transferred and were put back within forty-eight hours."

"Tell me the name of one officer."

"Henry Neuschaffer."

"You have said that there's a rumor in the department that if you pay $25 you would be protected for a year. Where did you hear that said?"

"In the section rooms in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

Mr. York ordered that Didier and Neuschaffer be sent for at once, after which he questioned O'Neill about his various transfers. O'Neill said that he believed money was being paid, because he had been approached and because of the general understanding among the policemen.

His cross-examination ended in a sharp dispute with Mr. Devery, who accused him of having beaten another policeman, causing him such injuries that he had to go to a hospital. O'Neill denied the charge.

"Stop that, both of you," finally commanded Mr. York.

"We want to show this man up," shouted Mr. Devery.

"Don't show yourself in doing so," commented Mr. Baldwin.

John Marrinan, a policeman attached to the Madison Street Station, was called in O'Neill's behalf. He was asked:

"Were you recently fined thirty days' pay?"

"Yes, on March 11."

"Did any one approach you and ask you for money to get the fine remitted?"

"Yes, I was ordered to go to Barney Hirsch, a saloonkeeper at Grand and Allen Streets.

"What did he ask you to pay?"

"Fifty dollars."

"Did you pay it?"

"No."

After Marrinan had refused to give the name of the policeman who had sent him to Hirsch, Mr. York took up the cross-examination.

GLENNON'S NAME MENTIONED.

"His name is—he's a policeman—oh, yes, it's Cotterman—that's the name. I met him outside one day, and I was telling him my troubles. He said he knew a man who'd fix it. I asked who it was and he told me about Hirsch. He said he did business with 'Wardman' Byrnes. That was a mistake. Hirsch told me it was Glennon who was the 'wardman' under ex-Chief Devery. I had done duty in the Nineteenth Precinct and I knew Glennon myself. But he said Byrnes. He didn't have it just right. At any rate, I went with him to the saloon and he told Hirsch I was an old friend of his. Hirsch told us he only did business with four eyes. He meant by that he didn't want any one there except the man whom he did business with. Cotterman went out and then we talked. I told him about my complaint.

"He said to me: 'I'll tell you. I represent the lower part of the city, where there are a lot of abnormal fines. I can remit a fine like that for $50.' I said: 'Mr. Hirsch, I got no pay for last month, and to pay $50 is entirely too much. If I had the money I would do it, if it was done on the quiet, but as I have worked for nothing I cannot afford to do it. I'll have to stand my fine.' He said: 'All right; go ahead and stand it.'

"How did you come to connect Mr. Glennon?" demanded Mr. York.

"Mr. Hirsch told me. He said he did business with Glennon."

"Did you ever send anybody here to headquarters to get a fine remitted?"

"My landlord came to speak to Commissioner Murphy, and came back and told me that I had committed an offense against the Police Department that was too great for me to get any fine remitted."

"Who was that man?"

"His name was Hughes."

"What was the offense?"

"I was a witness for Mr. Goddard's society in a case against a policy shop. I forget the date, but it was about a year ago. There were several other officers there, but I was the only one for the prosecution. I was talking to one of Mr. Goddard's men when a policeman, an officer in Mr. Devery's staff, came to me and said, 'Do you know who you are talking to? He is one of Goddard's men. He is no good. I am from Chief Devery's office, and I am here to testify for the defense, and any officer who testifies for Goddard will be blackballed.'"

"Who was that man on Devery's staff?" demanded Mr. York.

"His name was Edward Keely."

"You believed him when he said he was from the Chief's office?"

"I didn't know from what I saw, although I felt very sure about it. I have seen men browbeaten like that before."

"What's that you say? Tell me what you mean?" shouted Mr. York.

HOUNDED WHEN "STRAIGHT."

"I mean simply that when a man does something straight he is hounded."

"Were you ever hounded?"

"Yes. First in 1896."

At this point Marrinan was excused and Policeman Didier was called.

"Did you see O'Neill on the recreation pier in June, 1899?" he was asked.

"I don't remember."

"Did you have a conversation with O'Neill?"

"I don't remember having spoken to him. I don't believe I ever had ten words with him in my life."

O'Neill's testimony was read by the stenographer and witness was asked:

"Did you have any such conversation with him?"

"No, I did not," replied Didier. "I never spoke ten words to him."

"Never mind about ten words. I want you to tell the truth," said Mr. York. "Did you ever have a conversation with him about his transfers?"

"I may have spoken to him about his transfer."

"Did you ever make any proposition to about his transfer?"

"No, I did not."

Didier said that he understood that district leaders had "pulls," and that it was always wise for policemen to purchase tickets to outings.

Policeman Neuschaffer was called, and denied ever having paid money to Didier.

"Did Didier have a 'pull' in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station?" he was asked.

"It was said that he had."

Patrolman Ryan of the High Bridge Station then took the stand as a witness for O'Neill.

"Were you transferred to King's Bridge?" Mr. Baldwin asked.

"Yes, on my own request."

"When were you transferred again?"

"Four weeks later I was transferred to Delancey Street, and a week later to High Bridge, and three months later to East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and four days later to King's Bridge."

"Were you ever approached by any one?"

"I was told by a man if I paid $25 I would be sent up town again. That was the second day I was in the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. I promised to pay and was sent up town and have not seen the man since."

"When were you to pay?"

"After the 1st of September; that is, after pay day."

"You don't think he will come to collect now, do you?" asked Mr. York, smiling.

"No," said the witness, trying hard to smile.

OTHERS PAID MONEY.

"Did you hear of any others paying money for transfers?"

"Yes."

Then Deputy Commissioner Devery questioned Ryan.

"You served under me, Ryan. Did you ever know of any money being paid to me for transfers?"

"No."

"You knew that if you would come to me and tell me that you had a home up there you would have been transferred back to that precinct?"

"Yes," replied Ryan, "but I tried to see people under you and it did not do any good."

Patrolman Cotterman of the Macdougal Street Station and his brother from an uptown precinct were both called for Mr. Devery. They admitted knowing Marrinan, but each denied that he was the man who had taken him to Hirsch's saloon.

Edward Hirsch was called. He said he was the owner of the saloon at Grand and Allen Streets. Marrinan had given the name of the man as "Barney" Hirsch. Hirsch said he knew Marrinan, the Cottermans, and, in fact, "all the policemen." He vigorously denied Marrinan's charge.

The case was closed by a brief summing up on the part of Mr. Baldwin, who said that he did not expect to bring out legal evidence to convict people of taking money from policemen, as that would have to go before another court, but he did feel that he had shown that O'Neill had been justified in claiming that policemen were "shaken down."

Mr. York announced that he should submit the evidence to Commissioner Murphy, who would have a voice in the disposal of the case. He hoped to have O'Neill's fate decided some day next week.

Motion in the Glennon Case.

James W. Ridgway, counsel for Edward G. Glennon, the wardman indicted for failing to suppress the alleged disorderly house at 146 West Thirty-third Street, made a motion in Part I. of General Sessions Court yesterday for permission to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury when the indictment against Glennon was found. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Garvan opposed the motion, which he said was made with no other end in view than to gain time. Papers on the motion are to be submitted this morning, and the Judge will then reserve decision.

DEVERY GETS A "BOMB."

He Regards as a Joke a Package of Powder and Matches Sent to Him by Mail.

Deputy Commissioner of Police Devery was the recipient yesterday of what appeared to be an infernal machine of some kind. The mysterious package arrived in his early morning mail, and as soon as its suspicious character had been noticed it was sent to the Bureau of Combustibles.

The ordinary brown paper wrapping of the package was removed by Doorman Carpenter, who attends to Mr. Devery's mail. Inside were found a dozen small pasteboard match boxes. Some of these contained a grayish powder while others had the powder strewn around a number of matches.

"I guess it wouldn't have hurt any one," said Mr. Devery yesterday afternoon. "There was no contrivance for exploding the powder in the package and nobody knows whether it would have exploded if there had been anything there to start it off. I sent it up to the Bureau of Combustibles to be soaked, although I believe it was somebody's joke, and was perfectly harmless."

One of the rumors about the package was that it had been accompanied by a letter stating that "a father and mother's curses go with this." Mr. Devery denied receiving any such letter.

PLANTER HELD FOR HOMICIDE.

Virginian, While Drunk, Killed a Man He Thought Was Assaulting Him.

Henry Beckerman, a cotton planter from Richmond, Va., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon charged with homicide, and was remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Pool. On Aug. 15, Beckerman, who, according to his usual custom when visiting New York, was stopping at the Adams House, at Thirteenth Street and Tenth Avenue. After dinner he went into the bar and remained there for some time drinking. He became engaged in conversation with some other men who were in the saloon at the time, one of whom was William Fletcher. Finally the clerk at the hotel advised Mr. Beckerman to go up stairs, and Mr. Fletcher took hold of his arm to help him to his room. Beckerman thought he was being assaulted, and drawing a revolver from his pocket fired five shots at Fletcher, two of which took effect in the leg and one in the right breast.

The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died yesterday morning, and Beckerman, who had been out on bail, was rearrested at the Adams House and arraigned before Magistrate Pool.

Beckerman is a man of middle age and owns a cotton plantation and an apple orchard near Richmond, Va., but spends the greater part of his time in New York City. When he was arraigned in court the morning after the shooting his face was badly bruised and cut, but the clerk of the hotel and others who were present at the time insisted that he was not assaulted until after he had shot Fletcher.

METHODISTS DISPUTE OVER TEMPERANCE

Dr. Buckley Questions Some Methods of Prohibitionists.

Reminds His Hearers Whisky Sustains the President — Brother Minister Calls His Remarks Shameless.

Acrimnious discussion marked the session of the Methodist preachers' meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Pardington presided. The Rev. Dr. R. M. Buckley, following an address by the Rev. J. A. Hensey of Trinity Church, Paterson, N. J., on "The Progress of a Great Reform," meaning total abstinence, questioned the practicability of some of the methods of the reformers and reminded the meeting that whisky was being freely used in the efforts to save the President's life.

Mr. Hensey criticised the Pilgrim Fathers for founding a brewery soon after they landed, and then said that the civil war was a "whisky war," because it was brought on by debates in Congress inspired by alcohol. He said, however, that, while there was hardly a single total abstainer in America at the beginning of the nineteenth century, now there were probably millions, and he predicted that in twenty years it would be impossible to elect a President who was not a Christian and a total abstainer. He also prophesied that the forces of the saloon and of total abstinence are soon to meet in a tremendous combat and that there would be a revolution resulting in the total destruction of the liquor traffic.

Dr. Buckley rejected a comparison which the speaker had drawn between the revolution he foresees and the civil war.

"Wherever slavery existed it was legal," he said. "The slaveholders became exceedingly complacent in their strength, and they fired on the American flag. They were thoroughly licked, and slavery was extinguished in the struggle. Now, if you could get all the liquor dealers to go into a few States and then fire on the American flag, the same thing might happen again. But the liquor men are not going to restrict their forces to a few localities, and they are not going to fire on the American flag.

"No man in this room will live to see the suppression of the liquor traffic in that way. I remember that when I was a very small boy I heard a speaker say that in ten years the liquor traffic would be destroyed in New Jersey, and I have heard just such prophecies repeated many times since."

Dr. Buckley's time expired, but an extension was granted.

"I just want enough time to prevent any one's thinking that I am not in favor of prohibition," he said, amid laughter.

In proof of this he said that his support of prohibition was once so ardent as to cause a conspiracy to drown him. He declared, however, that the Church had no right to dictate how a man should vote, and declared that if the Church ordered him to vote for prohibition he would vote directly against it.

"Ever since I worked for Frémont, my vote has largely depended upon other questions, and I insist upon my right to consider those questions and vote according to my best judgment," he said.

"To-day whisky is being injected into the body of the President of the United States with hot water and a raw egg. There are, you see, people who still think that stimulants are valuable."

Dr. Hensey, asking permission to reply, denounced Dr. Buckley's speech as the most venomous attack upon temperance he had heard in many years, and he declared his statements were shameless. Then Dr. Buckley replied as follows:

"The statement is absolutely untrue. It is a very bad state of mind when a man regards a mere difference of opinion as something to be called 'venomous,' and it is a state of mind which characterizes many of those who take part in the agitation for prohibition, and who insist that the Church has a right to dictate how a man shall vote."

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

Two Persons Knocked Down and Badly Hurt by a Frightened Horse in Sixth Avenue.

There was a runaway early last evening in Sixth Avenue which resulted in serious injuries to two persons and damage to a trolley car. The runaway horse was attached to a department store wagon, which was being loaded for the last delivery of the day. The animal took fright and turning swiftly dashed down the thoroughfare at express speed. Although the avenue was crowded at the time the runaway managed to keep clear of all obstructions until Sixth Street was reached.

There Robert Johnson of 138 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was crossing the street, was knocked down and badly injured, his right shoulder being dislocated. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Kerwin responded and took Johnson there.

The collision, however, did not check the horse's speed in the slightest degree. At Waverley Place a young woman of the same name as the ambulance surgeon who had attended the other victim of the runaway was run into and thrown to the ground. This was Miss Maggie Kerwin of 512 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, whose right arm and back were hurt. Although suffering from her injuries, as well as from the shock, Miss Kerwin, after she had been attended at a drug store, insisted on going to her home.

The horse was not stopped until Fourth Street was reached. At this point the great majority of the cars running on the Sixth Avenue line reach the end of their southbound journeys, and turning proceed up town again. There were two or three cars stalled here, and into one of them the horse dashed, damaging it a good deal.

MR. FITCH NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my return to-day to the city I have been made aware that my name has been presented as that of a possible candidate for the Mayoralty. This has been done wholly without my agency or knowledge, and without any action by my friends, who all know that I have duties to fulfil which preclude me from any active part in politics at the present time.

The nomination is one which any gentleman might fairly seek as carrying with it an opportunity for the best possible public service. If the nominee is elected and can on occasion say "No" to any friend he has in the world, if he can face undisturbed the storm of attack which will surely break over him and look for reward only to his own conscience, he can greatly reduce the burden of taxation in this city, now almost unbearable, and can give our citizens for a time a city government on simple business lines, of which they will be as proud as they are now of the city's pre-eminence in trade and finance and of the many features of its life which make it a place to which people come from everywhere to live and from which nobody ever moves away.

Of course if he tries to use his place to make the habits of all our vast population conform to his own or to experiment with fanciful schemes of municipal ownership, he will come to grief, and he will establish in office for years to come the present management of Tammany Hall.

It may be that Mr. Croker will do now what he did when he named Mr. Hewitt for Mayor, and what he has often done as the ingeshipa actor to a candidate of high character and standing in the community. But if this happens, the candidate of the opposition and his supporters will have reason to be satisfied with such a situation, which they will have helped to make possible.

Please let me add that I believe a Democrat could be named, and that I do not believe that the full vote of the gold Democrats and the Republicans, which is necessary for any chance of success, can be polled for any candidate who in the campaign of last year attacked the record and the purposes of William McKinley.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LIBRARIES.

Controller Coler received a letter from Andrew Carnegie yesterday with signatures to the formal contracts allowing the city to accept the gift of $5,200,000 for the establishment of sixty-five free libraries in the five boroughs of the city. Mr. Carnegie's letter reads as follows:

Yours of July 30 received. I have much pleasure in inclosing the two contracts approved. I am quite sure that the authorities will take the wisest possible action in all cases.

The contracts approved are for the construction of the branch libraries in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond. The contract for the establishment of the branches in Brooklyn has not as yet been approved by Mr. Carnegie.

Nonsense, this Fall's Derbies are just as becoming as Derbies ever have been; it's the wide flappy Panama brim you miss.

Try an Alpine first—this Fall they have a brim something like a Panama—then you'll find the Derby all right.

Alpines $3.00, $3.50 and $5.00.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S NEW HOME.

Cornerstone Laid in Presence of Members—Speeches by R. H. Thomas and President Keppler.

The cornerstone of the new Stock Exchange Building was laid yesterday afternoon with simple and appropriate ceremonies before the members of the Exchange. Much of the original programme was not followed, because of the present state of public feeling. The exercises consisted of speeches by R. H. Thomas, Chairman of the Building Committee, and President Rudolph Keppler, and the laying of the cornerstone, followed by three cheers for President Keppler and the Exchange.

A broad platform draped with flags served as the rostrum, and an American flag drooped from a staff over the cornerstone, which hung from a huge hoisting tackle. Upon the platform were the Governors of the Exchange, William Alexander Smith, the oldest living member of the Exchange, and a number of other specially invited persons.

In the copper casket deposited within the huge granite stone were numerous documents of historical import, including the several stock brokers' agreements and Exchange constitutions from 1792 to the present date, as well as data concerning the management, membership, and rules of the Exchange.

Mr. Thomas's opening address consisted of a brief summary of the various quarters occupied for trading purposes by New York stock brokers during the century. He began by saying:

"The shock which we received and the sorrow which we experienced, in common with all other citizens of this country, by reason of the assault upon our Chief Executive made us doubt the propriety of proceeding with this ceremony to-day, but the latest news is so cheering and hopeful that we have deemed it wise to carry out the original programme."

President Keppler said, in part:

"The great prosperity of the country is abundantly evidenced by the innumerable undertakings of vast proportions in unlimited fields of enterprise; but nothing can better illustrate nor better convey an adequate idea of the spirit of boldness, self-reliance, magnificence, and magnitude in enterprise than the building operations during recent years.

"In our metropolis many buildings have been erected, monumental in character and beautiful in design; some are consecrated to the service of God; others to the ennobling purposes of education; some are built for the relief of suffering humanity, and others for private and domestic comfort or for personal gain; but it has remained for the New York Stock Exchange to undertake the erection of a building of vast dimensions which, while it will be devoted to the strictly practical uses most adapted to the unique and peculiar requirements of Stock Exchange business, will, nevertheless, be of monumental grandeur, of simple dignity and classical beauty, lofty in conception and characteristic in design."

LAWYER'S GUILT AFFIRMED.

Conviction Upheld of C. Wilbur Monroe, Who Obtained Money Under False Pretenses.

The conviction of C. Wilbur Monroe, lawyer, of obtaining money under false pretenses has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division. It appeared that when the body of a man named Covell was found in a sand pit in Rochester on Sept. 12, 1900, a woman's hat, an umbrella and handkerchief were lying near it. Suspicion was directed toward Mrs. Cansdale, because the day before Covell had been moving her furniture. After being examined privately by the Coroner, that official became convinced of Mrs. Cansdale's innocence, and sent her home. A Mr. West, who lived on the same floor with Mrs. Cansdale, brought the defendant to see her. West had been in the habit of procuring clients for Monroe.

Mrs. Cansdale testified on the trial that, although she protested that she knew nothing of the crime, Monroe insisted that there was strong evidence against her, and that "it was already started in the police court for her arrest," but he could fix things up. Under the pressure of these representations, and her belief that arrest was inevitable unless averted by the defendant, Mrs. Cansdale gave him $25.

Justice Spring, for the Court, says:

"If Mrs. Cansdale's version is correct, as we now assume, the defendant was not giving expression to his opinion, or merely forecasting the probable outcome of the investigation, but he assumed to state facts peculiarly within his knowledge by reason of his familiarity with legal proceedings. He said the criminal proceedings had been started; that there was strong evidence against her, and that her only hope of escape rested in his employment. These were affirmations of facts, and operated to excite her apprehensions, and induced her to pay the money to him to obviate the disgrace which would result to herself and children from her arrest.

"In this transaction the parties were not on an equal footing. The defendant was a lawyer seeking a client, and pretending to give advice for her benefit, and which would shield her from a grave but unfounded accusation. It was but natural that, with her fears excited, she would give credit to his statements, and pay whatever he asked."

DIDN'T PAY HIS HOTEL BILLS.

"F. Frank De Sonsenhal" Arrested at the Oriental.

In the Coney Island Police Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Furlong, a well-dressed man wearing considerable jewerly, who declared himself to be F. Frank De Sonsenhal, forty years old, of the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, was arraigned on a charge of violating the Hotel act. Elmor Woodbury, Manager of the Brighton Beach Hotel, accused the prisoner of swindling him out of $178.39.

In his affidavit, Mr. Woodbury says that De Sonsenhal arrived at the Brighton Beach Hotel early in June, and hired one of the expensive suites of rooms. He entertained on a grand scale, but charged everything, including postage stamps and telephone messages, to the concern. Ten days after his arrival he owed $100. When requested to make good he said he would receive a remittance in a few days and then settle. As an evidence of good faith he gave a check for $10 drawn on the Calumet Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, payable to the order of the hotel company and signed by himself. The check came back marked "N. G." and when the manager went to look for De Sonsenhal he had gone.

The prisoner was arrested Sunday night as he was dining on the porch of the Oriental Hotel. It appears that after he left the Brighton Hotel he went to the Manhattan Beach, where he left a few days later, owing $40 for board. Albert Pinkerton traced him from Manhattan Beach to Boston, Mass., but lost all trace of him there. When taken into custody by Detective Cale, De Sonsenhal protested and appealed to the manager to save him from being locked up.

In court yesterday the manager of the Oriental Hotel also wanted to make a complaint for an uncollected board bill of $73. He was not allowed to do so, as it was pointed out that De Sonsenhal in this instance had not violated the hotel law, but had been arrested while a guest of the hotel.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was paroled in the custody of his lawyer until Thursday morning.

QUINN, THE MOTORMAN, HELD.

Ran His Car Into a Wagon Saturday Night and Assaulted Driver Who Asked for His Number.

Patrick Quinn, thirty-five years old, of 1,005 Third Avenue, the motorman who is charged with having assaulted Walter Norris, an expressman, twenty-six years old, with the handle of the controller of his car, was held in $2,500 bail for trial by Magistrate Brann yesterday in the Yorkville Court.

W. J. Hughes, a real estate dealer of 7 East Forty-seventh Street, told Magistrate Brann that after the motorman had run his car into the wagon driven by Norris at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street, on Saturday night, he had started up his car. Norris ran after the car. Quinn had to stop to let off a passenger at Forty-first Street, and Norris got in front of the car and demanded the motorman's name and number. Quinn refused to give either. The conductor, Hughes went on, dragged Norris from the car and the motorman hurled the handle of the controller at Norris, but failed to hit him.

Norris picked up the weapon and gave it to the conductor. The latter handed it to Quinn, who struck Norris from behind three times on the head with the brass handle. Norris's story of the assault corresponded with that of Mr. Hughes. The motorman's only witness was his conductor, and his story was such that several times the Magistrate had to warn him that he was on oath and must tell the truth.

FILLED THE TEETH OF A HORSE.

Eleven of Those of a Mare Belonging to J. Seligman Plugged with Gold and Silver.

Dr. Theodore M. Henderson of Passaic, N. J., whose office is in the New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday completed the filling of eleven teeth of a mare belonging to Jefferson Seligman, the banker. The work was done at Long Branch. The mare was the favorite saddle animal of Mrs. Seligman. The mare ate heartily yesterday for the first time in three weeks.

Mr. Seligman sent for Dr. Henderson last week to try to find out what was the matter with the animal, which took a first prize for saddle horses in the Madison Square show. Dr. Henderson said yesterday that he found eleven of the horse's teeth, five upper incisors and six lower ones, were unsound. Dr. Henderson took a number of large drills and other instruments and a quantity of gold and silver to Long Branch and began the operation.

Dr. Henderson used cocaine to deaden the pain, and the mare stood still during the entire operation.

"She seemed more to enjoy it than dislike it," said Dr. Henderson.

Two of the cavities were filled with gold, and the doctor said that he put in enough gold to fill ten teeth of a man. He also put in a proportionate quantity of silver in the other nine teeth. The mare recovered her appetite immediately, showing that it was her teeth which bothered her. The mare is valued at $4,000, and Mrs. Seligman is happy that she is well again. Dr. Henderson says that there are seven veterinary surgeons in the country who know the secret of filling horses' teeth. Many horses' teeth have been filled before, but this is the first time that it has been done on such an extensive scale.

TRAFFIC DELAYED BY A FIRE.

Elevated and Surface Cars Blocked by Burning of the Globe-Wernicke Company's Warehouse.

A big blaze in the warehouse of the Globe-Wernicke Company, furniture manufacturers on Pearl Street, that broke out shortly after noon yesterday held up all traffic on the Second Avenue elevated road and the South Ferry traffic on the Third Avenue branch for nearly an hour. The presence of a dozen engines also blocked the Fulton Street surface line for several hours.

The warehouse of the furniture company is a five-story building occupying 270 and 272 Pearl Street, where nearly $80,000 worth of furniture was stored. The fire gained such headway that three alarms were sent in, and the firemen worked for several hours before getting the blaze completely under control.

Owing to the narrowness of the street and the presence of the elevated structure, the firemen had considerable difficulty in getting at the blaze, so that it took a steady fight and a Niagara of water to extinguish the flames. For a time it looked as if the fire would spread to the neighboring buildings on Pearl Street, and as a precaution the neighboring buildings were drenched and considerable damage done in that way.

The origin of the fire is said to have been the spontaneous combustion of varnish on the third floor of the building. On the floor above four cabinetmakers were at work, and before they had any warning a volume of flame and smoke belched up the stairway, cutting off their escape in that direction. They fled to the roof and escaped. Before an alarm could be sent in the fire had taken possession of the entire fourth floor and burned its way through the roof.

There were but two casualties incident to the fire. Frank Lawlor of Hook and Ladder Company 14 was badly cut on the hand and John Gorman, a porter employed by the furniture company, rescued four kittens from the cellar of the burning building. The kittens were half drowned, and it was thought that the mother cat had either been drowned or deserted them.

Adjoining the storehouse on Pearl Street, and fronting on Fulton Street, are the salesrooms of the company. In this building many thousands of dollars worth of furniture was also stored. The two buildings opened into each other, so that the firemen were compelled to turn a flood of water into the salesrooms, and, though the furniture there was protected by rubber blankets, much damage was done. The estimates of damage to the building and stock vary from $30,000 to $50,000. Chief Croker estimates the damage as between $30,000 and $40,000.

As Engine Company 55, from Broome Street, in response to the third alarm, was crossing the Bowery at Division Street Andrew P. Brady of 31 Willett Street, who was crossing the street, dropped his coat and tried to pick it up. The engine missed Brady, who started to pass in front of the tender, which was just behind. He was knocked down and one of his legs was fractured in two places and he was badly cut and bruised about the body. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Lace Curtains.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th, we will place on sale Fifty New Designs in *Arabine Lace Curtains,* in lace edge and insertion borders, all of the natural linen colors, at prices ranging from $4.75 to $13.50 pair.

Bed Sets, "Bonne-Femme" and Sash Curtains to match.

Special.

400 pairs of above curtains with 9-inch insertion and border, at *$6.00* pair, regular price $8.75 pair.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The balance of our *Opening Sale of Carpets.*

1,000 rolls advertised Sept. 3d

We have remaining, the broken lot of 428 Rolls, which we will sell irrespective of cost.

Lot No. 1. *92 cents.*

Lot No. 2. *82 cents.*

Lot No. 3. *62 cents.*

During this week, *At retail only.*

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EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST FIVE NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée Wednesday & Sat. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & MadisonAv. To-night 8:20. Matinée Saturday. Mr. E. H. SOTHERN In the New Play, RICHARD LOVELACE RICHARD LOVELACE

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Only Matinée Sat. 2:15 THE BRIXTON BURGLARY.

GRAND NEIL BURGESS Mat. Wed. THE COUNTY FAIR 25-50c

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

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Baseball Polo Gr'nds. To-day 4 P. M. ST. LOUIS vs. NEW YORK. Adm. 50c.

Amusements.

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BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th. SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks NOW IN PROGRESS. PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50. NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St....8:15 Daniel Frohman....Manager TO-NIGHT, (8:15,) every eve. Mat. Sat. 2. BERTA GALLAND in.....THE FOREST LOVERS in.....THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. THE MESSENGER BOY. with JAMES T. POWERS.

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK. At 8 P. M. China & Pain's Fireworks. Except Sun. & Mon. At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville Great Ill. Ezra Kendall, Tod Judge Family, Bessie Blitz Paxton, Eva Mudge, Joseph Adelman, Girard & Gardner, Prevost & Prevost, Hanley & Jarvis & Columbino. Twice Daily, 25, 50 & 75c.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship "Celtic" (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City.
Tickets, (obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River).....25 cents

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. MATS. WED. & SAT. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success, "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. 200 PEOPLE. ARIZONA Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tues., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

NEW YORK THEATRE B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC. THE KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING MOND., SEPT. 16 Musical Comedy. LADIES' PARADISE. 2,000 Reserved Seats at 50c. 1,000 Reserved Seats at 25c. Box Office Now Open

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. "Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Tribune. JAMES K. HACKETT IN DON CAESAR'S RETURN Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FLORODORA

HUBER'S 14th St. Museum. Continuous vaudeville. 10 big acts. Walsh & Thorne, Doyle & Davis, Convention 8 Happy Hebrews. Blodgett, pool expert.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "Don Caesar de Basan," & "Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher. LAST WEEK THE MORMON WIFE. NEXT MONDAY, Sept. 16—"UP YORK STATE."

"PARADISE" Ev'y Ev. 8:15 to 12 (On the Combined GARDENS. (Glass Enclosure) (Fully Protected) Roofs of the Victoria and Sun. night, Vaudeville Concert. Republic Thea's.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, light to fresh south to west winds.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,124. NEW YORK WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere. } TWO CENTS.

MR. COLER'S FRIENDS ROUT ALL OPPOSITION

Brooklyn Citizens' Union Convention the Battleground.

DEMAND FOR HIS NOMINATION

Urgent Request that the Elimination of the Controller's Name Be Reconsidered by the Union.

The Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn was stampeded by the friends of Controller Coler last evening. After a three-hour session marked by exciting scenes the following resolution was adopted:

At this first meeting of the delegates for the Borough of Brooklyn, Citizens' Union who are also the delegates to the coming City Convention to name among others a candidate for Mayor of New York City:

Resolved, That we urge the reconsideration of the action of the Union Committee of One Hundred in eliminating the name of a man from the list of eligible candidates who can bring the greatest support and strength to the Union ticket in an effort to secure an efficient and honest administration of the city's affairs. He is the present Controller, the Hon. Bird S. Coler.

We further declare that it is our wish that he be named first on the list of available candidates for the office of Mayor, and we appeal to our representatives to submit our wishes to the general conference at the earliest moment.

When this resolution was first read there were scenes of great excitement. The friends of Controller Coler, who earlier in the evening had succeeded in electing their candidate permanent Chairman of the meeting, shouted and waved umbrellas and hats in the air. There were some delegates who did not think it was advisable to pass the resolution. Their speeches were drowned in the applause for the resolution.

One delegate shouted:

"Why should we pass this resolution when I know that Controller Coler will be the candidate of Tammany Hall for the Mayoralty?"

The Coler delegates signified their disapproval of this statement, and throughout the hall rang the words,

"Never! Never!"

The rising vote on the passage of the resolution showed that nearly nine-tenths of the delegates favored the resolution. About twelve or fifteen delegates stood up in opposition, but many of the delegates, among whom were Col. Willis L. Ogden and Ludwig Nissen, gave up hope of averting the stampede and made no effort to poll the full vote of their friends.

THE FACTIONS FIGHT.

The convention was in many respects unique. Two programmes were arranged by the two factions. Col. Willis L. Ogden, who is at the head of the Conference Committee of the Anti-Tammany organizations of the Greater New York and Ludwig Nissen had mapped out just what ought to be done. The committees to be named and even the names of the committeemen were settled before hand and distributed.

Mr. Nissen was chosen Temporary Chairman, and the Coler delegates made no opposition.

Chairman Nissen delivered a speech, in part as follows:

"We meet here this evening in accordance with the rule laid down by the central body of the Citizens' Union to hold a preliminary convention—not to make nominations—but for the purpose of organizing and for the further purpose of creating a conference committee which shall, between the time of this preliminary convention and the actual nominating convention, to be held on Sept. 26, confer with other bodies of citizens, regardless of political affiliations or faith, and try to agree upon a ticket to be presented to the voters of this borough, the election of which would effectually rid us of the abominable, immoral, and dishonest government of which we are now the victims.

"It is recognized on all sides that in order to dislodge the thoroughly intrenched forces of Tammany Hall and its chief ally, the Willoughby Street auction rooms, a strongly cemented union of all the forces opposed to the continuance of the misrule we are now suffering from is absolutely necessary.

"In round figures, the City of New York will probably cast about 600,000 votes. There are 50,000 city employes who will be expected to cast their votes for Tammany supremacy. Every one of these 50,000 will be able to influence at least one vote besides his own, which will double that figure.

"It is estimated that the vicious and criminal classes who pay Tammany a license fee for being vicious and criminal and for being protected in what they consider their legitimate pursuits of vice and crime will control at least 100,000 more. This will give Tammany a start with practically one-third of the total vote to its credit without making any fight whatever. It needs only one out of every four votes of the remaining element of respectable citizenship to win.

"No matter who its candidates may be, the man, if elected, will inevitably fall a victim to its policy, and, though perhaps unwillingly, become a most efficient tool in the enforcement and perpetuation of its system. If you elect honest and capable men, subject to the dictation of no machine or boss, the introduction of reform policies of government will be an easy task, provided the majority of the people want such introduction, for in this country of ours it is the duty of the minority to always gracefully submit to the will of the majority."

The first fight came over the selection of a permanent Chairman. The majority report of the Committee on Permanent Organization favored the election of Ludwig Nissen for permanent Chairman. Then the Coler men began to unfold their plan. A minority report was presented in favor of M. J. Flaherty for permanent Chairman, and then the excitement began.

COLER DELEGATES' STRENGTH.

The first shout of the Coler delegates made plain to Chairman Nissen that they had a majority. Mr. Nissen then pleaded for harmony of action among the anti-Tammany organizations, and said:

"I have no desire to precipitate any fight or any discussion as to who shall be permanent Chairman of this convention. I have acted as temporary Chairman by request. I don't want to act as permanent Chairman, unless by unanimous vote of this convention. The present officers should not be deprived of the conduct of the affairs of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn."

"We don't want you for Chairman," cried one delegate.

"For once the labor men of Brooklyn have won a victory," declared another.

Mr. Nissen tried to induce the convention to allow the Committee on Permanent Organization to reconvene, so that he could withdraw from the contest.

The delegates voted down the motion to take a recess. Mr. Nissen then said that the delegates should be warned of the action they were taking, and that they would have to bear the responsibility.

"We will take it. We will take it," shouted a majority of the delegates.

"The delegates must not get excited," said Chairman Nissen, after securing a measure of quiet by dint of pounding with his gavel.

"We are not excited—we are only enthusing," screamed a delegate.

Several times attempts were made to call the roll. But when Albert S. Haight, Chairman of the delegation for the Third District, cast 29 votes for Ludwig Nissen for permanent Chairman there was absolute confusion.

"I won't put down that vote," declared Secretary Baker. "There are not twenty-nine delegates in their seats from the Third Assembly District, and Mr. Haight knows there are not."

OPPOSITION DEFEATED.

There were more stormy scenes after this incident, and anti-Coler and Coler delegates came near to personal encounters. The call of the roll by Assembly Districts was discontinued and a personal roll-call was ordered. This had not continued far before the opponents of Coler, perceiving that they were outnumbered, capitulated. Chairman Nissen said:

"I don't want to be permanent Chairman. I have said so a dozen times, but the convention will not apparently allow me to withdraw."

"Why don't you withdraw?" cried a dozen delegates.

After Mr. Nissen stated that he had withdrawn a dozen times a motion was made to adopt unanimously the minority report naming M. J. Flaherty, the Coler delegate, for permanent Chairman. The resolution was finally carried with a shout.

Mr. Flaherty also had his speech prepared and headed "permanent Chairman." He made a bitter attack on Thomas C. Platt, which was cheered to the echo. He spoke in part as follows:

"Having entered upon a campaign for the rights of the people, the assistance of the independent voters of both parties for the Union is needed, but it would be a dire misfortune if not an irreparable loss if our efforts resulted in merely ousting one set of rascals to make room for another from the other side—merely to turn Croker out and to put Platt in. Such a result would sound the death knell of the Citizens' Union, and, what is of far greater moment, would kill all independent movements for years to come.

"We are not engaged in an effort to turn out everybody irrespective of merit or official record. On the contrary, it is our earnest hope and purpose to get rid of the evil while retaining the good. When we find a public official who has stood manfully for the best interests of the community, nobly defending its rights and its property against the grasping efforts of corporate wealth, whether it be the 'Ramapo' steal or some other scheme whereby the public is to be exploited and robbed, it is the imperative duty of the people to see that such faithful service is rewarded.

"Should the people fail to show their appreciation of those who have fought their battles and defended their property against the official looters of both parties, we may expect greater fraud and corruption in the future, as even public officials are human and cannot be expected to vigorously oppose corrupt schemes, thereby incurring the hostility of powerful political and corporate influences, if the people do not support them in such acts. Fidelity to the public interests merits full reward.

"Years of trickery and deceit practiced by the bosses of both great political parties have convinced the working people that there is nothing to be expected either in the matter of just and much-needed legislation or in the enforcement of those laws which were enacted at the request of labor."

DICTATION REPUDIATED.

The next fight was initiated by a resolution declaring that some of the wealthy members of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn had declared that they would not contribute to the campaign unless "candidates satisfactory to themselves are nominated." The resolution declared that there would be no dictation to the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn by any class, either rich or poor, and that nominations would be made of men who would serve the public interests whether they were supported by large contributions or have to depend entirely upon the meagre contributions of the people.

The friends of Controller Coler showed a desire to thrash out the whole matter and denounce in open convention the names of the men who made the threats. Fists were shaken at some of the delegates and some names not in a parliamentary manual were applied.

The last contest was caused by the resolution indorsing Controller Coler, being offered by Delegate Smalley. At this time the convention was in an uproar. The efforts of the friends of Col. Ogden and Mr. Nissen were unavailing, and the Coler delegates celebrated their triumphs with cheers.

"The statement has been made by some delegates from the Citizens' Union to the General Conference Committee in New York that there is no Coler sentiment in Brooklyn. We just want to show those gentlemen now delegates in this convention that there is sentiment for Controller Coler in Brooklyn, and I hope that they will never make that assertion again," said Delegate D. B. Van Vleck.

The meeting adjourned just before midnight.

Col. Ogden, when asked about the effect of the action of the convention, said:

"I can't tell now."

"Will the Brooklyn delegates to the Citizens' Union Convention be for Controller Coler," was asked.

"I can't tell anything about what the delegates will do."

CAMDEN MAN ARRESTED.

Bet $5 on Friday, Before Czolgosz's Shot Was Fired, that the President Would Die Before Night.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Charged with aiding and abetting the attempt to assassinate President McKinley, Ethelbert Stone, a laborer, was committed to jail in Camden to-night on complaint of City Detective John Painter. His house was searched by Detectives Smith and Cherry.

To Justice Schmitz Stone is said to have admitted that during an argument last Friday afternoon, about two hours before the President was shot, he said to two fellow-laborers, "I'll bet $5 that McKinley will be dead before 8 o'clock to-night."

Stone declares that he had no reason for making the remark, but that he uttered it in a burst of passion during a political argument with fellow-workmen at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Company. Two men named Peterson and Hansen, who were working with him, had referred to the President's visit to Buffalo, and their praise of the President seemed to arouse Stone's ire, and finally brought out the remark attributed to him.

The detectives who searched Stone's house admitted that they "found something," and seemed much elated over it, but they refused to say what it was. They expressed the opinion that Stone's arrest would bring out some startling developments.

Prosecutor Lloyd admitted that Stone had been committed to jail, and said he had notified the Secret Service authorities. It was rumored that Stone's arrest was asked for by the Secret Service officers, but this could not be confirmed.

ANTHRAX IN ILLINOIS.

State Officials Working to Prevent Sale of Diseased Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—State and city officials have taken up an investigation of the prevalence of anthrax among the cattle in the farming country, with a view to preventing its further spread, and to prevent the sale of diseased meat in Chicago. The disease, which made its first appearance in Palatine several weeks ago, is now thought to be under control, but some farmers are shipping their milch cows and young stock to Chicago to be sold for beef.

Commissioner William Thlemann of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, Chief Meat Inspector Weber, and Secretary E. R. Pritchard of the Chicago Health Committee are investigating conditions in Palatine.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks irregularly higher.—Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 8½c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
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AN ANARCHIST HOTBED EXISTING IN LONDON

Plans for Assassination Believed to be Found in Soho.

After Humbert's Murder a List of Prospective Victims Was Found—Mr. McKinley's Name Was on It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The attempt to assassinate President McKinley has naturally resulted in an increase of the anxiety caused by the presence of Anarchists in this city. In Soho, which is called a "nest of anarchy," the foreign population is so large that the police are compelled to protect Anarchist clubs. A law for the expulsion of Anarchists is now demanded.

A Scotland Yard detective complains of the great labor entailed on the department in watching these foreign ruffians. He says scores of men in Soho have been hounded out of Paris, Berlin, and Rome. He believes the Anarchists have a central board here, which formulates plans for assassination.

After the murder of King Humbert, says this detective, a number of papers which belonged to Anarchists in Soho were seized. One of the papers was a list of prospective victims of assassination, of whom President McKinley was one.

RELIEF AT YILDIZ KIOSK.

It Had Been Supposed that France Would Take Action This Week—An Admiral Flees.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Times says:

"Apprehension at the Palace has become much relaxed since it has become known that France will not take further action until the Czar's visit is over. The belief was that action would follow immediately after the fifteenth day of the suspension of relations.

"The flight of Admiral Faik Pasha, a distinguished officer, has produced a strong impression at the Yildiz Kiosk. Disgust with the present régime drove him into voluntary exile."

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Vice Admiral Faik Pasha, Chief of the General Staff of the Admiralty, has made his escape from Constantinople, going by British steamer to Malta. Fear of the consequences of his memorial to the Sultan denouncing the maladministration of the navy caused his flight.

Faik's property has been declared forfeited.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN OUTLOOK.

Prolonged Guerrilla Warfare Expected—Kitchener Reports 681 Boers "Bagged" Last Week.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—With the approach of mid-September, sanguine Britons believe, Lord Kitchener and the Government have a plan in mind other than "Mr. Dooley's" simple recipe of declaring the Boer war off. It is still expected that there will be a great change in the situation on Sept. 15, when Lord Kitchener's proclamation goes into effect, the only ground for such belief being that the Government would not be so fatuous as to issue a proclamation without a definite scheme in regard to following it up.

On the other hand, even the Conservative papers now speak of the likelihood of continued guerrilla warfare throughout the coming South African Summer, while the War Office has issued an order that Imperial Yeomen "must enlist for one year, or, if the war last longer, for the war."

Still, Lord Kitchener's latest report, in which he tells with a pathetic realization of his enforced absence from the moors during the grouse season of his "bag" of 681 Boers in seven days, is encouraging news.

Mail dispatches to The Times from Cape Town say that the military situation in Cape Colony in mid-August was unsatisfactory, especially in the western district. There were many disloyalists in the west and south. In the districts thoroughly under martial law it was hard to gauge the feelings of the Dutch population. Outwardly, scant civility had given place to effusive politeness.

The correspondent urges more care in the appointment of commandants and district Commissioners.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch has been received from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, Sept. 10:

"Since Sept. 2 the columns have again got good results, the total bag being 681, composed of 67 killed, 67 wounded, 384 made prisoners, and 163 surrendered; also 179 rifles, 65,211 rounds of ammunition, 3,400 horses, and 19,000 head of cattle."

Lord Kitchener further says that the situation in Cape Colony is unchanged, except by the capture of Lotter's commando, reported last week.

A DISCOVERY AT CANTERBURY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Excavations at Canterbury on the site of the eastern portion of the Abbey Church, formerly close to the monastery of St. Augustine, revealed the skull and mitre of Abbot Dygon, who died in 1510. It was at first thought that the skull might be that of St. Augustine, which, separated from the body, was long exposed for the veneration of the faithful, but a stone coffin, containing a skeleton and bearing a leaden plate, was found later.

VIRCHOW'S EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Berlin will celebrate the eightieth birthday of Prof. Virchow, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, by contributing $25,000 to the Virchow Foundation. The officials will also give a banquet at the Rathaus in honor of the occasion. Prof. Virchow was born on Oct. 13, 1821.

PRETORIA CONSUL ACCUSED.

Representative of Holland Said to Have Assisted Men to Go Back on Commando—He Makes No Denial.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of The Times at Pretoria cables as follows:

"The trial of five Hollanders and three burghers charged with treachery and spying commenced yesterday (Monday) and was not concluded at the rising of the court.

"One witness directly implicated the Netherlands Consul General, Herr Nieuwenhuis, and the Netherlands Relief Committee in being concerned in assisting men to return to the commandoes.

"The court offered every facility to the Consul General to be heard, but it is clear that he does not intend to appear.

"The evidence further revealed the existence in Pretoria of a Boer intelligence and recruiting depot."

CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE IS VARIOUSLY EXPLAINED.

One Report Is that Russia Is Seeking a New Loan Larger than Any of the Others.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says:

"The Betheny review promises to be the greatest attraction to the crowds in connection with the Czar's visit. In spite of all that has lately been done, France is far more a military than a naval power.

"It is not yet known what the exact character of the Compiègne fêtes will be—whether only French guests or representatives of the diplomatic world of Paris will be invited. While the Czar is at Compiègne as the guest of France that will be his home, and the choice of guests will belong to him.

"A man who personifies the great body of French public opinion declares that the Czar comes to France to pave the way for a new Russian loan larger than any previous loan. For half a century, he says, Russia has been living solely on loans. Nine-tenths of the empire are unproductive. The last loan long ago vanished.

"Another authority asserts that the Czar comes to France because France is jealous of Germany after the exhibition of brotherly love between the Czar and Kaiser in Alsace last year. It is said that President Loubet, in conversation with an exalted Russian personage, did not conceal his opinion of the unfortunate effect this had produced in France, and that his remarks were repeated to the Czar.

"A third authority declares that the Czar is filled with the idea of making the personal acquaintance of M. Loubet and correcting the impression that he considers the French Army in bad hands."

THE HIGH RENTS IN BERLIN.

Government Advises Formation of Building Loan Societies.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says the great increase in rents in the capital has caused complaints of the cost of living from the teachers and minor officials. There was a general increase in salaries a few months ago, but complaints are still made.

The Government refuses to further increase salaries, and advises the formation of building loan societies. One such society already existing in Berlin is very prosperous and useful.

POLISH SCHOOLBOYS ON TRIAL.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The correspondent of The Times in Berlin says that the trial of sixty Polish schoolboys accused of belonging to a secret society began on Monday in Thorn, West Prussia. The society's objects seem to have been the study of the Polish language, history, and literature. The headquarters of the society were at Kulm, and it had branches at Thorn and Strasburg, all in West Prussia.

MAY ALTER BERLIN BOERSE LAW.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that on Sept. 18 the Prussian Minister of Commerce will hold a conference with experts on Stock Exchange affairs to discuss the necessity of changes in the Boerse law.

FOREIGNERS' RIGHTS IN JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to The Times from Tokio says that the Chamber of Commerce there has asked the Government to remove all restrictions in regard to the ownership of land and mining operations by foreigners in Japan.

RUSSIA WANTS PERSIAN TRADE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A commission of twenty Russian merchants will leave Odessa shortly for Persia, says the Odessa correspondent of The Times. Their object is to open markets in Persia for Russian products.

Eugene Field's Daughter to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The wedding of Miss Mary French Field, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Field, to Mr. William Castle Englar will take place next Saturday evening. The bride is well known by reason of having read her father's poems in public.

Hollender's Baths,
No. 149 West 125th Street and No. 152 to 160 West 126th Street. The largest and best equipped and most hygienic Russian and Turkish Baths in America. Now open.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILL GET WELL SOON

So Say All His Physicians and Friends.

HIS WOUND REOPENED.

Bullet Carried Piece of Coat Beneath the Skin.

Doctors Say No Complications Are Possible—Beef Juice Fed to the Patient in the Natural Way.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10:30 P. M.:

The condition of the President is unchanged in all important particulars. His temperature is 100.6, pulse 114, respiration 28.

When the operation was done on Friday last it was noted that the bullet had carried with it a short distance beneath the skin a fragment of the President's coat. This foreign material was, of course, removed, but a slight irritation of the tissues was produced, the evidence of which has appeared only to-night.

It has been necessary on account of this slight disturbance to remove a few stitches and partially open the skin wound. This incident cannot give rise to other complications, but it is communicated to the public as the surgeons in attendance wish to make their bulletins entirely frank. In consequence of this separation of the edges of the surface wound the healing of the same will be somewhat delayed. The President is now well enough to begin to take nourishment by the mouth in the form of pure beef juice.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The other bulletins issued during the day were as follows:

7 A. M.—The President has passed the most comfortable night since the attempt on his life. Pulse, 118; temperature, 100.4; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
ROSWELL PARK.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President's condition this morning is eminently satisfactory to his physicians. If no complications arise a rapid convalescence may be expected.

Pulse, 104; temperature, 99.8; respiration, 26.

This temperature is taken by mouth and should be read about 1 degree higher by rectum.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK.
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3:20 P. M.—There is no change since this morning's favorable bulletin. Pulse, 110; temperature, 100; respiration, 28.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

It was almost midnight when the physicians left the Milburn residence, after a consultation for which they gathered at 9:30. The length of the consultation had created some uneasiness, and this was somewhat increased when it was learned that Dr. McBurney, who had intended to leave for Stockbridge, Mass., at 11:20, had missed his train and had decided to remain over until to-morrow night.

But the doctor himself did all he could to dispel the idea that the change in his plans portended anything serious. In fact, he took occasion to announce as an additional evidence of the improvement of the patient, that it had been decided to begin to give the President nourishment through the mouth to-night instead of waiting until to-morrow, as had been intended. Beef extract had been preferred. Dr. McBurney announced that it was being administered as the physicians left.

The other physicians who listened to Dr. McBurney's statement assented to it and then all entered an automobile and were whisked away. Immediately afterward a storm which had been gathering broke, and for a few minutes the rain came down in torrents.

MORE UNEASINESS.

The physicians gathered for their last consultation of the day at 9:30. While they were in the house Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Wilson arrived, but they left at 10:45, before the physicians had finished their consultation. They all said that nothing unfavorable had appeared in the President's condition.

It was 11:50 when the last bulletin was given out. It was subsequently explained that the length of time the doctors spent at the residence was not necessitated by the slight operation performed, but was caused by the fact that a certain dressing which was desired was not at the house, and two trips were made by a messenger before the exact article desired was obtained.

As explained in the bulletin which all the doctors signed, the irritation in the wound was attributed to the fact that a small fragment of the President's coat had been carried into the body by the bullet, and although this foreign substance was removed a slight disturbance developed which made it necessary to open the wound. The doctors seek to allay all apprehension by the positive statement that this incident cannot give rise to other complications, and their frankness in giving the news to the public leaves no reason to question their entire good faith.

The further fact communicated in the bulletin that the President is now well enough to begin taking nourishment in the mouth in the form of pure beef juice was, of course, gratifying, but to the laymen the mere mention of a complication, however slight it might be, naturally created alarm. It seemed like a little cloud on the horizon which might grow and spread.

But the most positive assurances were given that the only effect might be to slightly delay the healing of the wound. The irritation was not in any way the result even of a suggestion of blood poisoning. The physicians declared over their own signatures that it could not result in complications. The opening of the wound was in no sense an operation. Several of the stitches were taken out, and after a thorough anti-septic washing of the inflamed tissues the wound was again sewed up. No anaesthetics were necessary.

After the bulletin was issued Secretary Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn came to the press tent to dispel any alarm that might have arisen, with positive assurances of the unimportance of the incident. Secretary Cortelyou announced that there would not be another consultation until morning. After this all was quiet at the Milburn house.

THE FOURTH DAY AT THE MILBURN RESIDENCE.

No More Doubt Remains that Mr. McKinley Will Get Well—His Friends Go Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The condition of President McKinley to-night is told more eloquently than by the doctors' bulletins in a few plain statements of fact. The members of his Cabinet, under an agreement reached to-day with the doctors, will meet around his bed on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock to submit to him such matters of official business as they deem necessary. Secretary Hay arrived this morning in company with C. F. Moberly Bell of The London Times. He will stay here for Friday's meeting.

Even Senator Hanna left town this afternoon radiant with joy and proclaiming the fact that all Americans should throw up their hats and cheer now that all question of the President's recovery is past. Vice President Roosevelt left town this evening in very much the same frame of mind. He probably will not return, as he is not needed for Friday's conference and has duties elsewhere.

Many of the relatives of the President and his wife left the city to-day, satisfied that there was no further cause for alarm. Mrs. McKinley was out driving and is herself so completely recovered that she received many callers at the Milburn residence.

The physicians are even leaving the President's side. The local doctors who have been in constant attendance on the President since he was shot down by Czolgosz are taking up the cases of their regular patients again, one of them only remaining constantly with the President.

Dr. Park, the most distinguished of the physicians now attending the President, did not hesitate to say openly to-night, as THE TIMES stated this morning, that the President was convalescent and would be fully recovered in three or four weeks.

The President's physicians have been impressed with his remarkable recuperative powers and the rapidity of his improvement. Ordinarily an incision for such an operation as was performed upon the Chief Executive should heal within three weeks, but in the President's case it may be strong enough for him to be moved a little sooner. The President will be taken direct to Washington as soon as it is safe to move him.

Within the sickroom many evidences of the President's improvement were apparent. The President himself began to show confidence in his ability to care for himself, and from time to time he would carefully turn himself and gain a more restful position. Yesterday he took the precaution to ask if he might be permitted to move, but to-day he changed his position of his own volition, without difficulty. The nurses naturally observed with care these evidences of growing strength and courage, and were ready to see that there was no undue tax on the President's strength or the straining of the wound. These slight movements from side to side are all that he has attempted thus far.

DR. MANN'S SKILL.

There have been many expressions of pleasure from those within the household that the deliberations of so many eminent doctors had been marked by complete unanimity. There has been no division in the councils at any time; each has loyally seconded the efforts of the others; and all have joined in carrying out the masterly work done by Dr. Mann immediately following the shooting.

In referring to this to-day one of the President's associates who was present at the operation said Dr. Mann displayed his consummate skill and calmness by going about the operation as if the patient was a child with a slight complaint. And yet Dr. Mann has since told a friend that when he realized the duty before him, although he had performed hundreds of operations of laparotomy, he would have sacrificed all he possessed to have escaped the terrible responsibility of operating upon the President of the United States.

HOW THE DAY PASSED.

Between 2 A. M. and 6:30 A. M. there was not a sign of life about the Milburn mansion except that at 3:15 Dr. Park, who had been one of the night watchers, left the house to go to his room. At rare intervals the watchers on the corner opposite would see the light in the President's room brighten up a little as the attendants did something for the patient's comfort.

At 6 o'clock a gentle rain began falling, making it unpleasant for the newspaper watchers and the guards. Luckily the civic and military authorities had provided shelter, a big election booth and several tents forming a fairly comfortable retreat from which the front of the Milburn house could be kept under surveillance.

At 6 o'clock, the hour at which the first bulletin has been issued on other mornings, there was no sign of life about the house, except the slowly moving guards parading the walks, and it was understood that Secretary Cortelyou had left word that he was not to be disturbed until 7 o'clock—another indication that the patient was doing well.

It was a minute or so after 7 o'clock when the first bulletin was issued, although the bulletin itself was dated at 5:20 o'clock. It was signed by Drs. Park and Rixey, who had divided the night watch, and its tone of hopefulness was the most decided of any given out since the President was shot. There was a confident ring about the phrase "The President has passed the most comfortable night since the attack on his life" that sent those who read it on their way rejoicing in the almost firm conviction that the recovery of the distinguished patient was now almost absolutely assured.

SECRETARY HAY ARRIVES.

At 7:50 an automobile drove up, and from it alighted Secretary of State Hay. He walked up from the corner toward the house, when he was met by one of the Secret Service men. He asked if the people were up yet, and being told that nobody had yet come from their rooms he decided not to ask admission. He was shown the early morning bulletin, and said when he had read it:

"Good! The country will rejoice." He went down to the Buffalo Club, promising to return later. Secretary of the Navy John D. Long is now the only member of the Cabinet who has not been here since the shooting.

About 8 o'clock the doctors who had not been with the President during the night began putting in an appearance for the formal morning consultation. Dr. Mynter was the first to arrive, and he was followed soon by Dr. Wasdin, Dr. McBurney, and the others in attendance. At this time, too, the night watch of nurses was relieved, and those who had been in the sickroom through the night came from the house for a short period of recreation.

While the doctors remained inside

there were no signs of animation about the house, and there was a long wait for the results of their deliberations.

THE DOCTORS' VIEWS.

The results of the morning conference were made known about 9 o'clock, as the doctors came from the house, although it was some time before the bulletin appeared. The faces of the doctors clearly indicated their satisfaction at the condition of affairs. As Dr. Roswell Park came to his carriage he paused long enough to give a general survey of the conditions prevailing.

"The condition of the President this morning is entirely satisfactory," said he. "The bulletin will state this, and it sums up the situtaion. The President spent the most comfortable night he has had since the shooting. He slept well, and when he was awake he was cheery, and even chatty. He is not receiving any nourishment thus far, except by enema. This is an altogether natural incident of the case at this stage."

"Do you regard the President as entirely out of danger?" Dr. Park was asked.

"I do not want to go that far. What can be said is that, unless there are unexpected complications, we expect him to recover."

"Have you considered the prospects of his removal?"

"No, it is too early for that, but when he is moved he will probably go to Washington."

Dr. Park referred to the fact that the bulletins were most conservative and gave results such as the medical fraternity would be expected to pass upon in the case of any citizen.

"It would be well to have it stated," he added, "that the President is not being deprived of the benefits of private citizenship. He is being treated exactly as any other citizen would be and is getting the benefit of it. We view the case just as that of any other man who might be similarly afflicted."

Dr. Mynter was the next of the consulting physicians to come from the house. He was followed by Dr. Wasdin, and they walked down the street together. To the queries of the newspaper men Dr. Mynter said:

"The President is doing splendidly, and he is out of the woods, if I may express it that way."

"Yes," chimed in Dr. Wasdin, "and he has plenty of daylight behind him."

Speaking seriously, Dr. Mynter said: "I have never been really optimistic because I do not like to prejudge serious cases, but now I can say to you that everything in the President's condition warrants the statement that he is on the road to quick recovery."

Dr. Wasdin said: "I have believed throughout that the President has a fair chance of recovery. Now I desire to say that the chances against that recovery are very slight. His temperature is splendid and his pulse getting to normal."

RECOVERY UNDOUBTED.

The tone of the 9 o'clock bulletin carried joy to those about the President, and the good news spread rapidly and created a universal feeling of confidence, little short of absolute positiveness, that the President was on the road to recovery. The doctors for the first time used the expression "eminently satisfactory," showing the increasing degree of confidence. They were also willing to give official assurance for the first time that a rapid convalescence may be expected if no complications arise.

Moreover, the accelerated pulse which existed at 5 o'clock in the morning had fallen to 104—the lowest point recorded since the operation. His temperature was slightly higher, although given at 99.8 degrees. This was due to the fact that for the first time since bulletins began to be issued the temperature was taken in the mouth.

Dr. McBurney was in high spirits as he walked away from the residence shortly after the other physicians had gone. His face was wreathed in smiles.

"Is the President out of danger?" he was asked by a reporter.

"We believe he is practically out of danger," he replied, measuring his words. Then he paused. "Of course," he added, "there are still possibilities in the case, and we will all feel better when a week has gone by. But his improvement is so marked, his symptoms are so good, that we feel safe in assuring the public that he will recover. Blood poisoning might still develop. We could not give a guarantee now, but the chances are remote. As for peritonitis, I consider that the danger from inflammation of the peritoneum has passed."

"Might not an abscess form about the bullet?"

"Yes, of course; the bullet may not be clean, but if it does we can easily locate and remove it."

NO OTHER OPERATION.

"If the President continues to improve and his convalescence is not checked, how soon will the secondary operation for the extraction of the bullet be performed?"

"Never," replied the famous surgeon. "That piece of lead encysted in the muscles of his back will cause no harm. Of course, if it gives him trouble an operation will be performed."

"But you will use the X-ray to locate it?"

He shook his head. "Why should we?" he asked. "To satisfy our curiosity? That would be its only purpose."

Dr. McBurney's supreme confidence in the outcome could not be overstated. His manner and bearing all testified to the conviction he felt. There were none of the reservations he made yesterday when he plainly showed that he was not yet satisfied. He then said a week should elapse before definite assurance could be given. This morning the President's condition was so satisfactory that he felt safe in his announcement that the danger point had passed and that the President was on the high road to recovery.

"We have locked door after door against the grim monster," he said in conclusion. "I am satisfied. I am going to Niagara Falls to-day to see the sights."

With these cheerful words the surgeon turned into the grounds of the spacious residence of Mr. Sprague, where Secretary Root is stopping, to convey the good news to the Secretary of War.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

Director General Buchanan of the Pan-American Exposition was one of the callers at the Milburn house early in the day.

"The outlook is so encouraging," said he, "that the Exposition authorities expect to fix a day of thanksgiving, when the public can unite in thanks that the President's life has been spared. It will be held some time between now and Sept. 25. We have no doubt that the whole country will participate in the movement and that it will assume the dimensions of a National thanksgiving."

Not long after the 9 o'clock bulletin was issued Senator Hanna entered the Milburn home with Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who arrived this morning. The Senator stated as he came from the house that he would probably leave the city this evening for Cleveland, as the President's condition was so entirely satisfactory. The Senator came from the house accompanied by Representative Grosvenor. As they came down the street three members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Hitchcock, Wilson, and Smith, joined them. Senator Fairbanks also came up and joined the group. There was a short conversation, and then Senator Hanna said, addressing the newspaper men:

"There is continuous, steady improvement. Conditions could not be better. I will probably leave the city to-night for Cleveland."

Senator Hanna's announcement was the more significant from the fact that he said yesterday he would not leave until the President was out of danger. Then the Senator entered his carriage with Senator Fairbanks and Representative Grosvenor. The latter said there was no doubt the President would get well if no unexpected complications arise. Gen. Grosvenor added that all of those in the house with the President now shared in the feeling that he was going to get well.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S JOY.

Vice President Roosevelt stood behind the telegraph operator at the Wilcox home, where he is staying, and read with eagerness this morning the dispatch from the Milburn mansion telling of the President's splendid condition. When it was finished he clapped his hands joyously, and with tears in his eyes said to Mr. Wilcox:

"There! Didn't I tell you God wouldn't let such a noble man die by an assassin's bullet?"

After breakfast Mr. Wilcox announced that the Vice President had been urged, in view of the President's improving condition, to utilize his last day in seeing some of the Pan-American Exposition, notably the Government Building. The Vice President declined the invitation with some little vehemence. He said:

"I do not believe, even though I am assured of the President's convalescence, that it would be entirely proper for me to take part in any of the festivities. I have studiously refrained from going out or being entertained during my visit, and I will continue that policy until I leave. I came here absolutely as a matter of duty both to the President and to the people and not for pleasure."

When the Vice President stepped out to the sidewalk to go to the Milburn home a Secret Service detective stepped up beside him. He turned around when he found the man was there and said: "I do not want you to follow me. I don't need any one, and I'm not afraid."

Then to the newspaper man with him he added: "I am sorry to say that the Oyster Bay police force is not large enough to permit of the assignment of men to guard me, and if I get used to it up here they might have to increase the force down there at the expense of the poor taxpayers, of which I am one," and then he laughed most heartily.

THE CABINET MEMBERS MEET.

Vice President Roosevelt staid in the Milburn house for some time, over half an hour, and the fact that five members of the Cabinet were also there gave rise to much speculation. When the Vice President came out he said:

"You may say that I am absolutely sure that the President will recover, so sure, in fact, that I leave here to-night."

Asked as to the significance of the presence of the Cabinet members all at one time, he said:

"It was purely accidental. The members happened to call at the same time. I assure you there is no consultation. As a matter of fact, the various Cabinet members are distributed in various parts of the house talking to different members of the family and to the physicians. The reason I staid in so long was that I had not seen Secretary of State Hay for some time, and he and I had a long personal talk. There is no reason why the Cabinet members should not leave to-day so far as the President's condition is concerned."

Judge Day of Canton, once Secretary of State in the McKinley Cabinet, and recognized as one of the President's closest friends, was at the Milburn house about noon. As he came away he said that as far as human agencies could foresee the results of a case they all gave evidence that the President would recover, and that he was now well on the way to recovery. Judge Day felt so reassured as to the President's condition that he left this afternoon for Canton.

CABINET TO REMAIN.

The members of the Cabinet came from the house about 1 o'clock, and there was another interesting grouping of men on the lawn, as Senators Hanna and Fairbanks and Representative Grosvenor returned and joined the Cabinet officials. While the Cabinet officers were inside, they said, there had been nothing in the nature of a Cabinet meeting, but quite naturally, finding themselves together, there was considerable informal discussion of public business. This did not, however, lead to any concerted or definite action, as the talks were more of a general character.

As to the condition of the President all of the Cabinet members were in the happiest frame of mind. They accepted the bulletins as an assurance that the President would live. Postmaster General Smith expressed this view with the statement:

"The President is now convalescing, and the reports from the doctors warrant the statement that the scales have turned and that the President will live."

The other members of the Cabinet expressed similar views, and their faces, as well as their words, showed what great relief the good news had brought to the members of the President's official household.

There is no present purpose on the part of any of them to leave Buffalo, not that they feel their presence is essential, but that there is no present call for them elsewhere, although Mr. Smith may leave to-morrow for a day or two. They are remaining here as individuals and friends of the President, with whom they have been so intimately associated during the past four years.

After the departure of the members of the Cabinet it became very quiet at the Milburn residence. A few flowers came, but for over an hour not a visitor called. The sky became overcast again as the day advanced, a storm threatened in the southwest and the air became heavy and oppressive. Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. McWilliams went out for a drive, but returned in about half an hour.

About 3 o'clock the doctors, except Dr. McBurney, who had gone to the Falls, gathered for the afternoon consultation. Dr. Roswell Park said as he came from consultation:

"The conditions remain as they were this morning. If the bulletin is not more favorable than the last one it is because that was so entirely favorable that it is difficult to state the facts more specifically. The President has enjoyed some sleep since morning. He continues cheerful. He has not talked, as we continue to restrain him from that effort. Neither has the time come yet for taking solid food into the stomach by the usual means. The question when it will be safe to remove him is for the future, as it is too soon to consider that."

The other physicians expressed substantially similar views. Dr. Park paused as he came from the house for an extended talk with Abner McKinley as to the President's condition.

PRESIDENT WANTS TO READ.

The President asked for the papers again this morning and also asked when he would be allowed to sit up. With the exception of the physicians and attendants only Mrs. McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou have been admitted to his presence. The report that his brother, Abner McKinley, saw him yesterday is incorrect.

"STAMP OUT ANARCHY."

Prominent Secret Order Will Memorialize Congress to Enact Drastic Laws.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 10.—The second day of the National Concatenation of the Hoo-Hoo here was made important by the resolutions adopted at a secret meeting this morning, upon the motion of Mr. J. E. Defebaugh of Chicago, who is a representative of the American Association of Lumbermen. Representatives of the order from every State and Territory in the Union voted for the following:

Whereas, For the third time in a period of but little more than three and one-half decades the Chief Executive of the Nation has been shot down at the hands of an Anarchist or by persons of anarchistic tendencies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this order hereby memorializes Congress to enact laws and provide penalties that shall stamp from the face of our land this class of beings by prohibiting any gathering whatsoever at which anarchistic tenets are promulgated; prohibit both the publication and circulation of newspapers and documents containing such teachings, and prohibit any plot against the life of any one holding high office in this or in any other land, and provide penalties for the infraction of these laws that shall be the most severe known in civilized countries.

The order also by resolution extended to President McKinley its sympathy and felicitated him on his chances of recovery.

IN CHINA DEATH WOULD BE CZOLGOSZ'S FATE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 10.—Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister who took part in the ceremonies of Diplomats' Day at the State Fair here to-day, said of the attempted assassination of President McKinley: "It was horrible, horrible."

Speaking of the appropriate punishment for the perpetrators of such attempts, Mr. Wu said: "In my country that wretch Czolgosz would receive the extreme penalty—death by slow torture."

EMMA GOLDMAN IS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

Locked Up on a Charge of Conspiracy with Nine Others.

SHE DENIES COMPLICITY

She Says She Met Czolgosz Only Once; Had No Knowledge of His Crime—His Action in Attacking the President that of a Fool.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Emma Goldman, whose Anarchistic harangues are alleged to have "fired the brain" of Leon Czolgosz, was arrested here shortly before noon today and is held on a warrant charging her with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. C. J. Norris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, was arrested later.

Permitted to talk freely, Miss Goldman, while locked up, violently reviled President McKinley, called him "Mark Hanna's tool," and said she could not understand why more "fuss was made" over the "shooting of the President than of any one else."

Miss Goldman's manner was defiant as she was led into the office of Chief of Police O'Neill, but she disclaimed all knowledge of Czolgosz and his crime, admitting only that she met him here on July 12.

"Do you know that your words are what Czolgosz alleges stirred him to shoot the President?" she was asked.

"I do not. I never advocated violence. I scarcely knew the man," said the prisoner. "I was leaving for Rochester via Buffalo when Czolgosz had a few words with me. He said he had heard me lecture at some memorial hall in Cleveland last May and that he wanted to know me. He said he knew I was in Chicago and looked me up. I scarcely remember anything about him, save that his complexion was light.

"Then, how do you know that this man is the one who tried to kill the President?" Miss Goldman was asked.

"Oh," with a shrug of the shoulders, "I guessed that from what the newspapers say," was the reply.

To the question, "What did you think when you heard that an attempt to kill the President had been made?" she answered disdainfully:

"I thought, 'Oh, the fool!'"

Launching into a discourse of the teachings of Anarchy, Miss Goldman declared that Anarchy did not teach men to do the act for which Czolgosz is under arrest. "We work against the system, and education is our watchword," she said.

HER MEETING WITH CZOLGOSZ.

"It was early last July when I came to Chicago to visit the Isaaks family," she continued, in answer to interrogations concerning her whereabouts recently. "On the night of July 12 Isaaks was out. The bell rang and I went to the door. The man who, I learn through the newspapers was Czolgosz, stood there. He said he wanted to see me. I was about to catch the Nickel Plate train, as I and Mr. Isaaks's daughter were about to go to Rochester. He went alone to the Rock Island Station, where he met us, but I was so busy taking leave of my friends that I scarcely noticed him. It was not a time when one would want to make new friends. At the station I had the few words with him of which I have told you. That was all there ever was between us."

A repetition of the statement made by Czolgosz that Miss Goldman's lectures set his brain on fire led her to exclaim:

"Am I accountable because some crack-brained person put a wrong construction on my words? Leon Czolgosz, I am convinced, planned the deed unaided and entirely alone. There is no Anarchist ring which would help him. There may be Anarchists who would murder, but there also are men in every walk of life who sometimes feel the impulse to kill. I do not know surely, but I think Czolgosz was one of those downtrodden men who see all the misery which the rich inflict upon the poor, who think of it, who brood over it, and then, in despair, resolve to strike a great blow, as they think, for the good of their fellow-men. But that is not Anarchy. Czolgosz"—the woman pronounced the name with the greatest ease—"Czolgosz may have been inspired by me, but if he was he took the wrong way of showing it."

When Capt. Schuettler and Detective Hertz discovered Miss Goldman at the home of Norris, at 303 Sheffield Avenue, she denied her identity, saying: "I'm not Miss Goldman; I'm a Swedish woman, and my name is Lena Larson."

Detective Hertz meanwhile had discovered a pen inscribed with the name "Emma Goldman."

ADMITS HER IDENTITY.

"What does this mean?" shouted Capt. Schuettler, holding the tell-tale article before its owner's eyes.

"It means that the game is up," she said. She then admitted her identity and accompanied the police to headquarters. There she detailed, as best she could recollect, her movements since last July. She went from Chicago to Buffalo, she said, accompanied by Miss Isaaks, the daughter of the alleged Anarchist editor under arrest here. In Buffalo they stopped two days, and then proceeded to Rochester, where they visited, for about five weeks, Miss Goldman's sister, Mrs. H. Hochstein, of 213 Joseph Street. The only incident of the visit, she said, was a short trip to Niagara Falls and another to New York on business. In the latter city Miss Goldman entered temporarily into the employ of a firm, the name of which she would not divulge. Business for them took her to Pittsburg. She was in Cincinnati on Labor Day, and that night she left for St. Louis.

"I saw the police there Sunday all right," the prisoner said, with a sarcastic little laugh, "but they didn't see me. I heard of the arrest of Mr. Isaaks and his family, and other Anarchists in Chicago, and determined to come here and see if I could not help them. Mr. Isaaks had not been in the country long, and I was afraid he would not know what to do when in legal difficulties."

"What have you done to help him?" Capt. Schuettler asked.

"We," she answered, slowly, "I have been looking for men to go on their bonds, providing the courts would allow us to furnish them."

"Why did you deny your identity?" the Captain queried.

"Oh, as to that, I wasn't quite ready to show myself; my friends were still in jail and I wanted to do something for them. However, you've got me, but what is there to it? They had me once in New York because I quoted Cardinal Manning, who said: 'Necessity knows no law,' but what good did that do them?"

During the interview Walter Nowak, who says that he is the Buffalo man who identified Czolgosz, asked Miss Goldman if she boarded with a family of the name of Mendel while in Cleveland. Miss Goldman answered in the negative, and declared she stopped at the Hollenden House under an assumed name.

MAYOR HEARS HER.

Mayor Harrison, Chief of Detectives Colleran, and Chief of Police O'Neill were among those who heard Miss Goldman's talk. The Anarchistic lecturer wore a white shirt waist of fine material, a dark blue cheviot skirt, patent leather boots, and a straw hat, encircled by a dotted veil. She took a chair in the middle of the room and faced the little group of inquisitors with an air of confidence.

Miss Goldman was taken from the Chief's office to the woman's annex of the Harrison Street Station, where she will spend the night. She will, according to present plans, have a hearing to-morrow morning. While being led to the carriage which was waiting to take her to the lockup, Miss Goldman for the first time lost her self-possession. She broke down and cried for a moment, but quickly recovered.

The warrant on which Miss Goldman was held gives as her co-conspirators Abraham Isaaks, Maurice Isaaks, Clemence Pfeutzer, Hippolite Havel, Henry Travaglio, Alfred Schneider, Julia Mechame, Marie Isaaks, and Marie Isaaks, Jr. All were arrested several days ago. The women were set free, but the men were held without bail and are now in jail.

Speaking of the story told by Emma Goldman, Mayor Harrison said:

"I believe she is exactly what she says she is—a rank Anarchist. She is a woman of decidedly great ability, and even if she were connected with a deed of that sort I think she is too smart to be caught at it.

"Of course," he continued, "in all the accounts of the police departments in this matter we have been acting merely under instructions received from Buffalo. We are simply concerned in getting the people they are after, and at the same time following up any clues which may present themselves here. I am convinced that if there was any plot it originated, not in Chicago, but at some point in the East—Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, or some of those cities. We have no evidence against her except that she is wanted by the Buffalo authorities."

United States Secret Service officers here have telegraphed Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, who is now in Buffalo, asking him to send Czolgosz's coat to Chicago. The officers believe that the mark on the coat will prove that it was made by a tailor who lived near the house of Abraham Isaaks.

THE CASE AGAINST CZOLGOSZ.

Grand Jury of Erie County Will Be Asked to Indict—Suspect Will Sue for Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—There is much in the nature of wild speculation being published concerning the progress made by the local and Federal police and prosecuting officers in establishing a conspiracy among Anarchists which resulted in the shooting of the President by Czolgosz. Nothing has developed in the situation here to justify any direct statements along this line. The situation can be summed up very briefly as follows:

The Erie County Grand Jury will convene next week. Czolgosz will be indicted for assault in the first degree on one or more counts. The Grand Jury will at the same time be ready to consider any evidence which District Attorney Penney may have to submit to it implicating others in the attempt upon the President's life or in a plot which may have resulted in the attempt.

It can be stated positively, however, that up to this time the local authorities have no evidence to submit to the Grand Jury implicating anybody with Czolgosz, except possibly Emma Goldman, who is under arrest in Chicago. In her case it is admitted that there is nothing resting against her except her known anarchistic ideas and the fact that Czolgosz has stated that he knows her and that her teachings had inspired him to attempt to take the life of the President.

Vice President Roosevelt, in discussing the case before leaving to-night, said:

"I see no need for the call of an extraordinary Grand Jury. The Grand Jury will be composed of American citizens, and will undoubtedly take care of the would-be assassin, and the authorities of Erie County will, for county, State, and National pride, make a vigorous prosecution. Unless Gov. Odell is asked to interfere, I see no need of his calling an extra term or deputizing an Assistant Attorney General to prosecute."

When asked as to the enacting of legislation against Anarchists, he said:

"I have not thought much on the matter. What has disturbed me has been to find a reason for even Anarchists to attack a man like President McKinley. Here is the one country where they are allowed perfect freedom of speech. Here the ruler is a man, descended from farmer stock, self-made. Here is a man who has no fortune or no means other than that which he may manage to save out of his salary as President. Probably many a workingman in the United States to-day has as large an amount of real estate as Mr. McKinley.

"In addition, he is a kindly disposed Christian gentleman, and in every great emergency in which he could act he has been a friend of the common people. Why should he be shot at, then, even by Anarchists?"

Alfonzo Stutz, the German officer held in custody for three days on suspicion of complicity in the attempt on the life of President McKinley, was released to-day. He says he will demand damages for false imprisonment. He asked first for the German Consul and then for a German lawyer, and said that he would sue the authorities for $100,000. He said that he told the truth and produced his credentials when first arrested, but the police refused to believe him. He said that he saw Czolgosz at Nowak's Hotel, but never talked with him.

CZOLGOSZ A LUNATIC, SAYS LUCY PARSONS.

She Is Glad the President Will Recover, and Says the Heads of Trusts Should Be Dealt With.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, once an active Anarchist, and who is the widow of Albert R. Parsons, who was convicted of complicity in the conspiracy which had its culmination in the Haymarket riots in Chicago and was hanged therefor, declared to-day that for several years she had held aloof from the active circles of anarchy, and as an evidence of her sincerity she expressed the greatest pleasure when told that President McKinley undoubtedly will survive. She said she had only met Miss Goldman on one of her lecture tours, in 1887.

Mrs. Parsons declared that Czolgosz was undeniably a lunatic.

"No person of sound intellect," she said, "would assail the head of this republic. With only a few years to occupy the position of President, what could come of the attempt to assassinate? The President is the Chief Executive through popular choice, and, in view of the limited term of power conferred upon him, no person of sound judgment could dream of benefiting mankind by attempting to bring about his death. It could have been the deed only of a lunatic.

"It is the trusts—the heads of the trusts—with whom we should now contend. The trusts and those persons who control the necessities of life are the ones against whom the energies of all classes must be focussed. Every article of food—the necessities of life—is becoming so dear as to be beyond the reach of common people. Such a state of affairs cannot continue. Everything I wish to purchase for the household has doubled in price, and its increase in value is chiefly due to the manipulation of prices by combinations of capital. But with this the President of this grand Nation has nothing whatever to do. Therefore I say Czolgosz in his mad crime, acted, not as the agent of any circle of organized enemies of the Government, but strictly on his fevered imaginings."

MAGGIO'S KANSAS CITY RECORD.

Prophet of Evil Led a Band of Anarchists Two Years Ago.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 10.—An investigation of the local record of Antonio Maggio, the Italian who is said to have predicted the death of President McKinley, and who is under arrest in New Mexico, reveals the fact that he was the leader of a considerable band of Anarchists in Kansas City two years ago.

These men held regular meetings in the rear of a barber's shop kept by Maggio, and it is stated that the "removal" of the President of the United States was the principal subject of discussion. Maggio and his associates, all of whom were Italians, were disciples of Emma Goldman, for whom Maggio had a sort of veneration. It was from her, it is said, that Maggio imbibed his Anarchistic ideas. One of Maggio's associates, still in the city, is known to the police, but has not been arrested.

Edward Andrews, manager of the Andrews Opera Company, with which Antonio Maggio was formerly engaged as a cornetist, is in this city.

"Several members of our company," said Mr. Andrews to-day, "were in the habit of discussing economic and social questions, and Tony cut in with his Anarchistic doctrines. Maggio said no man had a right to rule another, and one day said the blood of every soldier killed in the Philippines was on President McKinley's hands and the only way the common people could assert their rights was by assassination.

"Early last February he told me distinctly to watch for an important event before October. He assured us that President McKinley would be killed before that month came.

"Maggio left the company at Silver City, N. M., Mr. Andrews said, because his sympathies were enlisted by an Anarchist prisoner there.

ANARCHIST TALKS IN SALOONS.

Chief Justice Depue Says the Speakers and Saloon Keepers Are Indictable.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Chief Justice Depue, in charging the Grand Jury to-day, called attention to the shooting of President McKinley and the danger of permitting Anarchistic meetings to be held.

He told the jurors that while meetings may not be held in this city, it is not impossible that Anarchist talks are had in certain saloons. These talks are in violation of law, he said, and persons indulging in them are indictable. Owners of saloons where such talks are held are also indictable. He instructed the Grand Jury to look carefully into the matter, and if evidence is presented to return indictments.

TO DRIVE ANARCHISTS OUT OF NEW YORK

Detectives Taking a Secret Census of the Brotherhood.

Commissioner Murphy Takes Steps to Make the City an Undesirable Sojourning Place for Them.

All known Anarchists are to be forthwith driven from the City of New York, according to Police Commissioner Murphy, who, with the purpose avowedly in view, yesterday ordered a careful census to be compiled of all adherents to the murderous cult. This will be utrned over to the Detective Bureau, and the Central Office detectives will join with the precinct policemen in making conditions disagreeable for the persons named. Col. Murphy said that this course was taken independently of the police of other cities.

"I don't purpose, if I can help it," he said, "to have any Anarchists living in this city. We will enforce the law drastically, and whatever means can be taken to drive them from the city will be taken. When they hold open meetings we can stop them, of course, and we can also keep them under such close watch that they will soon tire of trying to do their work in this community."

Col. Murphy's order, which was addressed to the commanding officers of every precinct in the five boroughs, is as follows:

You are hereby directed to make a police census of all male and female Anarchists residing in the boundaries of your command. This must be done with the greatest caution, so that the names of innocent persons shall not be confused or mixed with those of pronounced Anarchists. This should be done as speedily as possible, and as secretly as the nature of the investigation will warrant.

It is possible that after these people discover that a census is being made of them, they will move to other quarters. It will be your duty to discover where they move to, and when they moved from their former habitation.

Forward the census when completed to this office, when your report will be verified by a more critical inquiry.

Ever since the news of the shooting of the President reached Headquarters from official sources on Saturday, Col. Murphy said, Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau has had every available man in his command at work seeking to find if any New York Anarchist was in any way implicated in the attempted assassination.

The Anarchistic resorts in the lower part of the city, generally crowded with followers of the doctrines of Emma Goldman, discussing their plans for remodeling society, were practically deserted last night. It was learned, however, that unusual activity is going on in their inner circle. They are preparing to extend all possible aid to their brethren who have been arrested in Chicago. In all the Anarchist resorts in the city subscriptions are being taken up for a purpose which is not explained to outsiders.

SUPPOSED ANARCHIST EJECTED

Expelled from a Newark Benefit Society for Saying He Was Glad Mr. McKinley Was Shot.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 10.—Michel Schutts, a member of the First Austrian Sick Benefit Society and a supposed Anarchist, was ignominiously expelled from the organization by his fellow-members last night, and Capt. Edwards of the Fourth Precinct, with his reserves in citizens' clothes, was on hand to back them up in case their action led to trouble.

The meeting, a regular one, was held at Columbia Hall, Prince and Court Streets. After the routine business had been disposed of President Birns announced that there was in their midst one who was not fit to belong to their society.

"On Saturday night," he said, "Michel Schutts stated in the presence of several members of this society that he was glad our beloved President had been shot and he hoped he would die. We do not want such men in this organization. I, therefore, as a citizen of the United States and as President of this organization, do expel Michel Schutts from this society and command him to leave this room."

Schutts showed fight, but President Birns blew a whistle and Capt. Edwards with his police entered the room and took Schuttz down stairs and into the street.

A crowd of men who seemed to be looking for something to happen had collected in the saloon below. It is believed that Schutts, suspecting that some action would be taken by the society, had brought a crowd of sympathizers to the scene and that he was ready for a struggle in which they were to join, but that the appearance of the police changed the plan.

CROWD BEAT AN ANARCHIST.

Brooklyn Man Said He Was One While the Men Were Discussing the Shooting of the President.

Henry Fredericks, thirty-five years old, who lives in the Glenwood lodging house, on Broadway, near Roebling Street, Brooklyn, was roughly handled and badly bruised by an angry crowd Monday evening. He declared himself an Anarchist in a saloon on Bushwick Avenue, near Varet Street.

Fredericks was under the influence of drink when he made the announcement before a number of men who were discussing the shooting of President McKinley.

Fredericks was at once set upon. He fought his way to the street, followed by the men. A crowd was attracted by the fight, and each man as soon as he learned what it was about took a punch or a kick at Fredericks. He was being mauled unmercifully when Policeman Stack arrived and saved him after a hard struggle. He hurried Fredericks to the Stagg Street Police Station, where he was locked up on a charge of intoxication.

When Fredericks was arraigned yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court Magistrate O'Reilly asked him if he was an Anarchist. This Fredericks refused to answer. He was sent to jail for twenty-nine days.

"This will give you a chance to think it over," remarked the Magistrate as he pronounced the sentence.

INTEREST IN GERMANY KEEN.

Everybody Rejoices at the News from Buffalo—Papers Discuss Anti-Anarchist Measures.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—Everybody here rejoices in the reassuring dispatches about the condition of President McKinley. Public interest in the outcome of the assassin's attack has in no way abated. A fine picture of Mr. McKinley in the window of the office of the Lokal Anzeiger attracted crowds to-day.

The Berliner Tageblatt refers to the fact that the Municipal Council of Paris, the Lord Mayor of London, and the London Chamber of Commerce, together with other public bodies, have sent dispatches of sympathy, and it expresses wonder that the Berlin corporations have failed to do the same, "especially since there are so many points of contact between Germany and the United States."

The German papers unanimously point out that Anarchist propaganda will continue to constitute a common danger, and they recommend common precautions. "Great States should unite," says one journal, "in fighting criminals who indiscriminately organize, execute, and celebrate assassination in America and Europe. Everywhere in Europe the energetic action of the United States against Anarchism would be hailed with satisfaction."

The Cologne Gazette (semi-official) says: "Europe has already done so much to check Anarchism that it can now leave the problem to the Americans, who are an eminently practical people and will doubtless devise means of rooting out the evil in their own country. Europe will look with the greatest interest to the inauguration of such a crusade, and will doubtless learn something to its own advantage."

There is no truth in the report, published in New York, that Emperor William has ordered an appeal to be sent to the Ambassadors of all the great powers, calling for an international congress to adopt measures for the suppression of Anarchy.

TEXAS DENOUNCES ANARCHY.

State Senate Would Punish with Death Offenses Like That of Czolgosz.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 10.—The Texas State Senate to-day adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The people of the State of Texas have learned with profound sorrow and horror of the cowardly attempt to take the life of the President of the United States last Friday, therefore be it

Resolved, First—That the Senate of the State of Texas deeply sympathizes with our afflicted Chief Magistrate and earnestly hopes for his speedy recovery. Second—We demand that the Federal Constitution and laws be amended so as to make it an offense punishable by death, to teach or announce the doctrine that it is right and proper to take the life of the Executive head of the Government, or of any of the States thereof, or to within the limits of this Republic conspire to take the life of any head of any friendly foreign Government.

The following telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou:

The Senate of the State of Texas has heard with profound sorrow of the treacherous and cowardly attempt upon the life of President McKinley. We voice the sentiments of the people of Texas in expressing to Mrs. McKinley our sincere sympathy, and trust that kind Providence will speedily restore the Nation's Chief Executive to health, to his family, and to this country.

Several resolutions sympathizing with President McKinley were introduced in the House and referred to a special committee.

RUMOR OF PREVIOUS PLOT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—According to information laid before the police authorities to-day, an attempt on the life of President McKinley was to have been made a year ago at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

The plot, if such there was, was balked by the announcement at the last moment that, owing to the press of business at Washington, growing out of the Chinese complications, the President would be unable to meet his old army comrades in Chicago.

Several alleged utterances of Chicago Anarchists made at the time that King Humbert was shot and the Empress of Austria was stabbed by Anarchists, have been recounted to the Secret Service authorities. According to these statements some of the less discreet "Reds" in Chicago then made assertions that McKinley would be the next to fall.

It is also alleged that there was great disappointment among the Anarchists when the newspapers on Aug. 25 of last year, the Saturday preceding the Grand Army of the Republic parade in Chicago, announced that the President had been compelled to abandon his visit.

On an Anarchist Hunt.

STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 10.—Morning brought a surprise to the residents of this place in the way of large, black-bordered red circulars, which had been scattered broadcast, containing the following:

"Let every honest man take an inventory of his family to see if there are any Anarchists. If there are—

1709 1901
Buy ONLY the GENUINE.
J.M.F.
(Johann Maria Farina)
9-11
EAU DE COLOGNE
is used by all Royal heads of Europe. The most fashionable scent of to-day, very refreshing, lasting, sweet and delicate; produces an atmosphere of fascinating, exquisite refinement. 9-11 is the most popular Eau de Cologne in Europe.
A two bottle sample box of Eau de Cologne will be mailed to any address prepaid for 10 cents.
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(Importation office) 1 & 3 Ann St., New York.

THE Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.
It wouldn't pay us to keep on advertising a child s shoe year after year unless it had special merit.
If there were nothing in it, people would find it out,
But the more is known about the Good Sense Shoe, the more it sells. And why not? It means "Good Feet for Life."
Infants' - - - - 65c. to $1.00
Children's - - - $1.30 to $1.65
Misses' - - - - $2.00 to $2.75
Shoes also for Adults.
JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

Early French Art
In furniture is beautifully illustrated here in our showing of pieces from the Louis XVI. and Regence periods. Three-piece reception suits, cabinets, screens, tables treated in French Gold, and combining all of the art and grace of the early designers.
Grand Rapids Furniture Company
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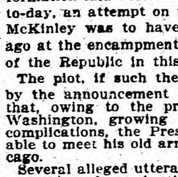
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MONETARY SITUATION AND THE TREASURY

Mr. Gage Offers to Buy $20,000,000 of Government Bonds.

Also Directs that $5,000,000 of Internal Revenue Receipts Be Placed with National Banks.

Results of the telegram sent on Monday by Chairman Frederick D. Tappen of the Clearing House Committee to Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, at Buffalo, in regard to the money situation were had yesterday. Secretary Gage directed that about $5,000,000 of internal revenue receipts be placed with National bank depositories, and gave notice that he would consider proposals for the sale of not exceeding $20,000,000 of Government bonds.

Mr. Gage before leaving Buffalo acknowledged receipt of the telegram from Mr. Tappen, and said that he would reply formally when he reached Washington. Later in the day the Secretary sent this message by telephone to Mr. Tappen:

Have ordered internal revenue receipts to be deposited in the depository banks up to within 5 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. This will transfer to the banks about $5,000,000, one and three-quarters of which will be in New York. Shall invite proposals for $20,000,000 bonds of any class other than the new 2s, propositions to be submitted up to Thursday night. Secretary to be at liberty to accept or reject any proposal. The bonds will be delivered in New York or Washington.

This was taken down carefully by a stenographer who was called to the receiver of the telephone in the Gallatin National Bank. It was apparent afterward that an error was made in transmission, or that Mr. Gage modified his plans, as the message was followed by this one:

Recognizing the unfavorable influence upon general business affairs of a continued absorption into the public Treasury of revenue beyond expenditure, I have directed that incoming internal revenue receipts be placed with National bank depositories until a balance with each is equal to the par value of the bonds held as security from such depositories. This will divert about $5,000,000 from the Treasury vaults. The Secretary will to-day invite proposals for the sale to the Government of $20,000,000 United States bonds other than the new 2s. It is believed that these steps will obviate the otherwise possible embarrassments which are pointed out in your telegram of yesterday.

Finally United States Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan had the following notice posted in the Sub-Treasury:

The Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives notice that he will receive and consider proposals for the sale to the Government on account of the sinking fund of United States 3 per cent. bonds, loan of 1908-1918; 4 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1907; 4 per cent. bonds, loan of 1925, and 5 per cent. bonds, loan of 1904, to an amount not exceeding $20,000,000.

Proposals should be submitted to the Secretary by letter or telegraph not later than Thursday, the 12th inst., any bonds accepted to be promptly delivered at the United States Sub-Treasury in New York, or to the Treasury Department at Washington. The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

Mr. Jordan admitted shortly after the notice appeared that he had sent to Washington an offer to sell a block of $1,000,000 of bonds. He would not name the maker of the offer or say what bonds he offered for sale.

At the Sub-Treasury it was stated that when the notice was posted the Treasury market value of three of the classes of bonds was: Threes, 108.5868; Fives, 108.1971, and "short," 1907, Fours, 113.311. The Treasury has been buying these bonds since April on a basis of 1.726 interest on investment, and up to Aug. 28 had purchased to the extent of $21,035,322.29, of which about $16,000,000 were purchased through the United States Sub-Treasury here. "Long," 1925, Fours have not been so bought. The quotations of the stock market for all these denominations were on Monday: Threes, 108⅝; Fives, 107¾; "Short" Fours, 112; "Long" Fours, 137. Those of last night were: Threes, 108⅝; Fives, 107¾; "short" Fours, 113; "long" Fours, 137½. In regard to internal revenue receipts with United States depositories Government Fours and Fives have been at parity with deposits as security for them, and Twos and Threes, now at parity, had been until yesterday only rated at 95 per cent. against deposits.

President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank went to the Clearing House as Chairman of its committee at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and found no other members of it there. On leaving he said:

"Don't ask about the bank or money situation. There is no situation. It has disappeared. Nothing done because nothing to do."

Mr. Tappen said unless the unexpected happens he will start for Lenox, Mass., this afternoon to join his wife. President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National, another member of the committee, will go to-day to his wife and daughter at Lake Mohonk. Both said yesterday that their anxiety about President McKinley and the financial situation had practically ceased and that they were confident of the recovery of the President and of the stability of money affairs.

"We are," said Mr. Simmons, "fortified by the President's progress to recovery, restored confidence, the standing together of the banks, the action of Secretary Gage, and the probability of a gold tide setting westward."

Call loan rates varied yesterday from 6 to 3½ per cent., and were steady around 5 per cent.

Speculation as to where the offers of bonds from this city will come was rife. The savings banks hold about $40,000,000 of all issues. The Bank for Savings in Fourth Avenue has $10,000,000 of Government bonds. President Tappen of the Gallatin National Bank is its Vice President. It was held that unless Secretary Gage has liberal views in regard to this measure of relief and accepts tenders of sale above the rates of purchase, which have been obtained since April last, he will not put much more than a third of $20,000,000 into circulation. The New York banks own less than $200,000 in Government bonds, outside of $67,000,000 deposited to secure deposits and circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Commenting upon his offer to buy $20,000,000 of Government bonds and his order directing that $5,000,000 of internal revenue receipts be placed in national banks, Secretary Gage said to-day:

"I do not believe there is immediate necessity for the relief offered, although it is evident that we are getting more money than we need. Part of the demand for relief is sentiment; part of it is real necessity. Probably the offer to buy bonds and to redivert money into the banks that otherwise would get into the Treasury will meet every expectation with business men. It is the assurance of readiness to help that should give confidence."

The course adopted by the Secretary was decided upon at Buffalo, and as there was abundant security for the Government in increasing its deposits in banks, and the offer to purchase bonds appealed to all who really are in need of money, it was decided that the offers were all that could be expected from Washington. It is observed that there is no stipulation in the offer of to-day, but it is understood that the Treasury will adhere pretty closely to the prices it has made in the recent purchases.

STOCK MARKET'S FIRMNESS.

Many Substantial Net Advances Again Recorded at the Close of Business.

Continued strength, well maintained up to the close of business, was again yesterday the feature of the stock market, and, as on the preceding day, many substantial net advances appeared at the close of business. Chief of these were: St. Paul, 1⅛; St. Paul preferred, 5; Northwest, 3½; Big Four, 3⅜; Lackawanna, 3; Evansville and Terre Haute, 4⅞; Illinois Central, 2¼; Iowa Central, 3⅛; Nickel Plate, 1⅜; Nickel Plate second, 2; Pacific Mail, 1⅜; Southern Pacific, 1½; United States Steel, 1⅛; United States Steel preferred, 1½; Leather preferred, 1⅛; Tennessee Coal, 1½; General Electric, 2⅝, and Colorado Fuel, 3.

These figures tell practically the entire story of the market, which was merely a repetition of that of the day previous. There was profit taking on a large order, and there were some heavy sales for the short account, but, notwithstanding this, the market, though moving somewhat more irregularly than on Monday, readily absorbed all these offerings and closed with good general strength at near to the top prices for the day. The buying was principally by the same interests who have been supporting the market since the attempted assassination of President McKinley, though there was no doubt that there was not a little investment buying and that the public was being gradually attracted into the market by its continued strength.

The chief helpful factors, of course, were the favorable news from Buffalo and the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in coming to the relief of the money market.

OUTBREAK AT McKEESPORT.

Non-Union Workers Beaten; Strikers Deplore the Act.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—From McKeesport it is reported that to-night three workmen were set upon by strikers or strike sympathizers and badly beaten. Henry Weir, a water tender at the tube works, when he came from the mill, was warned not to return in the morning. He started to run, followed by a crowd of Hungarians. He was caught and beaten so badly that his condition is believed to be serious.

Charles Meyers, a labor boss at Demmler, was also badly beaten by a crowd when he returned to McKeesport, and John Isenberg, a furnace builder at the National Rolling Mill, parted with the greater part of his clothing before he could escape from the strikers, who endeavored to prevent him entering the mill.

The streets to-night are filled with men who are loudly protesting that the mill shall not resume. For the most part the crowd is composed of foreigners, and many are thought to be strangers. Twenty-five extra policemen have been sworn in and numerous arrests have been made.

The strikers protest innocence of any violence themselves and deplore the actions of the mob. The National Tube officials have been busy getting names of participants for the purpose, it is believed, of applying to the courts to-morrow for an injunction restraining the strikers from congregating about the works.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

Mr. Manierre Selected as the Candidate for Mayor—The Citizens' Union Condemned.

The Prohibitionists of Greater New York held their nominating convention last night at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Second Avenue, and put a ticket in the field for the coming Mayoralty campaign. The convention was called to order with John McKee as Temporary Chairman. Some ninety delegates were present, all the boroughs being represented.

Charles A. Wilson of Brooklyn was elected Permanent Chairman, and a Committee on Resolutions was appointed. This committee then prepared resolutions, which were adopted. They said in part:

The man or citizens' league or party that is not against the saloon is giving aid and comfort to Tammany. Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "We believe in the enforcement of law." Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "We believe in the closing of the saloons on Sundays or election days or after midnight," as required by law. Not for its life dare the Citizens' Union say: "If we elect our candidate for Mayor we will refuse our consent to the legalization of the opening of the saloons on Sunday in Greater New York."

If the members of the Citizens' Union and their immediate backers will let it be known that for the next four years they will be total abstainers, they would deal Tammany the more deadly blow and do more for good government in the City of New York ten times over than they would do by winning this Fall's election.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican Party jointly guilty with Tammany for the political corruption of New York.

A resolution was then presented and adopted offering sympathy to the President and denouncing the would-be assassin.

Chairman Wilson then ruled that nominations for candidates for Mayor were in order, and the names of Dr. Isaac K. Funk and Alfred L. Manierre, the lawyer, were presented. Of the 91 votes cast Mr. Manierre received 53 and Dr. Funk 37, one being cast blank. On motion of Dr. Funk, the nomination of Mr. Manierre was made unanimous.

For the nomination for Controller the Secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Francis Crawford of the Bronx. Mr. McKee was likewise unanimously chosen as the candidate for the President of the Board of Aldermen. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The delegates from the Borough of the Bronx met later and nominated C. F. Jewell as their candidate for the office of President of the Borough.

DIED AT THE AGE OF 101.

William Harrington, Veteran of Several Wars, Drank and Smoked Almost All His Life.

William Harrington, who fought in most of his country's wars and who drank and smoked almost all his life, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. G. C. Odell, in the Borough of the Bronx, yesterday afternoon at the age of 101.

He celebrated the completion of his century in the little house at 1,417 Franklin Avenue on the Fourth of July of last year, and it was the last ambition of his life to reach that age. He was then nearly blind, stone deaf, and suffering from a broken or dislocated hip as a result of a fall. He had also been paralyzed about a year before, and his death was then regarded but as a matter of days rather than weeks. But he lingered on helpless, his only comfort being his tobacco until Saturday when the pipe dropped for the last time from his dying fingers.

Harrington was born in Delaware and was partly of Indian blood. He fought through the war of 1812, being badly wounded as a powder monkey on the American gunboat Hornet. He fought the Seminoles, then the Mexicans, and went through the civil war with the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers.

In times of peace he worked as a farm laborer in Westchester County. He did not marry until he was fifty-one years old. His wife died five years ago, leaving him with several grown-up children. Soon after he became a convert to Christianity and was received into the Prospect Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in the Bronx, of which the Rev. Nathan Hubbell is pastor.

A GREAT GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Largest in the World to be Built at Weehawken for the New York Central.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The largest grain elevator in the world, with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels, is to be built at Weehawken, N. J., by the Chicago firm of George M. Moulton & Co. for the West Shore line of the New York Central Road.

Not only will the elevator exceed all others in existence by 1,000,000 bushels' capacity, but at the same time it will mark a new era in the handling of grain at the seaboard in transit for Europe. Whole trainloads of grain will be swiftly unloaded by machinery, weighed, and then at once reloaded into a steamer.

The foundation of the new elevator is to be finished by next Jan. 1, and one-half of the elevator, with 2,000,000 bushels capacity, is to be completed by Oct. 1, 1902.

The cost of the elevator will be $1,800,000, and that of freight sheds adjoining $200,000. In addition Moulton & Co. have the contract for remodeling a big elevator at Weehawken at a cost of $250,000 so that vessels may be loaded from it.

FIRE ROUTS SEVERAL FAMILIES.

Women and Children in Their Nightclothes Rush to the Street.

Several families were thrown into a panic by a fire which started in the airshaft of the three-story frame building at 975 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street early this morning. Women clad only in their nightclothes fled screaming to the street with their children, half choked by the stifling smoke that filled the halls.

Before an alarm could be sent in the flames had gained considerable headway and swept up through the shaft to the roof, and by the time the firemen arrived the whole interior of the house was in flames.

There was intense excitement in the neighborhood, as many people thought that everybody had not escaped from the burning house.

The cause of the fire is not known. The damage is estimated at $1,000.

Alleged Bank Robbers Arrested.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Two men have been arrested in connection with the robbery of $43,000 from the Spanish Bank by a check which was paid into the Royal Bank of Canada in the name of a man called Vargas. The Canadian bank presented it to the Spanish Bank, which paid it. The men are also charged with having recently robbed Upmann & Co., German bankers, of $58,000.

Muzzles.

"I want to get a muzzle," said the crabbed man, entering the hardware store.

"Like this one, Sir?" said the clerk, exhibiting a certain pattern.

"Oh, my, no! That would hold the mouth too tightly shut."

"I just sold one of them to a woman, Sir."

"Well, it would be all right for a woman, young man; but I want mine for a dog."—Yonkers Statesman.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION SUED

Mechanics' Lien for $2,929.65 Filed on All the Buildings.

Suit and the Letters to the Plaintiffs, an Electrical Supply House, Show the Exposition to be Out of Funds.

The Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo has been sued in the Supreme Court in this city by the Mayo & Rohrer Co., dealers in electrical supplies. In addition to the action here, a mechanics' lien for $2,929.65 has been filed by the plaintiffs in Erie County. This lien is for the amount said to be due and is placed on all the buildings of the exposition. The papers in the case, especially a series of letters from the exposition officials to the plaintiffs, indicate that the exposition may not have been as profitable as expected.

The complaint in the suit brought here was prepared by J. W. & C. J. McDermott, counsel for the Mayo & Rohrer Co. It sets forth that the company furnished numerous arc lamps and accessories between April 18 and June 20 last, and that a balance of $2,929.65 is still due on these and could not be collected. The answer of the Pan-American Exposition Company is prepared by Bissell, Roberts & Scheeling of Buffalo, and is sworn to by Edward Fleming, Secretary of the company.

In this answer Mr. Fleming makes a general denial on "information and belief." He says that he does not know whether the goods were delivered or whether they were even ordered, and that he "denies any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the other facts." Counsel for the plaintiffs have given notice of a motion to have this answer set aside as being "a sham, frivolous, and made in bad faith." The whole history of the troubles of the Exposition Company is told in the letters which form part of the case. The first letter to Mayo & Rohrer is from Newcomb Carlton, Director Works, and is dated April 8, placing the order, and closing as follows:

"The Exposition Company agrees to pay for these lamps within thirty days from date of receipt and acceptance of same by this department."

Various other letters and telegrams placing additional orders follow. Finally, on May 13, Mr. Carlton sent Mayo & Rohrer a form of application which they were to fill out in order to have their bills paid. George L. Williams, Treasurer of the Exposition, wrote the plaintiffs on June 22:

"Your bill has not yet come to this office for payment. As soon as it reaches me I will see that it is promptly paid."

The Auditor of the Exposition under date of July 3 informs the firm "that your bill was approved by me and forwarded to the Treasurer for payment to-day. I am unable to tell when he will send you a check."

A few days later the Treasurer directed Mayo & Rohrer to communicate with George V. Forman, President, Fidelity Trust Company, to whom the adjustment of the bill had been referred.

This letter is followed by several letters from the Director of Works and the purchasing agent of the exposition to the effect that the goods delivered were all right and that they had approved the bills.

Mr. George V. Forman, to whom the bills had been referred, writes on July 17 as follows:

"In reply to your letter of July 15, to Mr. George L. Williams, Treasurer, would say that the Pan-American Exposition Company is entirely out of funds. They have nothing with which they can pay, and their matters have been turned over to me individually for adjustment. I can pay you what will amount to 15 per cent. out of the moneys belonging to the bondholders, providing you are willing to accept a four months' note for the balance. This note would be reduced as fast as there is any money available for that purpose. You may think it good judgment to accept the cash payment and extend the balance as other creditors are doing."

On the same day Treasurer Williams wrote to Mayo & Rohrer, saying:

"In explanation of our letter asking that you communicate with Mr. George V. Forman, relative to your bill, I beg to say that in accordance with the Exposition Company's agreement with the banks, at which time they became trustees for the mortgage under which we were enabled to issue $2,500,000 of bonds, the Exposition Company obligated itself to turn over to the trustees all revenues accruing from admission and concessions during the exposition period. This money the Exposition Company has no claim upon, excepting so far as it relates to the actual operating expenses. Your bill for material is properly an item of construction, and must be turned over by us to the bank for settlement. By writing Mr. George V. Forman he will make an explanation of the form of adjustment which he is making." At this point Mayo & Rohrer turned the matter over to their lawyers, J. W. & C. J. McDermott, who on July 22 received the following letter from Mr. Forman:

"Yours of the 18th inst. to Mr. George L. Williams, Treasurer, regarding account of Mayo & Rohrer has been referred to me. I can offer no other terms of settlement than those set forth in my letter of the 17th to them, but I would state that the note is one made by the Exposition Company by its Treasurer, is unindorsed and is made payable on or before Nov. 10, 1901, and would be reduced as fast as funds become available that can be applied to that purpose."

On receipt of this letter, suit was immediately brought, and as a matter of precaution the mechanics' lien was prepared and filed in the County Clerk's office of Erie County, at Buffalo.

NEWPORT ARTIST INJURED.

Gen. Wheeler's Horse, Alabama, Runs Away with W. H. Leavitt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—A serious and possibly fatal runaway accident occurred on Bellevue Avenue this afternoon. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, whose portrait was recently painted by a young Newport artist, William H. Leavitt, has on several occasions loaned his handsome black horse Alabama to Mr. Leavitt for a horseback ride, and this afternoon the horse was sent to the artist's house. Mr. Leavitt was on Bellevue Avenue, near Narragansett Avenue, when the horse bolted. He endeavored to hold the animal in check, but was unsuccessful, and shortly after passing Narragansett Avenue he was thrown and dragged a considerable distance on the ground, finally becoming free from the stirrup opposite the cottage of Mrs. Duncan Elliot.

It was at once evident that the man was badly injured, and Mrs. Elliot was about to have him removed to her house, when Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York arrived, and, after a hurried examination, said that it was imperative that Mr. Leavitt should be taken at once to the hospital. He was bleeding from the ears, and it is supposed that he had been trampled upon by the horse, there being evidences of internal injuries. On arrival at the hospital, Dr. Flint called Drs. Stewart and Kenefick in consultation, and a thorough examination of the injured man was made, but the doctors are unable to-night to tell how seriously the man is hurt.

The injuries are so serious that none of Mr. Leavitt's family is allowed to see him, and most serious results are feared. It is thought by the physicians that the base of the brain has been injured.

WEDDED ON AUTOMOBILE RUN.

Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Can Make Honeymoon of Trip to Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The climax of a romance which developed during the automobile endurance test between New York and Buffalo, occurred this evening, when Judge M. J. Severance married Miss Ernestine E. Calvert, twenty-two years old, of New York City, to Henry Wesley Curtis, twenty-three, an automobile manufacturer of Stockbridge, Mass.

After they had had dinner at the Hotel Ten Eyck Mr. Curtis and Miss Calvert went to the City Building and made known their desire to one of the attendants, who found Judge Severance.

Miss Calvert was one of several guests of Mr. Curtis on the automobile run.

MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY ACTS.

Resolutions of Sympathy with the President and Mrs. McKinley—Some Official Confusion.

The Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted two sets of resolutions regarding the shooting of President McKinley. One set originated in the Council and was adopted and sent to the Board of Aldermen, and by that body adopted. Another set of resolutions was passed by the Aldermen and sent to the Council. The leaders were not able to straighten out the tangle.

The Board of Aldermen convened first at 1 o'clock. Alderman John T. McCall offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The civilized world stands aghast with consternation at the dastardly and outrageous attempt upon the life of the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States and Chief Executive of the whole people of our common country; therefore it is

Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, desirous of giving utterance to the indignation evoked by the assassin's cowardly act, hereby tender our profound commiseration to our revered President and extend our sincere condolence to his stricken wife, and cherish the hope that Divine Providence will spare him to fulfill all his allotted duties to his country; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engraved and duly authenticated by the City Clerk, be forwarded immediately to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Alderman McCall, who is the Tammany leader, said:

"It is high time that steps were taken to protect this country's rulers. There is a strong band of men and women in this country who are hostile to law and order, and they should be exterminated, as no official is safe."

Then Alderman McCall took occasion to go into an elaborate defense of the Police Department of the city, ending his statement by saying:

"Notwithstanding all the slurs upon the police of this city, the shooting of President McKinley could not have happened in New York. Our police would have prevented the attempt."

Alderman McInnes, the Republican leader, said that all partisanship should disappear at a time when the life of the President was in danger, and he declared there was no room in this country "for men who believe in red-handed murder."

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

As soon as the Council convened at 2 o'clock Vice Chairman Oakley offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, A nefarious attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the United States; and,

Whereas, That crime has shocked the people of the civilized world, and excited profound sympathy for the distinguished sufferer and widespread indignation against Anarchists and Anarchism; and,

Whereas, The blow that was struck at the President of the United States was aimed not at an individual, but against the occupant of an office that is the highest and most honorable in the gift of the American people; and,

Whereas, The people of the United States, without any political distinctions, regard their President as the embodiment of those constitutional principles which have safeguarded the rights of all the people of this land, and made the Nation strong in all the results that flow from civilization and progress; and,

Whereas, The people of the City of New York have been second to none in their devotion to the Presidents of the United States; and,

Whereas, They are aware that law, order, and good government are necessary for the advancement and welfare of this and every other civilized nation upon the earth; and,

Whereas, They recognize the fact that Anarchism, with brutal and meaningless purpose, aims only at the destruction of the existing social order; and,

Whereas, All the people of New York City unite in detestation of the crime by which the life of the President of the United States has been threatened; now, therefore be it

Resolved, By the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, representing all the people of the metropolis without any distinction of political opinion, that the crime committed in Buffalo against the person of the President of the United States be and it is hereby most strongly condemned; and, be it further

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby authorized and directed to convey to the President of the United States and Mrs. McKinley the assurance that the members of the Municipal Assembly sympathize most deeply with the President in his affliction, and that they assure him of their great satisfaction that his life has been spared and of their earnest hope for his speedy and complete recovery.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and when sent to the Board of Aldermen that body concurred in the Councilmanic resolutions without rescinding the resolutions which were first adopted by the Aldermen.

SYMPATHY OF REPUBLICANS.

Resolutions Adopted by Kings County Committee—Czolgosz's Attempt Treason.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County last evening the following resolutions were adopted:

The Kings County Republican General Committee, in common with the civilized world, deplores the attempted assassination of President McKinley.

We express in strongest terms our condemnation of the murderous attack upon our beloved President. The President of the United States is the chosen representative of an enlightened people's Government, and his person is as sacred as the American institutions.

An attack upon his life is a blow directed at human liberty, and upon the principles of self-government we regard as high treason an attempt upon the life of the President of the United States, and we urge the speedy enactment of laws that will punish with death an offense of this character.

We extend to the President and his beloved wife our deepest sympathy, and fervently hope that the life of our worthy President may be spared, and his devotion to the people's interests be continued for many years.

Sterling Republican Club's Action.

At a largely attended meeting yesterday of the Sterling Republican Club, of which Assistant Postmaster Morgan is President, a resolution, introduced by Judge Olmsted, was adopted, expressing sorrow at the attempt on the life of President McKinley, the belief that such creatures as Czolgosz are not entitled to the protection of the Government they hold in such contempt, and declaring the club in favor of legislation which will prevent Anarchists from finding a refuge in this country.

WANT CONSTITUTION AMENDED.

Stratford (Conn.) People Ask for Law to Punish Assassins.

Special to The New York Times.

STRATFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—A mass meeting and special service of praise and thanksgiving for the good tidings regarding the condition of the President was held in the Neighborhood Church of this place this evening. It was well attended. A number of pastors from several towns made speeches. The Rev. C. Seymour Bullock, pastor of the Neighborhood Church, and formerly Chaplain of the First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, offered a set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. They were in part as follows:

Whereas, There does not appear to be any specific law covering such a case as the one which at present confronts this country, nor any provided penalty adequate for so monstrous a crime; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Stratford, do hereby respectfully and earnestly request our representative in Congress, Ebenezer J. Hill, to indorse, advocate, and urge passage of a bill calling for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that any attempt upon the life of the President, or of a member of his Cabinet, or the Vice President, or any representative of the people in either house, shall be construed as an act of treason, and the penalty therefor shall be death.

The resolutions also called for the passage of laws to prevent the advocacy of Anarchistic doctrines and to prevent the publication of caricatures of the President or the Vice President.

Sympathy of British Navy.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—United States Ambassador Choate has received from the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Selborne, the following message on behalf of the British Navy and Admiralty: "Allow me to give expression to the universal feeling of horror at the attempt on the life of the President and the earnest prayer of all the subjects of his Majesty that the President may long be spared to his family and the service of his country. The respectful sympathy of all of us is with Mr. McKinley at this time of such grave anxiety and suspense."

TO DEAL WITH ANARCHISTS.

State Senator Higgins Thinks Legal Repression Is Necessary.

State Senator F. W. Higgins, who is at the Hotel Albemarle, believes that legislation is necessary to keep the Anarchists within necessary limits.

"I think," he said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, "that Congress should make provision with relation to Federal officers, while State Legislatures should take measures to protect Governors and Mayors. Anarchists are not guilty in this country, and measures should be taken to repress them."

"But you cannot constitutionally suppress the right of free speech, and a law restricting anarchistic speeches would be unconstitutional," suggested a bystander.

"Then," remarked a third gentleman, "amend the Constitution to permit of the enactment of laws that will properly deal with Anarchists."

AFTER PATERSON ANARCHISTS.

Secret Service Men Investigating Their Doings—Editor Esteve's Change of Front.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—Six Secret Service men were in Paterson yesterday, in the effort to learn whether or not there was an Anarchist plot here to take the life of the President. All the haunts of the Anarchists were visited. What evidence the Government detectives gathered is not known.

After Straight Street had been visited the Secret Service men went to the office of La Questione Sociale, and found there Editor Pedro Esteve and three assistants. The visitors were invited to go through every room and corner of the building, and keys to all the drawers and storerooms were given them. Letters and papers were looked into and notes taken. Pedro Esteve said to-day:

"They searched everything, and they went away without saying much, but I know they found nothing because there was nothing to find. True anarchy does not want secrecy. The Anarchists have nothing whatever to do with the attempt to assassinate McKinley. Anarchy does not teach assassination."

Esteve says the fact that Mr. McKinley has visited Paterson several times since he has been President and has appeared at public functions and driven about Paterson in an open carriage ought to set at rest the stories that the Paterson group had at any time thought of committing violence on the President.

The local Anarchists say that, although yesterday was the first time the Secret Service men announced themselves as such, the Government has men here all the time, and they mingle among the Italians and are apparently sympathizers with the principles of anarchy. The Anarchists also say that the Italian Government has had men here all the time since King Humbert was killed.

Although the Paterson members of the "Group of the Right of Existence" are so loudly disclaiming any sympathy with assassination, they exulted over the murder of King Humbert, and only a few weeks ago Esteve lauded Bresci.

REMEDIES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—The physicians in attendance upon the President are being fairly deluged with letters and telegrams from people all over the country, suggesting remedies and treatment. There are the usual proportions of letters from cranks, but many of them are from well-disposed, simple-minded persons, who evidently have the most implicit faith in the treatment they advise. Some of the letters are accompanied by potent lotions, herbs of every character, and one writer inclosed a complete chart for treatment accompanied by a philosophical and legal analysis, however, to prove that the recovery of the President will save the life of the wretch who assailed him.

ON BEHALF OF FILIPINO CLERGY.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Dr. Regido, on behalf of the native Filipino Catholic clergy, has sent the following message to United States Ambassador Choate:

"I am instructed to request your Excellency to convey to President and Mrs. McKinley and to the American Nation and administration the feeling of horror of the native Filipino Catholic clergy at the great crime committed against him. Their prayers and masses will be said for the recovery of his august person."

Ching and Earl Li Express Regret.

PEKING, Sept. 10.—Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have sent to Minister Conger a warm letter of regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley, and Prince Ching has requested the court to issue an edict to the same purport.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

Made Spurious Dimes and Quarters in Camden, N. J.—Made Their Children Do the Passing.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—A woman counterfeiter was arrested to-day in a house directly opposite the home of Chief of Police Foster. Molds, counterfeit coin, and material for making the coin were found in the house. The molds were hidden in a stove. The prisoner says that her name is Susie Slater, and that she is thirty-six years old. The house in which she was captured is 248 Pine Street. The arrest was made by Secret Service Detective Matthew Griffin.

The woman made counterfeit dimes and quarters from plaster of paris molds. She also manufactured the molds, and put the false money into circulation with the assistance of eight small children. Many persons had complained to the police that they had received counterfeit money, and city Detective Painter had been at work on the case for some time. He finally discovered that the bad money was being passed by children, and they were traced to the house at 248 Pine Street. When the house was raided to-day only the Slater woman and two of the children were captured.

The woman was taken before United States Commissioner Morgan. She confessed her guilt, and was held for trial. The children were held as witnesses.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 10.—John J. Slater of Camden, N. J., was arrested in this city this afternoon by Secret Service Detective M. F. Griffin on a charge of counterfeiting. His wife was arrested last night at Camden. Fearing discovery, Slater fled from Camden several days ago and came to Lancaster. He secured employment in the Penn Iron Works, and was working there when arrested. Detective Griffin left this evening for Camden with his prisoner. It was from the wife that the detective learned of Slater's whereabouts.

RAID BY THE FIFTEEN.

Two Prisoners Taken in a House in East Seventeenth Street.

Detective H. S. Conkling of the Committee of Fifteen on two warrants issued after midnight raided an alleged disorderly house at 141 East Seventeenth Street, in Capt. Gannon's district, at 1:45 o'clock this morning.

The warrants were for Samuel Koller, the alleged proprietor, and for "Jane Doe," the housekeeper. These names were given at the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the prisoners were taken and locked up.

Detective Conkling, after securing the warrants, went to the locality of the house, where he met Roundsman Welch and Detectives Garry and Darragh. He pressed these men into service. There was no excitement.

$250,000 FIRE IN SALT LAKE.

Dynamite Explosion Destroys Railway Records and Injures Five Firemen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 10.—A two-story brick building, extending from 212 to 222 South West Temple Street, in which were located the general offices of the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, was burned to-day. The fire originated in the basement of the Mine and Smelter Company, occupying the west half of the ground floor. A small quantity of dynamite stored there exploded, blowing out the south wall and severely injuring five firemen.

The explosion wrecked the vault in the Chief Engineer's office of the Short Line Railway, and nearly all the records of the road, including the plans of the new Salt Lake-Los Angeles extension, were lost. The loss probably will approximate $250,000.

Spur to Literary Activity.

"Do you write because of inspiration?" asked the idealistic young woman.

"Not usually," answered the cold-looking man with ink on his fingers. "As a rule I write because of the expiration of the time for which the rent has been paid."—Washington Star.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The American Rubber Works Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—C. H. Huntington, J. H. McCracken, and John W. Wilcox.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps.

Correct shapes and latest styles.

We carry the largest variety of Hats and Caps to be found anywhere, and at lowest prices.

Imported French Felt Hats, wide brims and long streamers.

Also brims of heavy fur felt and crown of smooth felt, in white, navy, golf red, tan, castor and pearl.

Alpines, in pearl, gray, black and brown, ...$2.00 and $2.75.

Derbys.....$1.90 and $2.75.

Children's School Hats of wool felt, in tan, pearl, cardinal and golf red.....690.

Tam O'Shanters of all wool cloth, in red, brown, blue and cardinal, with fine silk embroidered emblems.....$1.00.

Boys' Golf Caps, a large variety of neat patterns.....500.

60-62 West 23d Street.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

Are showing NEW FRENCH FLANNEL WAISTS—Button back or front, in exclusive styles,

$2.90 $3.90 $4.90

Cloak Department.

Cravenet Ulsters—waterproof—loose or half fitting backs—Oxford, Tan and Grey, Regular Value $25. $16.50

Golf Walking Skirts—hair line stripes, $6.90

Broadway & 21st St.

MAY INDICT MAYOR OF ATLANTIC CITY

Judge Hendrickson's Telling Charge to the Grand Jury.

Instructs That Body to Closely Investigate Reported Violations of the Liquor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 10.—In his charge to the Grand Jury when the September session of the Atlantic County Court convened to-day, Supreme Court Justice Hendrickson instructed that body in an exhaustive and emphatic manner regarding the violations of the Sunday liquor law in Atlantic City. A sensational feature of the charge of Justice Hendrickson was that if the Mayor and Chief of Police of Atlantic City shall be found to have neglected to enforce the law, especially after his order of the court made Aug. 8 last, they shall be indicted.

Associated with Justice Hendrickson upon the bench was Law Judge Endicott. As soon as court convened the Grand Jury was called. Congressman John J. Gardner is foreman and the jury is composed of the most influential citizens of the county. In the course of the charges Justice Hendrickson said:

"I understand that the evidence to be laid before you in these cases will show that these infractions of the law have not been in any wise merely occasional, but have been open, notorious, continuous, and persistent, notwithstanding the violators had notice from the public authorities that the court would insist upon obedience to the law."

Justice Hendrickson quoted the act requiring the Mayor and Chief of Police to close such places as keep open in violation of the law when ordered to do so by the Governor, Attorney General, or Judge, and continued:

"I think the evidence will show that, upon affidavits filed with me as Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this county on the seventh day of August last, I signed as such Judge a communication to the Mayor and Chief of Police of Atlantic City, specifying the names and places where the open, continued, and notorious violation of a section of the Crimes act by the sale of intoxicating liquor on Sundays was being carried on, and that duplicate copies of this communication, signed by me as such Judge, were served personally on each of said officials on the 8th day of August, 1901.

"Now, if after the expiration of ten days from the date of the service of said communication, the evidence satisfies you that at the places named in such communication there continued these open, continued and notorious illegal practices, and yet the Mayor and Chief of Police failed to take proper and efficient measures by complaint and arrest or otherwise to prevent the further continuance of this illegal practice, then it will be your duty to present indictments against them for the misdemeanor."

The Justice asserted that he had heard that certain members of the Atlantic City Council made liquor licenses a matter of barter and sale, and he instructed the Grand Jury that this allegation should be investigated.

RAILWAY DAMAGE SUITS.

Supreme Court's Time Largely Taken Up with Actions Against Metropolitan and Third Avenue Systems.

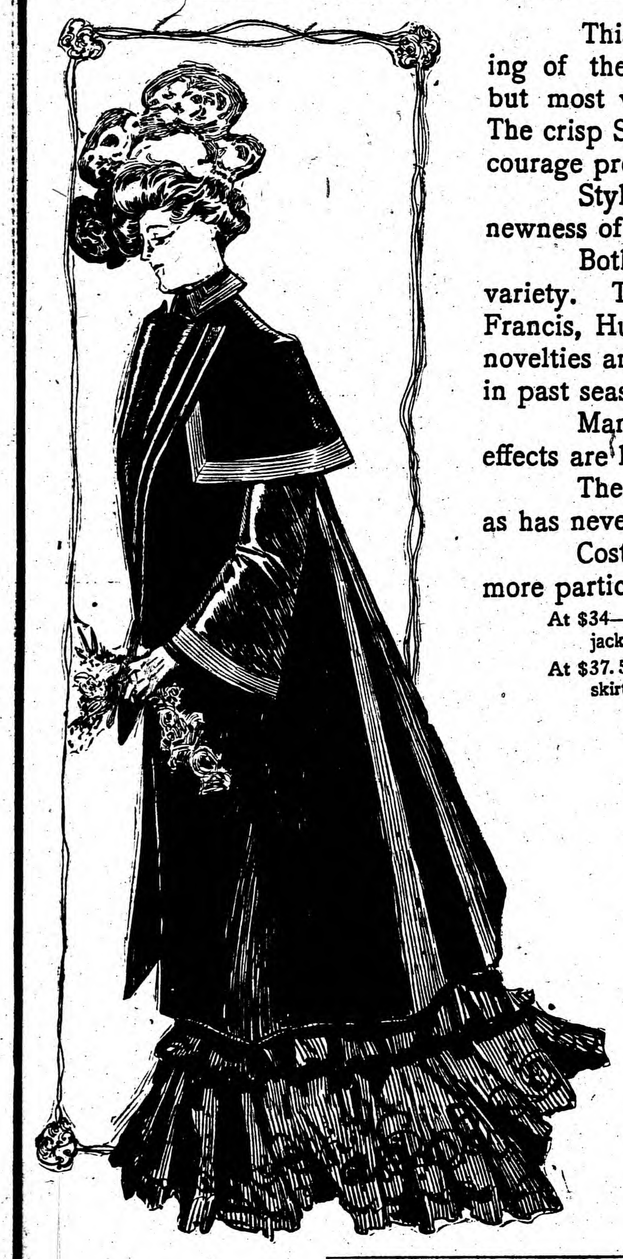
That suits against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and its leased line, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, occupy a large share of the time of the Supreme Court is shown by the calendars now being prepared by the Clerk, J. Lewis Lyon. When asked for the exact figures as to the number of such actions, he said that it would be impossible to give them at present, but that from his observations for several years past he was sure that about 23 per cent. of all cases were for damages against the Metropolitan and the Third

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Women's Dresses AND Wraps



This is glorious weather for those who wish an early freshening of the wardrobe. Summer garments are pleasant memories; but most women are eager to dispense with their companionship. The crisp September air and Wanamaker readiness invite and encourage prompt possession of the new dresses and wraps.

Style changes are marked, giving fullest emphasis to the newness of the garments.

Both foreign and domestic garments are now here in profuse variety. The foreign pieces being mostly coats and wraps from Francis, Hubert et Riqueur, and others. There are many striking novelties among these. Coats are universally longer and fuller than in past seasons.

Many imported dresses are also shown, and their novel effects are little less striking than the coats.

The display is very full and complete, offering such variety as has never been shown so early before.

Costumes range in price from $16.50 to $127. We give more particular word of these few, by way of illustration:

At $34—Suits of camel's-hair and broadcloth, made with tight-fitting and double-breasted jacket; flounced skirt, trimmed with stitching; well tailored and silk-lined throughout.

At $37.50—Of cheviot; blouse style, prettily trimmed with stitched velvet and cording; skirt, flounce style, trimmed to correspond with jacket.

At $60—A suit of pin-stripe material, made with three-quarter length tight-fitting coat, serpentine skirt; trimming of velvet and braid.

At $85—An imported tailor suit in Oxford, navy blue and red, three-quarter length double-breasted coat, flaring skirt; silk-lined throughout.

Coats and Wraps are ready in the following price-ranges:

Jackets of cloth and velour, $35 to $85.
Box Coats, $21 to $30.
Paletots and Newmarkets, $62 to $150.
Carriage and Evening Wraps, $60 to $300.
Golf Capes, $16.50 to $26.

But how little mere prices tell! Even descriptions give little hint of the pretty effects; for no styles of the past can give quite fair comparison from which to picture these.

They must be seen. Come!

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Lace Robes
From Home and Abroad

There is much to attract and fascinate those women who appreciate exclusiveness and refinement in dress, in this gathering of the new Lace Robes that have just come to us from the leading designers of Paris and New York.

The collection of imported robes is worthy of especial attention. It is by long odds the finest we have ever assembled, and each robe in it is distinctive, unique. You cannot find two alike.

The laces most used are Chantilly, Guipure and Filet, with trimmings and garniture of galons, bandings, applications of lace or velvet motifs. Here and there glittering spangles add a note of brilliancy.

Descriptions of four of the robes follow:

Black Robe of Chantilly lace, in combination with Renaissance work; applications of black velvet motifs; panels of silk outlined with drawn-work; waist in bolero effect; short sleeves. $125.

Black Robe of Chantilly lace; wide panels of velvet flowerings on ground work of lace, with alternating bandings of velvet; heavily corded and outlined with Honiton lace, waist in bolero effect; short sleeves. $115.

Cream Chantilly Lace Robe, trimmed with irregular black lace bandings; applied motifs of hand-painted cut-work velvet and black Chantilly lace; full lace ruffle of cream lace. $75.

Cream Point d'Esprit Lace Robe, trimmed with irregular open-work Oriental lace banding, shot and outlined with iridescent spangles; motifs of wreathed flower designs applied at intervals. $110.

The range of prices is unusually broad:

Imported Robes, of cream lace, $65, $75, $100 and $110.

Domestic Robes, of cream lace, $13.50, $20, $22, $38 and $55.

Of black lace, $35, $42, $45, $50 and $65.

Broadway.

A Showing of Wrappers
In Charming Fall Styles

No woman of good taste can help being attracted by these dainty wrappers for bedroom or boudoir.

Some of cashmere, others of silk, in a delightfully varied gathering of colorings and designs.

Then there are Night Gowns, too, of flannelette, warm and cozy for cool Fall nights, that deserve more than a passing glance.

Further word of the prices:

Wrappers—

$4.50—Of cashmere, in solid colors; yoke front and back; trimmed with braid; double bretelles over shoulder, flare flounce on skirt.

$5—Of cashmere, in solid colors; plaited yoke front and back; trimmed with ribbon ruffle edged with velvet; bretelles over shoulder.

$6—Of cashmere, in solid colors; yoke front and back, trimmed with lace and velvet ribbon; side plaiting around yoke; edged with velvet.

Many other styles in light and dark colors, up to $20.

Silk Wrappers—In a wide assortment of all the new shades, trimmed with laces and ribbons, from $10.50 to $40.

Night Gowns—

Of flannelette, in new Fall styles; in neat stripes, checks and solid colors; some plain, others trimmed with fancy braid and silk stitching; 50c to $2.50.

Second floor.

School Suits for Boys

Trust your youngster to put the best suit you can get him to a pretty severe test, between his school and his play-time

These two suits will come out of the test with flying colors. They were made that way on purpose:

At $2.85, worth $3.50—All-wool blue cheviot Sailor Suits; trimmed with seven rows of silk soutache braid in black, white or red; silk cord lanyards. Sizes 3 to 12.

At $3.85, worth $5—Double-breasted Jacket Suits, of all-wool cheviot, silk sewed throughout; for boys of 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Walking Skirts

Girls and young women are just as eager for new Fall garments as their elders, and we are as amply prepared to supply and satisfy them.

Walking Skirts are in first demand, and the new styles are as smart and attractive as the most particular young lady could wish.

We describe a few:

$4.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; deep stitched facing.

$6.50—Skirts of double-faced cheviot; deep stitched circular flounce.

$7.50—Skirts of cheviot serge, with white hair-line stripe; deep stitched circular flounce.

$8.50—Handsome skirts of fine black cheviot; deep stitched facing; double-stitched seams.

Second floor, Ninth street.

$3 Shoes Without Equal
For Men and Women

There are two shoes, that in excellence of manufacture, care in the selection of materials, and all those qualities of stylishness and comfort which make for shoe superiority, are without their equal anywhere at their price. These are

The Wanamaker-Wearwell $3 Shoe for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable $3 Shoe for Women

Their present state of excellence has been reached only by constant striving to improve them, wherever it was found possible to do so.

The "*Wanamaker-Wearwell*" Shoes for men are made in a broad range of styles, button, laced and Congress, with toe shapes that range from full common-sense to medium narrow. The leathers include patent leather, kidskin, enameled grain leather, and box and waxed calfskin.

The "*Wanamaker-Reliable*" Shoes for women cover the whole range of requirements for indoor or outdoor wear. They are made in patent and enameled leather, kid and calfskin, in light, medium or heavy weight, with high or low heels and broad or narrow toes; in laced or button styles. The most modern lasts are used, and soles are of oak-tanned leather.

Besides these splendid shoes, of which there is always a full assortment of styles and sizes, the following under-priced lots are offered in the Main Shoe Store today:

Men's $3.90 and $5 Oxford Shoes at $2.85—

All sorts and sizes—ends of lines that have been sold out. If your size is here, and the style suits you, you save nearly one-half.

Women's $3 Kidskin Shoes at $2.30—

Just five lines that include styles suited for almost all feet; fine leather, new styles, good workmanship and a saving of more than a quarter of their value, is what they offer.

This News of HOSIERY
Will Be of Interest

Hosiery of seasonable quality for men and women, excellent stockings for children's school wear; all values that are made possible by our wide resources and great purchasing power. And prices that save you a third to a half of what you might reasonably expect to pay.

But let today's offerings speak for themselves:

Men's Half Hose—

12½c a pair, worth 25c—Imported cotton; fast black; with double soles and high spliced heels.

Women's Stockings—

12½c a pair, worth 18c—Openwork lisle thread; fast black, seamless heels and toes; full length and elastic.

18c a pair, 3 pairs 50c, worth 25c a pair—Allover openwork lisle thread; fast black; in pretty designs; elastic and durable.

Children's Stockings—

15c a pair—Unusually good value; of fast black ribbed cotton; two styles of ribs; extra strong, durable and elastic. Sizes suitable for children of 4 to 16 years.

Broadway.

The "Guerlain" Extracts and Toilet Articles

Delicate, pure and refreshing, these perfumes and toilet waters of Guerlain hold captive the fragrance of the gardens of France that gave of their blossoms for your pleasure.

No perfumes excel in refinement and discreetness of odor these of the celebrated French maker. A full representation is here:

At $1.57, the bottle of 2½ ounces:

Violette d'Alger, Ikbal Bouquet, Aquarella
Far West, Paris Gem, Shore's Caprice
Geranium d'Espagne, Fragrance, Patchouly
Imperial Russe, Rose Conquette

These are $2.26 the bottle:

Jardin de Mon Cure, Cyprisine, Tsao-Ko, Violette
Les Rosiers Toilet Water, $1 bottle. Eau de Lavande Toilet Water, $1.52 bottle.

Tenth street.

Children's School Aprons

Of course the children need them; school dresses wear out quickly enough, anyhow. And mothers know that never did a moderate investment bring in better returns than a small amount spent in these pretty, dress-saving aprons.

There is a large assortment of them here; some trimmed with hemstitched ruffles, others with embroidery. Prices are 30c, 38c, 50c, 75c and so on, up to $2.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Housekeeper's Proudest Possession
Beautiful China and Glass

How the young and ambitious housekeeper envies her older neighbor's well stocked China closet. How the well-provided housekeeper loves to have her guests admire the fine pieces, and the fullness of her table service.

But fine china and cut glass are expensive—*usually*. Most homes have many needs, and full china closets are a luxury, after supplies pass the point of necessity.

But such extravagance—if it be extravagance—is refining to the home, and is much noticed and admired by visitors.

But when this September China Sale comes, the thought of extravagance is swept away. The finest imported China, or the most practical kinds, can be bought at the rate of

$100 Worth for $50 to $75

Fine Dinner Sets that were so tempting, may have been passed by when the price was $37.50, because you didn't really need them; but such economy is less worth while when the same set is offered for $22.50.

There is a tide in the affairs of housekeeping which brings great rolling waves of opportunity to housekeepers—each in its season. September brings its tide of economy on China and Cut Glass; and the wise housekeeper profits vastly by purchasing during these lucky days.

The first week's selling went tremendously beyond all previous sales records; but it deserved to. Yet untouched supplies of goods equal in beauty and value are still here in profuse variety.

Some brief exact hints follow:

Dinner Sets—

$15, worth $25—Austrian China Dinner Sets; fine flower decorations; all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters; 100 pieces.

$16, worth $25—Fine English Porcelain Dinner Sets; two underglaze flow blue decorations. These sets have soup tureen and four large platters.

$25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets; 100 pieces; nine full flower and border decorations; all handles heavily gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

$22.50, regularly $37.50—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$30, regularly $45—Theo. Haviland Dinner Sets; 113 pieces; two flower decorations and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three platters.

$27.50, regularly $40—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Sets; embossed shape; pink border decoration; 101 pieces.

$100, from $120—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set; a beautiful border decoration in colors and gold; soup tureen and four platters.

$120, from $175—Chas. Field Haviland Dinner Set; fine border decoration, heavily gilt; 125 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

$175, from $250—A very rich enamelled English China Dinner Set; 125 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

$185, from $280—A rich Cauldon China Dinner Set; large rose decoration; 126 pieces, including soup tureen and five platters.

Fancy China—

Comb-and-Brush Trays, $1; regularly $1.50.

Pudding Sets, $4; regularly $6.

Chocolate Pots, $1.75; regularly $2.75. $2; regularly $2.75.

Chop Plates, $1.25; regularly $1.85. $1.50; regularly $2.50.

Plates, $7 doz.; regularly $12. $6 doz.; regularly $10. $4.50 doz.; regularly $7. $3.75 doz.; regularly $6.

One lot at 25c each—Every piece of which is worth 50c.

Main aisle.

Bric-a-Brac—

85c, regularly $1.75; $1.25, regularly $2.50; $3, regularly $6; $5, regularly $8.50; $9, regularly $15.

Castilena Marble Busts and Figures; new importations—$3.25, regularly $5.50; $5, regularly $9; $8, regularly $14; $17.50, regularly $25; $22.50, regularly $32.50.

Pedestals, in green and white marble—$7.50, regularly $10; $12, regularly $17.50; $20, regularly $30.

Basement.

Cut Glass—

Just a few items chosen from a multitude of similar values:

Bowls, 7-inch, $2.40; reduced from $3. Pickle Dishes, $2.40; reduced from $3. Bowls, 8-inch, $4.50; reduced from $6.50. Bonbon Dishes, $3; regularly $4.50. Celery Trays, $4.50; regularly $6.50. Water Bottles, $5 each; regularly $7.50.

Main Aisle and Basement.

"Lillian" and "L.R." Corsets
In New Models

Together, they cover every possible demand for corsets that the well-dressed woman can make. The "Lillian," imported, made specially for us by the foremost foreign corsetier; always to the minute as regards the latest requirements of style and grace. The "L. R.," the best of the domestic corsets, and each, of its kind, most moderately priced. The Fall costumes, to be assuredly successful, should be fitted over one of the following new models:

Lillian Corsets—

$3.75—Of coutil; medium low bust; short hips; no side steels; lace trimmed; for slight figures.

$4.50—Of coutil and batiste; low bust; straight front; extended hips; excellent model.

$5—Of coutil; whalebone; low bust; long over hips and abdomen; straight front.

$5.50—Of whalebone; no side steels; low bust; straight front; short over hips; lace trimmed.

Other graceful straight-front models of coutil, up to $13.50.

L. R. Corsets—

$1—Girdle, in white, pink and blue.

$1—Straight-front corset of batiste.

$1—Of batiste; straight front.

$1.50—Straight-front; low bust; white and drab.

$2—Straight-front; low bust; long over abdomen; in white, drab and black.

$2.75—Low bust; long over hips and abdomen; white and drab.

$3.75—Of fine coutil; low bust; extra long over hips and abdomen; in white.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Attractive Leather Articles

Each differing in its sphere of usefulness, but all alike in their attractive newness. Handy things for the traveling bag; conveniences for the dressing table, the desk and the runabout are told of in the list that follows:

Medicine Cases, holding 3 to 11 bottles and measuring glass; 65c to $2.25.

Others with 4 or 6 large size bottles, $1.25 and $1.50.

Morocco Jewel Boxes; some with trays; $1.50 to $4.25.

Stick-pin and Stud Cases, in morocco and levant leathers; $1.25 to $3.25.

Dash-board Clocks, in pigskin, sealskin, sole and patent leather cases; $2.50 to $15.

Desk Pads, in all sizes, with plain and sterling mounted corners; 35c to $5.75.

Broadway.

Lawn Tennis Supplies

September is full of splendid weather for playing tennis. You can work as hard as you will, chasing balls around the court, without getting uncomfortably warm from the exciting activity.

Everything the tennis player needs for the fullest equipment of the game is to be found here; whether it be a new racket, new balls, or a complete outfit for a court. Details follow, and include a noteworthy offering of the famous "Doherty" tennis rackets at half their usual prices:

Tennis Rackets—

At $4, regularly $8—Slazenger's "Doherty," with special reinforced stringing; large grip; perfectly balanced. Never sold before at this price.

At 75c—The "Crown;" strong ash frame, good quality gut.

At $1.25—The "Fairmount;" ash frame, walnut throat, red oak grip; strung with Oriental gut.

Other rackets up to $7 each.

Sundries—

Wright & Ditson's Tennis Balls, $4 dozen.

Spalding Tournament Tennis Balls, $3.50 dozen.

Tennis Poles, 75c, $1, $2 and $5 pair.

Guy-ropes and Pegs, 50c set.

The "Gem" Dry Court marker, $2.

Tennis Nets—36 x 3 ft., 15-thread, $1.25.
42 x 3 ft., 15-thread, $1.50.
36 x 3 ft., 15-thread, canvas bound, $2.50.
42 x 3 ft., 21-thread, canvas bound, with 13 ft. double centre, $5.50.

Annex Store, 770 Broadway.

Liberty Satin Ribbons

These are ribbons of a soft, rich quality of Liberty Satin, in delicate shades, that would be moderately priced at a half more than they are today. Merely a hint of such an excellent opportunity to buy pretty ribbons at a sharp saving should take these away in a hurry:

At 20c a yard—3⅛ inches wide, in black, white, light blue, rose and turquoise.

At 22c a yard—3⅝ inches wide, in white, light blue, rose, lettuce and black.

At 28c a yard—4 inches wide in light blue, white, rose and lettuce.

At 32c a yard—4¾ inches wide, in white, light blue, rose and lettuce.

Tenth street elevator Counter.

This Housefurnishing Sale
Discourages False Economy

How many inexpensive utensils are you hanging on to like grim death because "they'll do a little longer"? How much additional time do you spend in sweeping out a room, because the dust brush or broom is too old and decrepit to take hold properly; or in struggling with loose handles, cracks, dents and chips that are all signs of a well-deserved relief from duty on the part of the article in question?

Scarcely worth while, is it, when you can throw away the offending utensil and replace it with one of undoubted reliability at a third or so below its value?

This Housefurnishing Sale makes this possible to you. You'll find it the true economy in the end—economy of money, of time, of labor and of temper.

An important addition to the sale today is an offering of fifty

Refrigerators a Third Under-Price

They are well made of hardwood, have insulation of charcoal sheathing, and are zinc-lined. Following are the sizes and prices:

Width.	Depth.	Height.	Ice Capacity	
34 in.	22 in.	48 in.	95 lbs.	$11, from $17
36 in.	23 in.	50 in.	125 lbs.	$13, from $20
29 in.	22 in.	58 in.	115 lbs.	$11.25, from $17.50
36 in.	22 in.	49 in.	95 lbs.	$14, from $21
40 in.	24 in.	51 in.	125 lbs.	$17, from $25.50
42 in.	26 in.	55 in.	210 lbs.	$22.50, from $33.75
48 in.	28 in.	59 in.	245 lbs.	$25, from $37.50

Basement.

Venetian Enameled Ware—

Mottled outside, lined with white; perfect in every way; at one-fourth under regular selling prices:

Coffee and Tea Pots, 35c to 55c.
Tea Kettles, 50c to $1.05.
Milk Pans, 9c. to 42c.
Cook Pots, 28c to $1.12.
Dish Pans, 14 qts., 65c.
Water Pitchers, 50c and 65c.
Wash Basins, 20c, 24c, 26c, 32c.
Covered Buckets, 20c to 35c.
Lipped Saucepans, 20c.
Milk Boilers, 2 qts., 75c.

Household Utensils—

Japanned Bread Boxes, heavy tin, 45c.

Household Utensils—

Wood Dish Drainers, 20c. Bosom Boards, 10c.
Wood Fibre Spittoons, with brass tops, 15c.
Retinned Dish Pans, 14 quarts, 25c.
Step Ladders, with bucket rest, made of white wood, 50c.
Wood Pails, with electric welded hoops, 10c.
Dust Brushes, made of horse hair, 20c. Chopping Bowls, 10c.
Japanned Slop Jars, 25c. Ironing Boards, on stand, 65c.
Sweeping Brushes, with long handles, 50c.

Basement.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHOICE FOR MAYOR REMAINS UNDECIDED

Messrs. Knox, Crimmins, and Philbin Regarded as Favorites.

Other Names for the Committee of 18—Senator Platt Denies that He Controls the Situation.

In the opinion of many of the best-informed politicians in the city, the nomination for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket has narrowed down to Col. E. M. Knox, John D. Crimmins, and Eugene A. Philbin.

The Committee of Eighteen appointed at the meeting of the joint conference of the anti-Tammany representatives on Monday night will meet at the Astor House this afternoon. It is said that several new names will then be presented.

One member of the committee told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening that he would urge the selection of Hermann Oelrichs.

Another member, if he can obtain the necessary consent, will urge the nomination of Capt. F. Norton Goddard. The latter has been placed on the eligible list for President of the Board of Aldermen, but there are those who believe that Capt. Goddard would not only be an acceptable Mayoralty candidate, but would poll an abnormally large vote because of the work he has done for the residents of the east side. Capt. Goddard, it may be said, would be willing to make the race.

It seems to be an accepted fact among politicians that Seth Low and John De Witt Warner can scarcely be longer considered in the list of possibilities. Ashbel P. Fitch might secure the nomination, but his most intimate friends assert that he is so situated in his business relations that he cannot with honor accept any political office. He is under certain business obligations which he cannot forego at this time.

Col. Willis L. Ogden is also considered a possibility as a Mayoralty candidate.

Col. Ogden yesterday stated to a reporter that in his opinion the Committee of Eighteen was controlled by no one man, but persons prominent in politics declare that Senator Platt's wishes will be observed by not less than twelve of the eighteen members. On this point Col. Ogden said:

"The talk that Senator Platt controls the conferees is all nonsense. Neither he nor any of the Republican members has shown a disposition to control the conference. The committee was made up in a perfectly fair way. The Citizens' Union and the Republicans have organizations in each of the four boroughs, and were each allowed four members, while one was allowed each of the other organizations, as they do not extend through Greater New York. It is a fair basis of representation. There was no scheme to give anybody control. A small committee was necessary to sift the long list of candidates, and an equitable division was devised.

"There will be no division between Platt and anti-Platt factions. I believe that any ticket selected by the Committee of Eighteen will be agreed upon unanimously. We cannot afford any controversy."

Senator Platt ridiculed the idea that he controlled the anti-Tammany factors in the fight.

"All nonsense," he said. "I have not sought control, nor do I want it. I favor any man the conference may select. I don't want to name the candidate, but I believe it would be wise to nominate an independent Democrat for Mayor. Really, I don't believe that any one can say who will be named."

COL. KNOX THEIR CHOICE.

Action of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy—Candidates for Other Offices.

The Mayoralty boom of Col. E. M. Knox received quite an impetus last night at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the City Democracy. The headquarters, at 138 West Forty-second Street, were not large enough to accommodate all the persons who were eager to attend.

Every one of the thirty-five districts was represented by five or more members at the meeting, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

David Lloyd presided, and he spoke cheerfully of the outlook. He said that the enrollment in each of the districts ranged from 200 to 940, and that 75 per cent. of these had recently left Tammany Hall. The same was true, he said, of twenty-one of the thirty-five district leaders.

On the roll call of districts to nominate a candidate for Mayor every district leader named Col. Knox amid great cheering.

A resolution was then adopted denouncing the attempt to assassinate President McKinley. Another was adopted instructing the delegates of the organization to the anti-Tammany conference to present the name of Col. Knox as the choice of the party for Mayor, and still another naming the choice for other offices as follows: For Justice of the Supreme Court, James A. Blanchard; for Controller, Charles A. Schieren; for President of the Board of Aldermen, F. Norton Goddard, and for Sheriff, Hugh J. Bonner.

CITIZENS' UNION CONVENTIONS.

Patrolman O'Neill's Name Cheered at Cooper Union—Conference Committee of Twelve Appointed.

Patrolman O'Neill, who defied Deputy Commissioner Devery, did not lack for friends at the County Convention of the Citizens' Union, which was held at Cooper Union last night. When he was referred to by Chairman James B. Reynolds the cheering was loud and prolonged.

The meeting was called to order by G. C. Nadal, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Committee, on whose motion James B. Reynolds was made temporary Chairman. In his address Mr. Reynolds said the delegates were called together to complete arrangements for the coming victory. Their first duty was to return thanks to the enemy for the ammunition furnished; secondly, to zealously labor to expose the iniquitous conditions of the present City Government. Fifty thousand children could not be accommodated in the public schools because it was more profitable for the powers that be to award contracts than to provide teachers.

Thomas A. Fulton was made Secretary, and committees on credentials, rules, and order of business, and permanent organization were appointed.

James R. Burnett, from the Committee on Credentials, reported 734 delegates present, against 402 at the city convention in April.

Calvin Tomkins was made permanent Chairman, Charles C. Burlingham and John E. Eustis Vice Presidents, and Thomas A. Fulton Secretary. In his address Mr. Tomkins severely criticised the administration of Tammany Hall.

On motion of Samuel Seabury, Chairman Tomkins, James B. Reynolds, and R. Fulton Cutting were appointed to select a conference committee of twelve, of which they should be members. They named in addition to themselves E. R. L. Gould, Charles H. Strong, Paul Fuller, F. C. Huntington, James R. Brown, Timothy Healy, Adolph Openhym, James Begg, and Fielding L. Marshall.

The following resolution, with reference to President McKinley, presented by the Rev. Francis J. Clay Moran, was adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That this meeting of the New York County Convention of the Citizens' Union of the City of New York desires to express its abhorrence at the recent dastardly attempt to assassinate the President of the United States at the Buffalo Exposition, and to express their thankfulness to Almighty God for the present hopeful news of the condition of the President, and trust that his complete recovery will be assured.

The convention adjourned until one day after the City Convention.

The Borough Conventions of the Citizens' Union for Manhattan and the Bronx were held after the County Convention, and after appointing a conference committee also adjourned until one day after the City Convention. The same committee appointed by the County Convention will act as conferees in the selection of a nominee for President of Manhattan Borough. For the Borough of the Bronx the following committee was chosen: F. L. Marshall, John E. Eustis, I. N. Roth, W. C. Timm, George S. Goldwater, J. R. Daly, John Davis, Henry Mulhauser, and A. H. Allen.

SOCIALIST-LABOR PARTY.

The Candidate for Mayor Makes an Attack on Capitalists.

What was supposed to be a ratification meeting of the Socialist-Labor Party's city ticket was held last evening at Rutgers Square. Benjamin Reinard, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, was the principal speaker. He declared that all capitalists were thieves. He declared also that wages had been growing lower with every administration.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" said one of his hearers.

Loud howls arose and a demand was made that the questioner be kicked into the street. Two policemen were watching the meeting, and they seized him and began hustling him away. He protested, saying that the meeting was a public one, but he was forced out into the middle of the street. Keinard then continued his attacks on capital.

"You're a collection of Anarchists. Shame on you all," said a man who had listened for only a short time. He then went away, and several others said that no anarchy was wanted. No formal ratification resolutions were adopted before the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKFIELD REPUBLICANS.

Committee of Ten Completes the Campaign Committee List.

There was a meeting of the Committee of Ten of the Republican Organization of the City of New York (Brookfield Republicans) last night at the Alpine Apartment House, Thirty-third Street and Broadway. H. B. Smith, the Chairman of the committee, presided. The object of the meeting was to complete the list of those who are to serve on the Campaign Committee of Seventy-five. This was done.

Mr. Brookfield was seen at the close of the meeting last night and said that his organization would not apply for admission at the conference of the various anti-Tammany organizations, but that it would support the anti-Tammany candidate. At the next meeting the name of the organization will be changed to "Direct Nomination Republicans."

Wissig Deserts Tammany Hall.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Eighth District held a mass meeting last night at 84 Forsyth Street, and Philip Wissig declared himself as against Tammany Hall, in which he was formerly a shining light. Mr. Wissig attacked Martin Engel and said he would do anything he could to beat Tammany and, incidentally, would run for Alderman against anybody whom Martin Engel would put up. The meeting then adjourned.

Kings County Conventions.

The Kings County Republican General Committee met last night and fixed the dates for holding the various local conventions of the party. The convention for the making of nominations for City Magistrates will be held on Oct. 3, the Assembly district conventions on Oct. 4, the Aldermanic conventions on Oct. 5, and the county convention on Oct. 7.

Michael J. Dady to Resign.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Kings County held yesterday afternoon Michael J. Dady made formal announcement that it was his intention to resign as Chairman of that body at its meeting on Saturday next. Mr. Dady says that his business interests will not permit of his filling the position this Fall.

Ready to Bet on Mr. Coler.

F. W. Brooks, the broker who placed so much money during the last National campaign, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that if Mr. Coler was nominated by the anti-Tammany organization for Mayor he would place large sums at odds of 5 to 4 on his election. If Mr. Coler was nominated by Tammany Hall he would wager large sums on him at odds of 2 to 1, he said.

Resignation of Paul Goepel.

Paul Goepel, President of the German-American Municipal League of New York, yesterday tendered his resignation. Mr. Goepel was denied admission on Monday night to the meeting of the joint conference of representatives of anti-Tammany associations because his organization was at the time represented by two members.

No Primaries for Kentucky Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Central and Executive Committees, by a vote of 11 to 7, to-day defeated the proposition to nominate a candidate for United States Senator by a popular primary election, and referred the matter to the next Democratic State Convention, which will meet in 1903. Ex-Gov. McCreary and Judge James E. Cantrill appeared before the committee and stated that they did not oppose the primary plan, but regarded it as impracticable. Congressmen Wheeler and Smith, the other two candidates, favored it.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Wabash's Report Shows Large Increases in Earnings—Chairman Ashley on Conditions in General.

The annual report of the Wabash Railroad for the year ended June 30, 1901, which was published yesterday, contains some interesting statements about railroad affairs in general. Chairman O. D. Ashley says:

Railway traffic during the year has fully realized anticipations, which, at the time, appeared somewhat too sanguine, inasmuch as they implied increase over the results of two years of great prosperity. The optimistic view has, however, in this instance, proved correct. An especially encouraging feature is developing in the growth of local traffic and in the increase of passenger travel. These items of improvement are substantial indications of permanent growth in a department of traffic not affected by the competition to which through business is subjected.

This interesting development, stimulated by the increasing density of the population, and the establishment of local manufacturing industries, will, in the long run, prove to be a solid basis of enduring prosperity. Under this natural process of internal expansion, railway lines, which at the time of construction appeared superfluous, will become self-supporting, and in the ratio of the growth in local resources, the rate question, which has for so many years been the principal factor of disturbance in railway traffic, will be practically eliminated.

A study of the railway conditions in the New England States, and especially in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, will illustrate the soundness of this proposition. Whenever, for example, the density of population in the three great Central Western States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois equals per square mile of area that of the three New England States named, all of the railway lines now in existence, or which are likely to be added in the territory east of the Mississippi River, will be self-sustaining, without struggling for through traffic.

President Ramsey says:

With the close of the fiscal year we have had forty-seven months of continuous increases in gross earnings, the earnings for the year being $17,554,465.15, while the earnings for the year ending June 30, 1897, were $11,526,787.36, an increase in the four years of $6,027,677.79, or 52.3 per cent.

On account of the heavy expenditures for equipment, reduction of grades, double track, &c., the heaviest in any year since the reorganization, the surplus is not as large as for the previous year.

Although the previous years have seen many improvements in and additions to the property of the company, the work done in this direction during the past year has been far ahead of any previous year. In addition to the amount expended for "additions to property," and charged against net earnings, there were large sums expended for other additions to property, equipment, new sidings, station buildings, grade improvements, &c., and far more than the ordinary expenditures for maintenance, all of which was charged direct to operating expenses.

MEXICAN ROAD CHANGES HANDS

Acquisition of International System by Speyer & Co. Announced.

Announcement of the acquirement of the Mexican International Railroad by Speyer & Co., bankers of this city, was formally made yesterday. Control of the property was held by the Southern Pacific Improvement Company, and negotiations between those interests and the banking house had been pending for a long time. The price paid for the property is not disclosed.

The Mexican International Road was constructed and owned from its inception by the Southern Pacific Improvement Company, the stock of which was controlled by Stanford, Crocker, and Mark Hopkins of California. The late C. P. Huntington was also interested in the road. Speyer & Co. already dominate the Mexican National Road, a narrow gauge line. It is reported that the two roads will be combined with a direct line from El Paso to Mexico City, with a junction point at Monterey.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BILLERICA, Mass., Sept. 10.—Six buildings on the farm of Cyrus W. Parsons were burned to-day. Much live stock was lost, including fourteen horses and twenty cows. The total loss is $30,000.

WOMEN TAKE PART OF STEEL STRIKERS

They Burn Cots Intended for Non-Union Workers.

FOOD SUPPLIES HALTED

Frightened Negroes Who Try to Take Strikers' Places Flee from a Pittsburg Crowd—Settlement Rumor Denied.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—While a settlement of the steel strike was again rumored to-day and again denied by trust officials and officers of the Amalgamated Association, the day was full of action, violence, and mob rule. Women sympathizers with the strikers, too, furnished work for the police.

It had been announced that the Monongahela Tin Plate works on the south side of Pittsburg would be started soon. In preparation for this move the company this evening endeavored to place in the plant cots and provisions for the workers. Word was sent to the strikers of the intention of the company, and when the first wagon containing ice and food crossed the Smithfield Street bridge, it was met by a crowd of women and children, and the driver was told to turn back. He obeyed and the crowd rejoiced. This wagon was followed by a cab containing six negro workmen. When the driver saw the crowd he lost his nerve, turned back, and drove to the Carnegie building. Here the men were met by a large crowd and had to make a run for it to get into the building safely.

Next a wagonload of cots, fifty in number, succeeded in making its way as far as Fourteenth Street, where the women gathered about it and cut the ropes. The driver continued on his way, the cots dropping off at every turn of the wheels, until about thirty of them had become the property of the women, who numbered about 200. Some of the women ran into their houses, and, coming out with oilcans, poured the contents over the cots, which had been piled in two heaps. In an instant two huge bonfires were burning briskly, while the women danced about the fires and pelted each other with pillows and bedding which had fallen from the wagon. The twenty cots which the driver succeeded in getting through were piled in a heap in Fifteenth Street, and a cordon of police surrounded it to keep back the crowd, which had been augmented until it numbered fully 2,000, mostly women and children.

The men kept in the background as a rule. The police had received no notice of the company's move, and were not prepared to handle such a crowd. As soon as a call could be sent in, fifteen or twenty officers were rushed to the scene of action, and now the company property is being guarded by them.

That both sides are determined on a desperate fight seems evident. The first evidence of this was shown in the early hours of the day, when a gang of bricklayers attempted to enter the National Tube plant at McKeesport. The strikers, encouraged by their success in preventing yesterday the 1,000 workmen secured by the company from entering the mill, were on hand this morning in great numbers, and when the bricklayers made their appearance to make repairs the strikers turned them back. No violence resulted. The tube workers who were turned back yesterday did not venture a second attempt to-day, and the plant is to-night dark and idle.

It was reported that the management had come to Pittsburg to secure the protection of Sheriff McKinley, but to-night the Sheriff said no call had been made upon him. "However," he said, "if the managers of the tube works think their property is in danger, I shall do all in my power to protect them."

The Demmler tin plant was in partial operation to-day, and the managers say accessions to the number of their workmen will be made daily until it is in full operation. This notice was posted on the fence around the Demmler mill at noon:

Referring to notice of Aug. 27, issued by the American Tin Plate Company, we state that the same conditions exist to-day. No negotiations are on foot for a settlement of the strike and the Demmler mill will now and forever after be run the same as other mills of the company, non-union.

The bar mill of the Painter plant on the south side started on night turn at 4:30 P. M. with a crew of twenty-five men. The management say they will have the works on a full night turn within two weeks. The management at the Star tin plant and the Lindsay & McCutcheon mill claim increased production of better quality every turn and expect to be in full operation within a short time.

Reports from other portions of the district show no material change from last week.

A report telegraphed from New York that a settlement had been made or was in progress was denied by steel officials and by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association, who also denied that he had been ordered by the Executive Board to settle the strike.

PRINCETON REFUSES TO YIELD.

Reason Why Annual Football Game with Columbia Will Not Be Played.

Princeton and Columbia will not meet on the gridiron this year, and because of this unexpected canceling of their regular football game the common report has it that the two universities have broken off football relations for good. No official statement on the situation has come either from Princeton or Columbia, and none is likely further than that there will be no match this season. The subject was a topic of conversation yesterday among football men, and the absence of any public reason and the consequent air of mystery about the affair made it talked about. The common and generally accepted explanation of the matter among Columbia men is that Princeton is in the wrong. Apart from all other reasons advanced, those who take the Blue and White side of the question point out that for various causes Princeton no longer plays football with Harvard or Pennsylvania. The root of the trouble seems to be, according to the tale of the Columbia supporters, that Princeton is sore and disconsolate over her defeat at the hands of the Blue and White last season. She is annoyed, and does not care to give Columbia another chance to beat her. Princeton insists on the game being played at Princeton, and Columbia, by virtue of her victory, as firmly insists on the match taking place at Manhattan Field. Neither side will give in, and negotiations have ended.

Last election day Princeton and Columbia were battling on the gridiron here. Columbia led by 6-0, when an unfortunate fumble by Capt. Morley gave Roper the ball at an opportune moment. Roper's run resulted in a touch-down, and Princeton was delighted with the probability of tying the score. The Princeton man who held the ball for Mattis to kick the goal, in his excitement, let the spheroid touch the ground, putting it in play. Columbia's players, who were on the lookout for such a contingency, sprang on the ball, and Princeton's right to attempt to kick the goal was gone. When Columbia approached Princeton this season to arrange dates the Tigers said flatly that if Columbia wished to play them she must do so at Princeton. Columbia maintained that as victor she had the right to dictate the meeting place, and she added that inasmuch as the Princeton game on election day brought together some 10,000 or 15,000 people, it would be mutually advantageous to continue the game as formerly. Princeton apparently did not care about the financial end, however, and announced that only at Brokaw Field would she play, not admitting Columbia's right to dictate the meeting spot. Columbia has to yield to her victors in this regard, and she saw no reason why Princeton should not do likewise.

There are many who uphold Princeton in the matter, saying that her playing on foreign ground for two years entitled her to ask Columbia to visit her this year.

Columbia's football candidates have not yet gone into quarters at Branford Point, Conn., as was their original plan. The reason for their failure to follow out the first intention has not yet been volunteered by the manager, who says that the delay is merely a "technicality." It has, however, nothing to do with money, as the full amount of the $2,500 guarantee demanded under the new regime of President Low is deposited in the proper bank. That the candidates did expect to leave for Branford when they met at the Murray Hill Hotel on Monday was shown by their general actions. The men intended to leave at first on the noon train for New Haven. Then the departure was postponed till 3 o'clock, and finally it was indefinitely put off till some time later this week. There was an interchange of telegrams during the day between the manager and some one in authority who was out of town. Apparently no satisfactory conclusion could be reached, or the men would have gone to Branford. No one would explain matters officially, but there were two rumors that attempted to find a valid reason for the delay. One was that William H. H. Beebe, Secretary of the university and Controller of Sports, had not yet gone through the formality of approving the management's burget; by President Low's command, no football action can be taken till such approval is received. The other solution is that the Football Committee is not in strict accord with the expense feature of such a long period of preliminary practice, and consequently would not sanction the going of the men to quarters. This would account for the postponement, and seemed to be the popular belief.

Francis S. Bangs, university Trustee, and chief member of the Football Committee, the only man through whom an official statement could come, was not in the city yesterday, and at his residence it was said he would not return until Sept. 20.

International Cricket Match.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The Canadians sprung something of a surprise on the Philadelphia cricketers to-day when they went in for the balance of the first innings, the overnight score being 77 for 8 wickets. Chambers was caught and bowled by Clark before he had served, and Forester and McGiverin become partners. Forester played steady cricket while McGiverin hit, and the pair added 51 runs to the total before they were separated, McGiverin falling to a splendid ball from Clark. The total was 128 runs, or forty behind the Philadelphians.

When the Philadelphians went in the bowling was started by Bristow and McGiverin, but before they were retired Laing, Gillespie, Forester, and Chambers had also been called on. Graves made a splendid stand, and put up his 56 in fine style before Gillespie bowled him. Clark got 28 in good style, and the innings closed for 156, a lead of 196 on the Canadians. The Canadians then went in and had put on 42 for 3 wickets when time was called.

Hartford Baseball Players Not Paid.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—The Hartford Baseball Club refused to play this afternoon, and will forfeit the game scheduled for to-day to the Worcester team.

It is claimed by the players that their salaries have not been paid since Aug. 15, only in part. This action of the players will probably end the Eastern League baseball season in Hartford, as the franchise will be lost.

LOST $7,000 ON BROADWAY.

Yonkers Man Put It in His Hip Pocket and When He Reached Battery Place It Was Gone.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Andrew Archibald, one of the best-known manufacturers of this city, lost $7,000 on Friday last on Broadway, New York City, between City Hall Park and Battery Place. Whether he dropped the money out of his hip pocket or it was stolen from him he does not know. To-day he inserted an advertisement in a New York paper offering $1,000 reward for the return of the money and "no questions asked." Immediately upon discovering his loss he notified the New York police. His son Harry told the story to-day. He said:

"My father drew $7,000 out of the bank here on Friday and started for New York. He was accompanied by Mr. Burr of our firm. They were bound for lower Manhattan to transact some business. The money was all in bills which when taken from the bank were laid out flat. My father shoved the package into his hip pocket and he and Mr. Burr went down town by the way of the Forty-second Street shuttle and Third Avenue line. They crossed City Hall Park and as they were walking toward Broadway Mr. Burr asked if the money was all right. My father felt and the package was there.

That incident establishes a point between which and their destination the money was lost. When the destination was reached my father's hip pocket was empty. The ground was at once retraced, but, of course, no trace of the money was found."

PARTNER A "REAL TREASURE."

So a Coney Island Hotel Man Considered His Associate Till He Fooled Him with Bad Checks.

Hotel proprietors at Coney Island were astounded last night by admissions made by Alonzo Watson, one of their number, who keeps an establishment at Bushman's Walk and the Bowery, and their deep respect for the man who early in the season tried to flim-flam one of their waiters, has been transferred to James Thorne, thirty-two years old, a man of mystery, who for some time has been stopping at the American Hotel, at the Bowery and Schweickert's Walk.

Watson says that he wanted a partner and agreed to take Thorne on the payment of $600, and that the latter a few weeks ago gave him a check for $600 and was duly installed and proved a real treasure as a worker, devoting a large part of his attention to taking in the money. Watson says he deferred depositing the check from day to day, such confidence did he have in his new associate, but after about a week he tried to put it through the bank and it came back as worthless.

Then he says Thorne explained that this was a mistake, and he gave him back this piece of evidence and Thorne gave him another check for $100, purporting to be drawn upon the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn by James Donaldson, and dated Aug. 30, saying that that would reimburse him for such of the receipts as he would have drawn from the business pending the settlement of the price of the partnership.

To his horror this, too, proved of no value, and simultaneously Thorne disappeared and was not seen again in public until last evening when the police found him hiding under a bed at the American Hotel and locked him up in the Coney Island Police Station, charged with issuing the smaller check. Thorne had nothing at all to say, but Watson ruefully declared that an examination of the case had satisfied him that his partner had helped himself to nearer $300 than $100 of the receipts during the time he was recognized as a part proprietor of the establishment.

ELECTIONEERING IN THE G. A. R.

Choice of Next Commander in Chief the Question in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The Naval Veterans took first place in the festivities attendant upon the Grand Army Encampment to-day. The eighty-seventh anniversary of Oliver Hazard Perry's triumph on Lake Erie was fittingly celebrated in a grand parade of naval veterans and a naval display on the lake.

The real business relative to the administrative affairs of the Grand Army commenced this afternoon, when numerous caucuses were held at the headquarters of the various departments. The election of the next Commander in Chief promises to be one of the most interesting and spirited in the history of the organization. Gen. Sickles's candidacy is still being boomed, but if he secures the election he will be the first Democratic incumbent of that most important office.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota is handling the campaign of Judge Torrance of Minneapolis, and the Minnesotans claim that they have excellent chances of winning out. It is said Gen. Stewart of Pennsylvania is the administration favorite, and the fight is expected to be waged most closely between the candidates from New York and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Calista Robinson Jones of Bradford, Vt., is a candidate for President of the Woman's Relief Corps, the largest auxiliary body allied to the Grand Army. Her election is practically decided upon.

Cyclist Nelson's Funeral To-day.

The funeral of "Johnnie" Nelson, the cyclist who died Monday in the Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by a fall on the Madison Square Garden track, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking establishment at No. 3 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Interment will be at the Evergreens Cemetery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

3:10 A. M.—215 Centre Street; Taylor's Plating Company; damage, $25.

4:20 A. M.—243 East Fifty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

5:00 A. M.—243 West One Hundredth Street; Henry Asher; damage, $1,000.

12:10 P. M.—224 West Fifty-second Street; John Emery; damage, $10.

3:10 P. M.—38 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Joseph Trintian; damage, $5.

6:15 P. M.—476 Ninth Avenue; Frederick Pickel; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—328 Henry Street; Max Erlfino; damage slight.

BOY'S SPLEEN REMOVED

Rare Surgical Operation Performed at Harlem Hospital.

The Patient, Michael Vitele, Was Run Over by a Milk Wagon—Operation a Success.

The spleen was removed from Michael Vitele, six years old, at Harlem Hospital late yesterday. This is one of the rarest of surgical operations, and it was said that there are only three other known cases of its having been performed successfully. Many doctors called at the hospital last night to learn what they could of the matter. They are interested because little is known definitely as to the functions of the spleen.

The Vitele boy lives with his parents at 117 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was run over by a milk wagon and was carried unconscious to the hospital in an ambulance. House Surgeon W. T. Bivings and Dr. Horman Haubold, Professor of Surgery at the Bellevue Medical College, made an incision five or six inches long in the child's stomach on the radial line and found the spleen had been torn from its connections with the other viscera. They cut it out and sewed up the wounds, and a few hours later said the little one was doing well, and that there was every chance of his recovery.

When the spleen of a dog is removed the animal immediately develops a most voracious appetite, eating two or three times its own weight, but is never known to live longer than six months. If a monkey's spleen be taken out the creature can live in a temperature of 90 degrees, but the minute it is either lowered or raised the animal dies.

Two of the cases performed on human beings were by Dr. Charles McBurney, one of his patients being a champion runner of the New York Athletic Club, who was operated on about five years ago, and one a Rough Rider, who was operated on about two years ago. The other operation was performed by Dr. Frank C. Hartley and Dr. Theodore Kuene about four years ago. Dr. Haubold has ordered that repeated examinations be made of the blood of the Vitele boy in the hope of discovering if the function of the spleen is hematopeticol, as is generally believed by physicians.

Nebraska Teachers in a "Spell Down."

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Sept. 10.—An old-fashioned "spell down" of mammoth proportions will be conducted next week, fifty Nebraska counties competing for the prize. The contest will be conducted by Superintendent of Education Fowler at the State Convention of the Nebraska Teachers' Association. The spellers will all be public school teachers. According to the terms of the match each county will be allowed two contestants. They have for the most part already been selected through local contests, and the candidates are now busy thumbing the dictionaries.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; light to fresh south to west winds.

Conditions were very much unsettled last night east of the Rocky Mountains, and low pressure was general from the Atlantic to the Pacific, except in the Atlantic Coast States.

The interior storm noted Sunday night continued its northeastward movement to Northern Lake Huron, and has thus far caused rain from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in Northern New England. There is also another depression of marked character central over Western Kansas. Thus far, however, it has been attended only by local thunderstorms in the States immediately surrounding. There have also been showers in the Dakotas and along the West Gulf Coast, and heavy thunderstorms in Southeastern Florida.

Temperatures are higher on the Middle Atlantic Coast; elsewhere changes are irregular and not of a decided character.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been mostly fair, with no changes of temperature of consequence.

Unsettled weather will continue to-day from the Rocky Mountains eastward, with showers in nearly all districts, except in the upper lake region, the eastern lower lake region, and the Upper Ohio Valley. To-morrow conditions will also continue unsettled and threatening, with quite general showers, except in the West.

On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh and mostly southerly, shifting to westerly over the northern portion; on the Gulf Coast they will be light to fresh southerly, on the upper lakes fresh and mostly northerly, and on the lower lakes fresh west to north.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh south to southwest winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

New England—Showers to-day, warmer in Western Maine, to-morrow partly cloudy, fresh south to west winds.

District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—Showers to-day and probably to-morrow, light to fresh south to west winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina, showers to-day and probably to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

West Virginia, generally fair to-day. To-morrow probably showers; variable winds.

Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, with showers in eastern portion. To-morrow fair; fresh south to west winds.

Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day. To-morrow probably showers; light westerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, showers to-day, except fair in northeast portion. To-morrow fair; variable winds.

North Dakota, showers to-day; cooler in northwest portion. To-morrow fair, warmer; variable winds.

South Dakota, showers to-day. To-morrow fair, warmer; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	68	65
6 A. M.	62	62	65
9 A. M.	71	71	74
12 M.	73	73	82
3 P. M.	74	74	77
6 P. M.	75	71	74
9 P. M.	73	70	72
12 P. M.	72		72

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72½
Weather Bureau	67
Corresponding date 1900	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	68

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 3 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 74 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 60 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—A. A. Low, London; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railway, Detroit; George Von L. Meyer, ex-United States Minister to Italy; C. T. Schoen, Philadelphia; W. Barron, Boston; Major Gen. Gealet, Major T. M. Stuart, and Capt. B. T. Pell, R. A., England.

HOLLAND.—F. A. Marsh, Chicago; Donaldson Hudson, England; J. G. Whytlow, Glasgow; S. Ferguson, Havana; C. Gordon Knox, St. Louis; W. Wilmerding Meir, Lake Placid; Ludwig Brefeld, Berlin; Capt. F. B. McKeana, United States Army.

IMPERIAL.—W. A. Tipping, Glasgow; Asa N. Lancaster, Philadelphia; Alfred Blare, Warrington, England; Stuart Baird, Boston; Mrs. N. Belanger, Montana; L. P. Burrows, Washington.

CAMERIDGE.—T. L. d'Dessawffy, Austrian Consul General at New York; J. H. Devereux, Colorado; T. M. Emerson, North Carolina.

GRAND.—George E. Rogers, Detroit; W. H. Caldwell, Cleveland; Capt. W. C. Wise, United States Navy; R. S. Bowen, Syracuse.

VICTORIA.—John N. Partridge, Albany; S. M. McKenzie, Cincinnati.

GILSEY.—W. P. James, Washington; J. T. Cassels, Quebec; William A. Pinkerton, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Breckenridge Vfley, Kentucky; Harold W. Rice, Honolulu; A. C. Talkins, Dublin; J. G. Stowe, Cape Town, Africa; Lewis E. Gordon, Hartford.

HOFFMAN.—Edward Joy, Syracuse; H. J. Scholey, St. Paul; H. M. Emerson, North Carolina.

ALBEMARLE.—H. W. Swan, Boston; F. P. Fish, Boston; Judge J. M. Wilson, Washington; D. McNaught, London; State Senator Frank M. Higgins, Ogden.

MANHATTAN.—F. C. Armstrong, London; E. Frank Baker, Boston; John R. Sherman, Syracuse; W. Cameron Forbes, Boston; Gen. R. Brandreth, Sing Sing; Judge White, Quebec; T. D. M. Burnside, London; Dr. O. E. Forster, St. Louis.

BUCKINGHAM.—Le Grand S. Burton, Chicago; John Leith, King's Councilor, Aberdeen, Scotland.

PLAZA.—Col. M. W. Kozminski, Chicago; W. M. Kennard, Wilmington, Del.; H. M. McDowell, Boston; James C. Knox, Troy; S. G. Hatch, Chicago.

NETHERLAND.—Edward E. Sprague, Flushing; John H. North, Boston; Marcus Daly, Montana; Howard K. Welch, Montana; J. H. McCormack, Philadelphia; M. Fielding, Philadelphia; Shirley Moore, Louisville; Henry Morgan Cooper, Little Rock.

SAVOY.—David McMahon, Germantown, Penn.

MURRAY HILL.—R. W. Hill, Albany; Peter King, Newport; Judge J. Rider Cady, Hudson; Ira F. Burnham, Stoughton, Mass.; Bank Examiner F. D. Kilburn, Malone; Charles Torrey, Boston; T. J. Borden, Fall River; O. F. Roberts, Poughkeepsie.

PARK AVENUE.—A. B. Gomes-Casseres, Jamaica; Amasiah Bradneerd, Hartford; McLeod Boyle, Colorado Springs, Col.

ASTOR.—C. D. Stanford, Boston; E. W. Perry, Costa Rica; T. E. Graham, Seattle; Dr. M. Sellars, Drucalk, Ireland; Robert Ash, San Francisco; C. P. Fletcher, Rochester.

EMPIRE.—George Jacobs, Toledo; E. M. Deloe, Havana.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Mann & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; L. Mann, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.

Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. E. Force, dress goods and silks, 106 Grand Street; Hotel Rossmore.

Alms & Doep Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Snyder, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Steifel, Strauss & Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Steifel, clothing; Holland House.

Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Vendome.

Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; G. E. Perkins, silks, 835 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Gross & Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and waists, 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Houghton & Dalton, Boston, Mass.; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Hotel Vendome.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Hilliard, laces and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Quackenbush, G. & S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, silks and dress goods; E. Q. Lasill, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hochschild, laces, veilings, underwear, hosiery, gloves, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.

Miller-Daniel Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Baxter, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, corsets, ladies' underwear, and infants' wear; 648 Broadway; Holland House.

Field, L. H., Jackson, Miss.; W. S. Field, jewelry, laces, gloves, and notions; Holland House.

Knowles & Gardner, Rochester, N. Y.; R. J. Gardner, dress goods and linens; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Siegrist, domestics and dress goods; 337 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, furnishing goods; 14 White

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NAMING THE CANDIDATE.

The anti-Tammany movement is now in the control of the Republican organization, a situation that is not at all to the liking of Mr. PLATT, we imagine. If he would take the trouble to select the name of some Republican of substance and standing as the candidate for Mayor he might, as matters now stand, impose his choice on the other constituents of the Union movement and the distinction and the responsibility of leadership in the campaign would be his.

He does not desire anything of the kind, because he is very much too astute a politician to wish his party to take the responsibility of controlling the government of the City of New York during the two years of the next Mayor's term of office. The business of this municipal corporation is an exceedingly difficult one to manage with cleanliness and credit. Tammany manages it frankly and unblushingly as a magnificent opportunity for plunder and private gain. A Republican city government or a Democratic city government, impressed with the obligations and exposed to the incentives of partisanship, would not and could not altogether escape the pitfalls and scandals into which Tammany with eager joy plunges headlong. But a Republican administration only moderately culpable, exhibiting only here and there the smirch of sinful and partisan practices, would leave a record which would make it well nigh impossible to elect a Republican successor to Gov. ODELL. Mr. PLATT cares more about the State than about all its cities.

Hence his remarkable spirit of self-abnegation, his open-minded and really sincere willingness to take any candidate the Citizens' Union may name. He wants to see CROKER beaten this time. But he would like to have the responsibility of the new administration rest on the shoulders of the Union rather than on his own or those of his party.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Union is roaming through the political heavens like a comet in search of an orbit, dragging behind it a prodigiously long tail of affiliated organizations, of which after a practical differentiation one is seen to be Republican, one Democratic, and the other six German-American! Is there some mysterious and esoteric complexity, some subtle thirty-second trituration of our political issues, not apprehensible by the plain American mind, that impels our friends of German blood to divide themselves into six squads for this Tiger hunt? Why in the name of ADAM and EVE do they import an ethnic distinction into the anti-Tammany fight? Is there anything shameful in the name American that these citizens wish to cloak by the prefix German? What is it that prompts them to enter the conferences by these six doors, labeled German-American Municipal League of Brooklyn, German-American Reform Union, German-American Citizens' League of Brooklyn, German-American Republican League, German-American Republican County Committee of New York, and German-American Municipal League of Manhattan? Are the distinction and privilege of being an American voter in the City of New York in the slightest degree enhanced by the assumption of a hyphened and hybrid title? From the point of view of the ballot there are no German-Americans. The thing is impossible. And when any voter insists upon the double designation any other voter would be within his right who should insist with equal fervor that one title or the other be dropped.

The tail of the comet excites the public wonder, but there is something the matter with the head also. It is a duty, but by no means a pleasure, to warn the Citizens' Union that a very large part of the anti-Tammany voters have viewed their proceedings with a real and not causeless alarm. After exposures of Tammany vileness and corruption that have shocked the moral sense of the community, with an accumulation of campaign issues seemingly sufficient to provoke a political revolution, we are today, within eight weeks of the election, in such a Babel of confused counsel, so wanting in the strong hand and the sure judgment at the head, that in the opinion of many Tammany would win if the election were to be held this week or next, and with the outlook for defeating it at all growing more discouraging every day. And now, when Mr. PLATT, with the best disposition in the world to yield the leadership in the movement to the Citizens' Union, finds himself compelled by considerations of common prudence to take the control into his own hands, which he did through the suave and skillful tactics of Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF at the meeting of the conferrees on Monday evening, the occasion becomes a fitting one for saying that the feeling among the earnest foes of Tammany is not one of buoyant confidence.

There is time for redemption, time for getting upon solid ground. But the Citizens' Union and the other factions and fractions in the movement must get wisdom or they will not get votes. It would seem to be a proposition of elementary ease and soundness that the candidate for Mayor must be chosen, not to please the factions and fractions, but to awaken and satisfy the great, silent mass of decent, right-thinking voters, to command their confidence and win their support. It will be futile to name a candidate because he pleases a few, though he is known to displease or be an object of indifference to the multitude whose votes must be won. It will be futile to name a candidate known by the leaders of the Citizens' Union or by some German-American group to be a man of exemplary life, but who is quite unknown to the people of New York. Is it impossible in this city of more than half a million voters to find a man of standing and character whose public services and reputation would make it unnecessary for his proposers to introduce him to the voters and bespeak their confidence?

RELEASING THE TREASURY ACCUMULATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to add to deposits of internal revenue in the National banks about five millions, which is the margin between the present deposits and the par value of the bonds held as security. The amount, it is understood, will be distributed throughout the country, and between one and two millions will go to the banks of this city. It is a legitimate means of preventing the troublesome accumulations of money in the Treasury and has the great advantage that it does not make any new demand on the available supply of bonds.

In addition to this step, the Secretary has advertised for offers to sell bonds other than the new 2 per cents. to the total of $20,000,000. The full effect of this cannot clearly be foreseen. As it is in compliance with the recommendations of the Clearing House Committee, it is to be assumed that it will prove an adequate measure of precaution under existing conditions. Taken in connection with the measures that the bankers are in a position to take at any time, and will surely take promptly, if there shall appear to their trained and ripe judgment any need for taking them, there is ample reason for complete assurance as to the situation. That is the point of immediate interest, and both the bankers and the Secretary are to be commended for the wise policy they have adopted to meet it.

Although there is no doubt that the situation will be treated with entire safety, it ought not to be ignored as a new proof of the extreme crudeness and unbusiness-like character of the method imposed by law on the Treasury for collecting, keeping, and disbursing the revenues of the Government. It is worse than absurd that the enormous sum of $182,000,000 "available cash balance" over all liabilities should be accumulated in the hands of the Government. Of thus sum, at present a little over $100,000,000 is on deposit in the hands of the banks, subject, of course, to draft on demand, and secured by United States bonds. But the entire remainder is held in the Treasury. The only way in which the part of it can be released that is not needed for current use is the purchase of bonds, the amount of which available for purchase has no practical relation whatever to the requirements of the money market. Certainly it would seem that Congress should be able to provide some more safe and intelligent mode of handling the business of the Government.

THE TRIAL OF THE COURT.

The trial of Policeman O'NEILL before Deputy Commissioner YORK on Monday resolved itself, in some sense, to the intense discomfiture of Mr. DEVERY, into a trial of the First Deputy Commissioner.

The charge against O'NEILL was conduct unbecoming an officer, and the specifications covered the language used by the policeman on the occasion of the first trial before DEVERY. As we pointed out at the time, the offense of O'NEILL was a grave one if he had no facts to justify his remarks, and if he had no sufficient provocation to make the remarks. So far as the facts are concerned to justify his remarks to DEVERY, we think that the public will agree that he made out an unexpectedly strong case. The public, indeed, can have no reasonable doubt that his accusations at the first trial were substantially true. What is known of the general system of corruption in connection with the police makes it practically certain that this corruption reaches to the internal affairs of the force and embraces the purchase of favors and of exemption from harsh or oppressive treatment. Had O'NEILL been able to secure no corroboration of his statements as to this, the public would not have been surprised. "Doing business with only four eyes" is necessarily the rule wherever the vile business is carried on, and it was very significant that O'NEILL produced one other policeman who swore to negotiations with a go-between for the payment of a bribe, and who also told of the way in which men "who did something straight were hounded." His own offense was testifying to the truth against a man arrested by the agents of Capt. GODDARD'S society. In the light of these facts, no one of fairness will question that O'NEILL was wholly excusable for the words he used toward Deputy DEVERY at the first trial, even if he had had no specific provocation.

He did have specific provocation, and of such a nature that he would have been less than a man had he failed to resent it. The most that was proved against him on the first trial was that, in the performance of his plain duty in arresting a violator of the law, he had unnecessarily drawn his revolver. As to this his record for courage and self-control in the service is good, and he had witnesses ready to testify that he drew his revolver in self-defense. These witnesses DEVERY would not hear. Instead, he reviled and insulted the officer, calling him a "loafer" and a "tin soldier," not merely or chiefly because it was alleged that he had drawn his pistol, but because he had undertaken to arrest a man for violating the law as to Sunday selling. This course on DEVERY'S part is not in the least point disputed. His brutal and outrageous temper was aroused and indulged because of his contempt of the law, and his determination to compel his subordinates to act, not on the law, not on the clear requirements of their duty according to the statute and the rules of the force, but according to the lawless personal prejudices and preferences of DEVERY. Certainly the indignation of the officer was natural. Whether he was guilty of technical contempt of court or not it is not for us to say, but we are confident that an appeal from a decision depriving him of his post, or inflicting a money fine, would be sustained on the ground that it was in no way done in "due process of law."

We note with regret that Deputy Commissioner YORK, who presided at the trial on Monday, did not feel it to be his duty to go more fully into the facts of DEVERY'S outrageous behavior. It would have been clearly and closely pertinent for him to do so, because that behavior was the provocation and substantial justification of the acts for which the patrolman was placed on trial, and no satisfactory judgment in the case of the patrolman could be reached if the conduct of DEVERY was ignored. Still, the stenographic report of the first trial was introduced on Monday, and the unblushing violation of the rules of the department by DEVERY was brought to the attention of Mr. YORK and of Commissioner MURPHY. Let us hope that it is the intention of one or the other to make this report the basis of charges against DEVERY. It is he, the court holding the first trial, that should be put on trial. If there were nothing more against him than is shown in the report Mr. MURPHY and Mr. YORK, who profess to desire decency in the Police Department, ought to be in haste to hold him to strict account. To ignore him and to pass even censure on O'NEILL would be shameful.

THE OX AND HIS MUZZLE.

Trust not the trusts, Mr. BRYAN said in his Labor Day oration; they tell you to divide profits with the trusts, but this is a pitfall. "Can you trust the corporation to divide honestly?" No, no! Your remedy, the best resource at your command, is the ballot.

The aim and object of both Mr. BRYAN'S campaigns was to wrest the powers of the Government from the hands of the gold bugs, the money trust, and the monopolists. The oppressed and the down-trodden should run the Government in their own way, for their own interest. Then the horn of plenty would spill its abundance into the lap of every farmer and every wage earner, and man's birthright of contentment should be restored to him.

Why not do this with the Steel Trust, and all the other trusts? The shares are on the market. Control can be bought. SHAFFER elected President of the billion-dollar corporation, and the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association elected Directors in a bunch. Then SCHWAB would be summarily "fired," Mr. MORGAN sent about his business, and the profits would forevermore be honestly divided.

This is not a new plan. Organized labor has often been advised to buy up the cruel corporations and fix its own wages. Why does Mr. BRYAN continue to mumble his outworn formula about the ballot when this nearer and potent remedy is just aching to be swallowed?

SHAFFER chose an indirect and faulty method of getting control of the Steel Corporation's business. Even if he had compelled the signing of the scale for all the mills, SCHWAB could have baffled him by putting out the fires and closing down. With labor in control hours would be short and wages high, there would be no strikes, no lock-outs, and dividends would be declared every Saturday, just as with Mr. BRYAN in the White House there could be no poverty, since the Treasury and the Mint would fill every man's breeches pockets with crisp new notes or bright silver dollars, and the income tax, that great social leveler, would empty the gorged money bags of opulence and bring insolent pride to its knees at the feet of Populism and organized labor.

Mr. BRYAN is merely fumbling with the latchet of the muzzle upon the ox that treadeth out the corn.

TWO KINDS OF FARMERS.

What is a poor farmer to do who has more grain than he has shelter for, and who does not want to sell it?

The English way is to store it, and, since it is poor economy to build barns for storage merely, elaborate experiments have been made under authority of various British Chambers of Commerce respecting "granolithic concrete silos." Mr. ROBERT YERBURGH, M. P., sends to The London Times [illegible] accounts of an experiment showing that wheat can be thus kept in good condition for at least thirty-two months. It is necessary, in the first place, to dry it by a special operation; then it must be turned over monthly; and finally there is only a small percentage of loss. We learn that the system works better on a larger scale, which is only saying in another way that the small individual farmer is at a disadvantage. Is it not clear what an honest, solid, laborious way is the English way?

The American way we learn from The Kansas City Star. The wheat in Kansas lies—or recently lay—in 5,000-bushel piles in the open air. The farmers in Kansas also lack granaries, but unlike the English farmers they have no use for silos. Upon the contrary, they sell to the first buyer. With the British rustic this would complete the operation, but it only begins it in Kansas. To quote The Kansas City Star, "Farmers are buying futures against the wheat they are selling. They speculate in this manner to save building granaries and rehandling the wheat."

We are going to make no odious comparisons, because we do not know what the price of wheat will be in a few months. If we were sure wheat was going lower we should not condemn the American plan, but only give advice, which we are sure would be appreciated, that the sale should not be limited to the amount harvested, but should be increased in proportion to the farmer's nerve and credit. Similarly, if certain that wheat was going higher, we should advise the guileless rustic to take on a full load of options. Whether or not the game went the way the canny Kansan took, we should expect him never again to talk nonsense about the wrongs done to farmers by the option system. We are not going to say which way—the English or American—is better. We suppose it is tolerably clear that each is characteristic, and we must let it go at that. If the American farmer is richer than the English we suggest that it is not so much because he despises silos as because GOD is good to him.

Nor is this the only incident arguing the growth of sophistication among the Populists of old. Instead of denouncing Eastern capitalists they are taking leaves out of their books. It was in erstwhile Bryanite Kansas that the acute agriculturists noticed a certain disproportion between the prices they received for their product and the prices paid at primary receiving points. Did they get somebody to make them speeches about capitalist combinations to suck the farmers' blood? Not at all. They simply got up a little combine of their own. They sold their wheat to a mutual syndicate which took it from the farm to the market and sold it there. In two months the syndicate made a profit of half its capital, besides paying the farmers more than the local price for what they sold. Then, of course, the syndicate had trouble with a rival syndicate and with the railways. We cannot follow it through its triumphs. Suffice it to say it triumphed completely.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What at first sight looks like a rather difficult question is raised by The Philadelphia Ledger. Fifty-six men, it says, were rescued by life saving crews from vessels wrecked on Lake Huron by last Saturday night's fierce gale, and the news dispatches told the story in not many more words than are here used. "Had half of the men been lost," continues The Ledger, "the story would have been expanded to columns. Newspaper readers seem to care little for the comparatively non-sensational account of a successful rescue, but when death adds its horrors they want the details. Yet the popular novel, still more the successful drama, must have a happy ending, and all concerned in it must be alive at the close, except the villains. What makes the difference?" Before attempting to explain "the difference" it might be well to find out if it really existed, and, however that may be, The Ledger's statement of this particular case is neither full nor accurate. It is true that all the accounts of these wrecks and rescues were very brief, but one obvious reason for that was the unusual demand upon newspaper energy and space made on Saturday night by something immeasurably more important—the obtaining and printing of all the news about the President. Otherwise the details of the disaster on Lake Huron would certainly have been presented at some length in a good many, if not all, newspapers, despite the fact that nobody was drowned. As to the asserted indifference of newspaper readers to non-sensational accounts of successful rescues, that strikes us as simple nonsense, since non-sensational and uninteresting are by no means interchangeable terms. If anybody with a talent for good descriptive writing had happened to be sent to write up those wrecks, we are sure his story would have been read—as sure as we are that it would have been printed. And must a novel, to be popular, have a "happy ending"? How about "Trilby"? All things considered, The Ledger's problem is a pretty shaky affair, and we are a little surprised that it should have been puzzled by its assumed "difference."

—Spokesmen for the telephone companies are curiously industrious just now in proving that no small part of the responsibility for imperfections, and especially for delays, in telephone service rests upon the general public, the members of which obstinately refuse to recognize the telephone bell as a summons instantly to be answered, no matter what may be their occupation at the moment. The most elaborate presentation of this theory that we have seen is one made by Mr. JOSEPH B. BAKER in The Electrical World and Engineer, and it must be admitted that he goes a good way toward proving that the inattention, carelessness, lack of skill, and ignorance of telephonic methods and conditions characteristic of the average user of this means of communication do account for several of the annoyances concerning which frequent complaints are made. The chief count in his indictment of the subscriber charges a failure to "step lively" when the bell rings, and others relate to the neglect to acquire brevity of style and clearness of voice when "talking into the hole in the wall," and to the frequent exhibitions of unreasonable irritation when subscribers are subjected to necessary interrogations by the office operators. The companies, declares their defender, go to infinite pains to expedite the service they render, and then the public brings all this trouble to naught by its inconsiderate behavior in these and other respects. The telephone companies, he reminds us, cannot, like the railways, punish dilatory customers and so train them to promptness. The would-be passenger who doesn't get to the station on time loses his train and learns a lesson, but the telephone subscriber must be served at his own convenience. Evidently there is something in all this, but every habitual user of the telephone knows that Mr. BAKER doesn't account for everything—that real and serious grievances remain unexplained.

—In the opinion of The Buffalo Times, the papers of this city are strangely and reprehensibly remiss in not displaying more excitement than they do in regard to the Pan-American Exposition. In other words, we are not giving the fair as much free advertising as the Buffalonians upon whom its expenses fall would like. To support its charge The Times quotes an unnamed New Yorker as saying: "I go into the smaller places the country over, and I find that the people know all about the Pan-American Exposition. But in New York your great fair does not make even a ripple on the surface of the city life. The great metropolis goes about its customary affairs in the usual way, apparently oblivious of the fact that in the same State there is in progress a magnificent exposition which no one who can attend should by any means miss." The conclusion was that the Exposition managers should do something about the matter at once. It is a little difficult to see what they are going to do, though we confess to have heard whispers to the effect that space in the advertising columns of the New York papers could be secured for worthy enterprises like this fair, if the minions of the publication offices were approached in a delicate and diplomatic manner. Be that as it may, it is undoubtedly true that the papers here have given the Pan-American all the attention it was worth to them as news, and none of them has estimated its value ungenerously. New York is a large city, with many and important interests of its own. For fairs within its own limits it does not particularly yearn, but it is more than willing that other cities should have them, and its appreciation of the success they achieve in such enterprises has never been either scanty or grudging. We ourselves have printed many more than a few columns about the Buffalo Fair, and as much can be said for every one of our neighbors. Does Buffalo want us to talk about that town all the time? Tammany Hall would be grieved if we did that.

—In the reason given by Attorney General KNOX for refusing to comply with the request of the Acting Secretary of the Navy to detail an Assistant Attorney General to assist Capt. LEMLY, the Judge Advocate General, in the conduct of the Schley Court of Inquiry, there is an implication of reproof that Mr. HACKETT would feel deeply if he were of a sensitive nature. For the Attorney General bases his refusal on the belief that such a detail as was requested would look like a Government prosecution of Admiral SCHLEY, the very appearance of which he thinks should be sedulously avoided. This is to say, practically, that the Acting Secretary of the Navy is inspired by a wrong theory of the proceedings to begin to-morrow—by the theory that the Government wants not to elicit information as to certain episodes in recent naval history, but to secure the conviction of a certain officer on charges that never have been formally brought against him, and which still retain the status of whispered gossip and innuendo. We all know that the Acting Secretary of the Navy is not quite alone in his desire to turn the inquiry into a trial, with the Government as Prosecuting Attorney, but evidently the Attorney General, like the American public, is not with him and his friends of the Navigation Bureau in this purpose.

TO DOG OWNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest a recent communication to your esteemed paper concerning dogs in the city's streets.

While conceding to none a more sensible appreciation of the intelligent and companionable qualities of our canine friends, I still hold the narrow bounds of a city residence to be wholly unsuited to their natures; that their presence in our streets in such ever-increasing numbers is a constant menace to health and safety, and that it is high time a selfish sentiment regarding them should give way to public good.

It is hardly fair to suppose that all the owners of the numerous dogs at large in our streets are willfully disposed to violate the law. No doubt the offense has grown to its present proportions through ignorance, carelessness, or indifference. Therefore, in order to give it wider publicity and greater effectiveness, I ask that you publish with this the accompanying copy of the law governing the matter.

New York City Ordinances, Revision of 1897. Section 672:

Hereafter it shall not be lawful to permit any dog to go abroad loose or at large in any of the public streets, lanes, alleys, highways, parks, or places within the corporate limits of the City of New York under a penalty of $3 for each offense, to be recovered against the owner, possessor, or person who knowingly harbored the dog, within three days previous to the time of such dog being so found going abroad loose or at large; and the Commissioners of Police are hereby authorized and directed to cause complaint to be made to the Corporation Attorney against the owner or possessor of every dog permitted to go loose or at large within the corporate limits, as aforesaid, for the recovery of the penalties prescribed in this article, such penalties, when collected, to be accounted for semi-monthly, and paid to the Controller of said city. Nothing in this article shall prevent any dog from going into any such street, lane, alley, highway, park, or public place provided such dog shall be held by such owner or other person secure by cord or chain, to be not more than 4 feet long, fastened to a collar around the neck of the animal.

SIRIUS.

New York, Sept. 7, 1901.

CRITICISM OF THE MODERN PULPIT

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in the New Testament that Jesus went about doing good; that He never ceased in His work of love. Homeless and with scarcely an earthly friend, His mission never ended. His whole earthly career was one round of ceaseless labor. He was the friend of the poor, the outcast, and the sinner. His last message to His disciples was "Go ye out into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

I read in THE TIMES of a very recent date that the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Ph. D., LL. D., &c., has returned to his pulpit entirely refreshed after a very pleasant jaunt through the country. His first utterance in the pulpit after his return home is an elaborate eulogy of President McKinley, and incidentally a denunciation of strikes and lynching. Was ever a greater desecration of the pulpit! Men claiming to be God's messengers, God's servants, delivering a semi-political harangue in a building consecrated to the worship of God! Do you wonder, Mr. Editor, at half-filled churches?

By the way, is not the reverend gentleman above referred to the same one who a few short years ago denounced as demagogues and revolutionists—and who used the worst possible language—those who honestly believed in the doctrine of free silver?

Will the time ever again come when the pulpits will be filled with such true disciples of the Master as Phillips Brooks, Savonarola, and Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, who in Winter wore an old faded overcoat, that he might follow the injunction of the Saviour, "Sell what thou hast and give to the poor"?

SINCERITY.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

THE CANDIDATES OF REFORMERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Citizens' Union committee in its selection of candidates for the Mayoralty justifies the fears very generally held regarding the practical wisdom of that body. I cannot but agree with your correspondent, Mr. Newman, who says in his letter published in this morning's TIMES that "there is not a winner in the Citizens' Union list," and that "Croker's candidate, whoever he may be, will have a walk over if this ridiculous slate is not smashed to pieces." Excellent gentlemen they are, certainly, all of them; but who, outside of the committee, believes that it is possible to elect any of them?

If is the same old difficulty which again confronts us, and which renders more than probable the failure of the reform element to "turn out the rascals" this Fall—an utter lack of common sense, business methods on the one hand, and on the other a blind submission to party or "boss" dictation.

These well-meaning gentlemen seem to have asked themselves simply who would make a good Mayor in case he were elected, rather than to have considered the question, who is the best man that can be elected? In other words, what independent candidate would be likely to draw the most votes from the party which four years ago elected Mr. Van Wyck? Nine men out of ten of the independent voters of New York, who are not impractical dilettante, nor swayed by hide-bound partisanship, would say that Mr. Coler was the logical candidate this year of the anti-Tammany forces. His record is a sufficient guarantee of what his course would be if elected, and his popularity among the masses, whose votes are needed, is undeniable. Yet because, forsooth, the "boss" has conceived a grudge (readily understood) against him, as well as, perhaps, because he has not publicly proclaimed that he would decline a nomination if it were offered him by Tammany Hall, the committee decide that it is inadvisable to present his name. There are undoubtedly many other equally good men whose nomination might be urged, but among those whom the committee have decided to recommend there is none who could command the support at the polls which Mr. Coler would, and none who would make a better anti-Tammany Mayor.

F. D. H.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

FOR DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES of to-day has a letter from "A Citizen" favoring the direct nomination of all political candidates. This is a most valuable suggestion on a subject which should be thoroughly discussed.

The majority of voters can be depended on too read the newspapers and to vote on election day. But they will not spend an evening in the primary made filthy by tobacco and listen to a man ranting about a saloon politician who wants to be an Alderman.

The voter is right and the primary system is wrong. It will be a great advance to directly nominate, but I question if such a change is quite radical enough.

When we do get a nominating system that truly expresses the public wish Mr. Croker's occupation will be gone.

B.

New York, Sept. 8, 1901.

For Warner or Dayton.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the candidates mentioned for the anti-Tammany nomination, the two strongest men are undoubtedly John De Witt Warner and Charles W. Dayton. Both are men of well-known character and ability, who have rendered distinguished services to the people of this city. Both are well qualified for the position of Mayor by their experience and knowledge of the municipal political game. Either would give us a liberal, able, and honest administration.

The gravest charge that I have ever heard made against them is they have been seekers after office, but they have always used fair and honorable means to advance their creditable ambitions.

If the anti-Tammany convention selects either Warner or Dayton it will unite all the friends of good government, and will name the next Mayor of Greater New York.

HENRY CLAY PETERS.

New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT'S KINDNESS TO SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this time, when the public is so deeply concerned as to the outcome of our esteemed President's affliction, and his deeds are being recorded on the pages of history, it would not be out of place to narrate a little incident which occurred at the time of our war with Spain, and which reveals to some extent the very affectionate and considerate disposition of our President.

Disease, especially typhoid fever, was epidemic among the soldiers at Camp Alger, Virginia, and the barracks at Fort Myer (the most convenient and suitable buildings obtainable) were being used for hospital purposes, where more than three hundred patients were being cared for. Very unexpectedly one day President McKinley, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Major Davis, made the rounds of the hospital. From patient to patient he walked, speaking words of cheer and comfort to all, at the same time clasping the hands of all those able to extend theirs, and those too weak to do this he gently patted and addressed them with words of utmost sympathy.

To the sick and discouraged soldier this visit proved electrifying, a better tonic than any physician could have prescribed. He had taken a personal interest in them and told them that they would be given a month's furlough and free transportation to and from their homes as soon as they were able to make the journey.

After the President had left the hospital the patients eagerly inquired one of the other what he had said, and continued discussing the visit until required by the nurses to cease talking and remain quiet.

E. F. EGGERS, formerly Private, Hospital Corps, United States Army.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

CZOLGOSZ'S BANDAGED HAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have about recovered from the first shock of the assault on the President, and are anxiously hoping that the life of our beloved Chief Executive may be saved, two questions necessarily occur to us: Upon whom devolved the duty of guarding the President; and was that duty properly performed?

It appears that an attempt at assassination was not unexpected, and that hundreds of Secret Service men were called to Buffalo, including also several detectives from the police force of New York City, all of whom are men who have for years been in close contact with the criminal classes. Secretary Cortelyou feared an assassination, and he undoubtedly instructed these men to be on the alert. It would seem, therefore, that the execution of that duty devolved upon the detective forces watching the line from both sides.

When Czolgosz reached the President several hundred people had already passed Mr. McKinley, and the assassin had been in line with his right hand "bandaged" in a white handkerchief for at least fifteen minutes. Under this pretended bandage a 32-calibre revolver was concealed, and it is fair to assume that the assassin at that time had his first or second finger fixed upon the trigger ready for action. The ordinary 32-calibre revolver measures 4½ inches from the trigger to the extreme end of the barrel, and is about eight inches long over all. It being placed in one's hand and wrapped up, the appearance of a hand thus bandaged would impress any person as certainly three inches longer than the tip of the longest finger, the total length of the bandage from the wrist to the end of the barrel being a distance of about nine inches, and presenting, owing to the curved stock of a revolver, a very clumsy "surgical job." From all reports, both sides of the line bristled with Secret Service men and detectives, all forewarned of a possible attempt to kill the President. Under such circumstances it seems to me that the guardians of the President were either criminally negligent or grossly incompetent in not detecting the oddity of this "bandage" and in allowing the assassin to proceed unmolested to the President, where he was enabled to do his murderous work at close quarters.

On occasions of this kind it is a thousand times better, indeed necessary, to apprehend an entirely innocent person with any peculiarity about him, of whatever nature, than to run any chance whatsoever. In such a case the benefit of the doubt is not to be given. In this instance the most ordinary vigilance and the slightest inspection of the individuals in line would have assuredly detected the man with the pseudo bandage, which ought certainly to have aroused immediate suspicion in the minds of those charged with the duty of guarding the life of the Chief Executive of 80,000,000 people, and led to the arrest of the villain. The guardians of the President have utterly failed to perform their highly important duty, whereby our President has been brought within the shadows of death and the Nation is prostrated with grief and threatened with at least temporary disaster.

B. J. I.

New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

Fault Found with the Detectives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement you publish this morning as to the captors of the wretched Czolgosz—copied from The Boston Globe—is doubtless true. When other men had done the work the "detectives" came on the scene and claimed the credit. That's the rôle of the detective. No man is so ludicrous and so despicable a charlatan in our day and in all lands.

Why his part in this Buffalo tragedy—his ample filling of his customary part of blindness, ineptitude, tardiness—hasn't been talked about in honest journals is a puzzle to many of your readers. Isn't it time to hold him up to National contempt? He—in crowds around the President—turns away harmless men and women with innocent parcels and lets this fellow come up, his concealed hand a signal for suspicion! Then, others having taken him, these absurd secret service frauds "hunt for" impossible clues; one of them disguising himself as a plumber, does a Gaboriau act in the cell! It is all so shameful that it loses its real ridiculosity!

THOMAS HENDERSON.

Sept. 10, 1901.

TRAITORS AND ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In less than twoscore years three times has the assassin's blow fallen upon the supreme head of our dearly bought Nation. The man who shot our beloved President last week shot with intent to kill, and only regrets that he did not kill. He glories in his deed and is upheld, justified, and applauded by the brotherhood of whom he is a representative. This man and his associates have found refuge in our loved country; he and his have been housed, fed, and clothed by it. What shall be done to make a repetition of such crimes impossible? Our Legislature has acted promptly and with the best light of known science for the eradication of disease, actual and incipient. A firm, strong, intelligent hand has grappled with the problems of cholera, consumption, yellow fever, and smallpox, because they threatened the life of the people. Shall the Anarchist, who menaces openly and defiantly our Nation's peace, progress, and happiness, be dealt with less severely than a scourge that brings death?

The question now must be met and agitated forcibly and if possible solved. What shall be done with the traitors of our country, the declared enemies and violators of our safety and peace?

The Chinese are forbidden immigration to our shores, though they are peaceable and inoffensive. Shall the Anarchist be permitted to live among us and to defy our laws?

Shall we elect a man to the highest office of our Government and he not be assured of protection against deliberate attacks from disgruntled men who, under pretext of wrongs done them and at the instigation of their own kind, aim to commit wanton murder?

The time is at hand when forbearance certainly ceases to be a virtue, when our apathy is a connivance to cruel wrong, and justice demands summary and decisive measures. If we would be in reality the glorious Nation that our flag stands for; if we would be acknowledged the peer among nations, let this murdering cease.

If the law of nations demands the life of a traitor, let this law punish those traitors quickly who survive under the name of Anarchists.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Jamaica, L. I., Sept. 8, 1901.

THE TIMES'S NEWS SERVICE.

The Most Complete Pertaining to Two Continents.

From The Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered upon an alliance with its London namesake that is quite unique in the history of international journalism. It has secured the exclusive use of the entire news service of The London Times and also the exclusive use of its special articles contributed by eminent writers and which have a permanent value and wide interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES already holds a high position in the world of journalism because of its enterprise, independence, and honorable methods, but this new move will surely add to its reputation, because it will present to its readers the most complete news service as well as the best of reading matter pertaining to two continents.

Canadian View of the News Alliance.

From The Ottawa (Canada) Free Press.

An announcement is made in New York which, while it primarily affects only one of the daily newspapers of that city, indirectly is of great moment to the press of Canada. Our papers are practically at the mercy of New York "cooks," for the telegraphic selections with which they are favored day by day, and this has long been the cause of complaints, as the news has been manifestly prepared for the United States markets, and is, in consequence, in great part useless for the Canadian journals. This is especially the case in connection with European news. Further than that, the Canadian journals are often deliberately deceived. Frequently they have to pay for what purports to be some new thing by cable, whereas a reference to the files of the London papers reveals the fact that the alleged "new" news is simply a cutting from the columns of those journals of eight or ten days previous.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is unquestionably the highest-toned morning journal published in New York, makes an announcement which will be gratifying to the Canadian publishers, as it indicates that the old order is changing and that the latter can guard their own interests. THE NEW YORK TIMES announces that it has entered into an alliance "for mutual interest and advantage" with its great British namesake, thereby securing "the exclusive right to the entire news service of The Times of London, for the Continent of America."

Recreation Piers for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the heading of a column in your paper of to-day, "Too Few Schools for New York's Children"—"Thousands Turned Away at Their Opening for Lack of Room," I suggest that the recreation piers can be made available quickly by putting in double windows, double floors, steam heat, and portable partitions for recitation rooms.

CHARLES C. FULLER.

New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

NUGGETS.

A Paternal Indiscretion.

Mr. Jones—Our boys don't seem to respect me as they should.

Mrs. Jones—Well, you oughtn't to have let them find out that you couldn't fly a box kite.—Detroit Free Press.

The Way of the World.

Horton—You used to think Bember was a great friend of yours. I notice he never offers to help you now that you need help.

Snobel—No; but then, you must not forget how free he was to offer me assistance when I didn't need it.—Boston Transcript.

As to Luck.

"I wonder if anybody's as unlucky as I am," grumbled the first pessimist. "I never have any luck at all."

"Huh!" snorted the other, "you're lucky. It's better to never have any luck at all than to be always having bad luck like me."—Philadelphia Press.

No Reciprocity.

"Brownly thinks he has the smartest child in the world."

"Yes," answered the morose man. "That illustrates the ingratitude of life. There isn't one chance in a thousand that that child when he grows up will go around declaring that he has the smartest father in the world."—Washington Star.

A Born Musical Genius.

Joshua Straw—Our boy Silas is goin' t' be a musishun, er I miss my guess."

Mrs. Straw—Dew tell!

Joshua Straw—Yes Sir ee! You jes' ort t' see him prick up his ears when he hears you blow th' dinner horn.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

(Richard Croker will sail for America next Saturday.—Cablegram.)

'Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
If it's full of good offices
There's no place like home.
A song from the heart
Seems to welcome us there,
And say: "Come and graft,
For nobody will care."

Home, home; sweet, sweet home.
Be it good for my pocket,
There's no place like home.

There are pleasures at Wantage
That gladden my soul,
But at home's where my get-tage
Makes all losses whole.
So homeward I'm turning
To take up the slack
And oil up the rake-off
Before I go back.

Home, home; sweet, sweet home.
When the pocket is empty
There's no place like home.

SCHLEY'S LAWYERS AND THEIR OPPONENTS

Solicitor of the Navy Hanna to Assist Judge Advocate.

Eminent Outside Legal Talent Can Be Brought In Only In Case the Inquiry Places Some Officer Other than Schley on the Defensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—With the detail of Solicitor of the Navy Edwin P. Hanna to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the Schley court of inquiry, the list of counsel, at any rate, so far as the early sessions are concerned, is complete. While Rear Admiral Schley is represented by a strong array of lawyers, no counsel of National fame is likely to oppose them.

The only way by which such a lawyer can enter in the case will be by the turning of the investigation in such direction that other officers besides Rear Admiral Schley will be put on the defensive. This possibility was foreseen by Secretary Long, who in his precept ordered that whenever during the inquiry an officer other than Rear Admiral Schley becomes involved he may be represented by counsel. The officer for whose benefit this was intended was Rear Admiral Sampson, and if he should be put on the defensive his right to appear by counsel would be conceded. But his counsel could not assume all the duties or be entitled to all the privileges of a prosecuting officer.

Acting Secretary Hackett, Rear Admiral Bowles, Capt. Lemly, Judge Advocate, and Rear Admiral Terry, Commandant of the navy yard, inspected the courtroom this afternoon, and the Judge Advocate expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangements as they had been completed by Lieut. Commander Bowyer. Rear Admiral Terry had suggested the elevation of the court upon a dais, a foot higher than the floor, but Capt. Lemly decided that it would be better not to give that spectacular appearance to the court. The seats for the press and the spectators have been placed, the dressing and retiring rooms are in order, and nothing remains but for the court to occupy the premises.

At the request of Admiral Dewey, all formalities are to be dispensed with in the reception of the members of the court except the turning out of the Marine Guard upon the arrival and departure of the court each day. Salutes by guns will therefore not be heard, and it was decided not to adopt Acting Secretary Hackett's recommendation that work in the gun foundry should be suspended while the court is in session because of the noise made by the machinery. As the gun foundry runs two shifts of men a day, and is trying to catch up with its orders for guns for projected ships, it was considered important that its operations should be continued without reference to the court.

There is little attempt at decoration in the court. Two ensigns are looped up over the door behind the court and are fought in place by a large new gilt eagle from the stores of the Construction Bureau.

Lieut. Commander Alexander Sharp, who was in command of the Vixen during the West Indian campaign, and whose notes on the battle of Santiago Bay have been said to conflict with those of Lieut. Harlow, was at the Navy Department this morning, and spent some time in conference with Judge Advocate General Lemly.

Ensign George B. Rice, who was in charge of the Brooklyn's after turret during the battle, was with Rear Admiral Schley's counsel during the day, and went over the line of testimony he will present before the court.

Commander George W. Baird has presented to Admiral Dewey, as President of the court of inquiry, a handsome gavel made from a piece of teakwood taken from the captured Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and the Admiral has accepted the same with thanks. It will be used during the opening sessions.

Griswold—Bancroft.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10.—Miss Helen Bancroft, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene A. Bancroft of Montauk Avenue, was married this afternoon to Daniel Eddie Griswold, a lawyer of this city. The ceremony was performed in the Pequoit Chapel by the Rev. Alfred Poole Grint, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, New London. The marriage was a quiet affair, only close friends and near relatives being present. There were no cards. The bride is a great-great-granddaughter of John Croes, first Episcopal Bisop of New Jersey, and is a direct descendant of Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Miss Edna Latham Tyler was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Sarah Learned Tyler and Miss Rose Elizabeth Griswold. George Griswold, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ushers were Harry Griswold, Joseph Huntington, and Woodworth Griswold of Lyme, Thomas E. Bancroft of New York, and George C. Bancroft of New London. After the ceremony there was a reception and wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents.

Married After Years of Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 10.—The culmination of a lifelong friendship was the marriage yesterday at Dunellen of Miss Janice Lee Reeves to Harry Hays of New Market. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. L. W. Clark, by the Rev. L. K. Moore of the Jamaica Methodist Church. Miss Reeves was attended by her niece, Miss Grace Tripp, and the bridegroom's brother, Dr. J. R. Hays, was best man. An incident in connection with this marriage was that yesterday was the anniversary of the wedding of the bride's and bridegroom's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hays left after the wedding for the Buffalo Exposition.

Children Give a Musical for Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 10.—Pupils of Miss Cecile Louise Castegnier gave an interesting musical in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at the residence of Mrs. Albert Symington, at Monmouth Beach, this afternoon. The children played all their solos from memory in a manner that reflected great credit upon their teacher. As an appropriate finale to the concert Miss Castegnier, the teacher, played by request, "To a Water Lily" and "To a Wild Rose," by MacDowell.

A New Church and Rectory.

A new church and rectory will be built at the southeast corner of Delancey and Cannon Streets by the Church of St. Rose of Lima, of which the Rev. Peter C. McNamee is the pastor. The buildings will cost $50,000 and have been designed by Architect James C. Kirby.

In Memory of H. O. Armour.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions in memory of the late Herman O. Armour, and a delegation of sixty-five members will attend the funeral.

CHINESE-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Japanese Merchants Want Part of Indemnity to be Used to Bring the Countries Into Closer Touch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The State Department has received from Consul Lyons at Hiogo, Japan, under date of Aug. 1, a report quoting a resolution recently passed by leading Japanese business men, which is significant as showing a very friendly feeling in Japan toward China.

At a meeting of the Japanese Foreign Trade Association, composed of leading Japanese merchants of Kobe and Osaka, a resolution was passed that the Japanese Government be memorialized to set apart a portion of its Chinese indemnity fund for the purpose of facilitating commercial transactions between Japan and China.

It was suggested that a bank for Chinese and Japanese merchants be created so that the people of the two countries might be brought into closer touch.

The resolution said that the Government should be petitioned to lend at least $4,000,000 at 2 per cent. interest out of the indemnity to be obtained from China, and that the bank thus created should exploit China's internal resources.

PORTO RICO IS PROSPEROUS.

Amount of Revenue Collected Larger than Expected.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—J. R. Garrison, the Auditor of Porto Rico, said to-day that information received by him from the Deputy Auditor of the island, Mr. Rockwell, who is acting in Mr. Garrison's absence, shows that the collection of revenues under the tax law of Jan. 31, 1901, passed at the last session of the Legislative Assembly, is highly satisfactory, exceeding in amount what was expected.

For the month after the hurricane of August, 1899, the internal revenue receipts under the old tax law, were less than $12,000, and during the period of the Military Government, the receipts from this source did not exceed $25,000 in any one month. For the month of June, 1901, the internal revenue receipts exceeded $95,000; for July, 1901, they were more than $100,000; and a better showing still is made for the month of August. At the close of business on Aug. 31, 1901, the balance of current available insular revenues, over and above the expenditures, was $184,685, being an increase during August in the balance of current insular revenues in excess of expenditures of $80,798.

The balance of trust funds in the insular Treasury on Aug. 31, 1901, was $1,125,327, an increase over the balance for July of $633,170. These figures, in Mr. Garrison's judgment, speak most favorably for the financial condition and consequent prosperity of Porto Rico.

"The island, in common with the United States," he said, "has been shadowed with gloom and profound sorrow at the sad calamity that has befallen the Nation in the dastardly attempt upon the life of its beloved Chief Magistrate, whom the people of Porto Rico justly regard as their best friend. The cheering news indicating the certain recovery of President McKinley will be hailed with unfeigned joy in Porto Rico."

"CHAMPAGNE CHARLEY" ON TOUR

Peter F. Dailey and Christie MacDonald in Thomas's New Musical Farce.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—Augustus Thomas's new musical comedy, or farce, "Champagne Charley," was given its first public presentation to-night at the Court Square Theatre, and met with a cordial reception. While "Champagne Charley" is not more coherent than other musical farce-comedies, it contains an abundance of bright lines with dialogue, new jokes, and puns, of which full advantage is taken by the star, Peter F. Dailey.

Christie MacDonald has several pretty songs, notably a lyric, "The Owl and the Moon," by Cole and Johnson. Mr. Dailey's "Charley, the Wine Man," fell flat, but a new "Coon" song, "I Hates to Get Up Early in the Mornin'," was much better. Of specialty folk there were Ada Lewis, who appeared both in her "Tough Girl" specialty and as a matinee girl; Tom Brown, the whistler, and Georgie Lawrence and Edward Garvie, in another "tough" song and dance. George A. Beane, Brigham Royce and Helen Reimer had three of the more important parts, and Will A. McConnell gave a capital impersonation of "Will McConnell," theatrical manager.

The first act might be either farce or serious problem play. The second is a realistic picture of a rehearsal in a New York theatre, with plenty of fun thrown in and in the last act the company has "a good time" in a restaurant.

PLAY PLEASES BELLEW.

Actor Enthusiastic Over Miss Ford's "A Gentleman of France."

George Tyler, who will manage Kyrle Bellew's tour this season in the United States, received yesterday from London a letter from the player in which he writes that he met Miss Harriet Ford, the playwright, and thinks her play, "A Gentleman of France," superior in workmanship to any of the so-called romantic plays produced lately in London.

Bellew advised Mr. Tyler to hold for him the English and Australian rights for its production.

Bellew sails for America Oct. 5. The first production of the play will be in Chicago.

SEASON OPENS IN HARLEM.

Opera House Renovated and a Merry Farce Produced.

The season at the Harlem Opera House was opened Monday evening last with the production of "The Brixton Burglary." Elita Proctor Otis reappeared as the mother-in-law with a keen sense of humor and W. J. Ferguson as the valet who is constantly in hot water. Changes in the cast have not affected the mirthfulness of the farce.

The management has renovated the theatre and booked a strong list of attractions for the season. The large and enthusiastic audience present indicated a prosperous year for Harlem's popular playhouse.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

E. H. Sothern has a play by Justin Huntly McCarthy which he will produce if "Richard Lovelace" is not popular.

Thomas W. Broadhurse has arranged for a limited number of lectures by Miss Clara Morris, the veteran actress, on the subject, "The Stage and the Actor."

An elaborate scenic revival of "Around the World in Eighty Days" has been planned by William J. Brady. It will follow "Arizona," which has still three more months to run, at the Academy of Music.

Funeral services for Samuel Lang, a vaudeville actor, were held in Saratoga yesterday. Lang died Sunday last in Wilmington, Del., from congestive chills. He had been playing at Shellpot Park, and was ill only three days.

A second company for the production of "The Brixton Burglary" west of the Mississippi River, has been organized. Shubert's comedians will appear in this farce until Spring, when "In the Soup," a London success, will be brought out under another title.

Mrs. Russ Whytal arrived in this city yesterday from London on the steamer Marquette. An hour after leaving the pier she was rehearsing her part in John E. Kellerd's "The Cipher Code," which is to be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sept. 30.

Miss Beringer on the Variety Stage.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Miss Esme Beringer made her first appearance on the variety stage at the Palace Theatre here last night, figuring successfully in a dramatic sketch entitled "At the Point of the Sword." The sketch concludes with an exciting and well-arragned duel with rapier and dagger between Miss Beringer and George Silver.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, Twenty-second Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty pertaining to the organization of the Twenty-eighth Battery Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Surgeon General for temporary duty in his office and, upon the completion of this duty, will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to Manila, where he will report to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands for duty as Director of the Government Biological Laboratory.

Major John B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed for duty on recruiting service and will proceed to Louisville and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city.

Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, Virginia, to inspect certain gun carriages and limbers with a view to their condemnation, and to report upon missing ordnance supplies at that place.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander W. P. White will assume the duties of additional Inspector of Equipment and Ordnance at the Crescent shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J.; the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company, and of Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, Morris Heights, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Costigan's resignation is accepted, to take effect Sept. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Mohican has arrived at Bremerton.

The Peoria has arrived at New Bedford.

The Monterey has sailed from Canton for Hongkong.

The Leonidas has arrived at Lambert's Point.

The Albany has arrived at Suez.

The Nashville has arrived at Suez.

The Alert has sailed from Seattle for Bremerton.

The Dolphin has sailed from New London for Gloucester.

The Culgoa has been ordered to proceed to Boston to go out of commission.

The mail address of the Alert has been changed to San Diego, Cal.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Each day brings more people to New York and the avenue presents quite a gay appearance. The good news from Buffalo has stimulated and cheered those who were blue over the shooting of the President, and the theatres consequently have all done a very good business. In town on Monday were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, on their way to the Adirondacks; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who dined at Sherry's, and John Jacob Astor and David Wolfe Bishop, who made late starts in the automobile race. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish expect to leave Newport to-day, and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly have left Newport for Florham.

⁂

The engagement is announced of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, to Joel Nott Allen. Miss Ogden comes from an old Knickerbocker family. Her mother was a Miss Brush and on her father's side she is related to the Goelets, Costers, and Kernochans. Her aunt, who was Miss Grace Ogden, married Henry Kernochan, at one time Collector of the Port at New Orleans, and a brother of James P. Kernochan. Mr. Allen is a young portrait painter. He painted recently a portrait of Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens. The wedding will take place on Oct. 30.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker have gone to Goshen, N. Y., for the Autumn, having closed their cottage at Newport. Miss Emma Rutherford is with them. Mrs. Crocker will not open her New York house until the Horse Show.

⁂

J. Coleman Drayton and Bourke Cockran are on the seas, coming over to this country. Miss Drayton will not accompany her father. Mr. Cockran will spend the most of the Autumn at Sands Point, L. I.

⁂

The Koenigin Luise, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had on her passenger list Mr. and Mrs. William B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gunther, and Goodwin B. Beach.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, who returned from Europe last week, have gone to their country seat, near Garrisons-on-Hudson, for the Winter.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who have been cruising on their yacht May in the Sound, returned to Philadelphia yesterday, and will spend the rest of the season at their country place, in the suburbs of that town.

⁂

Lenox society assembled at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday for the gymkhana games, which were given at the county fair at that place. There is to be a pet dog race, and one for various animals, such as pigs, guinea pigs, lambs, and tortoises. Miss Kate Cary, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, and Miss Evelyn Sloane, with their four-in-hand, will be among the exhibitors.

⁂

Among those seen lunching yesterday in the Waldorf Palm Garden were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hickox of Ohio, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Allan Townsend, Miss Ethel Barrymore, and Ralph Preston.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse have taken a house in New York for the coming season. They spent considerable time here last Winter.

⁂

Count Gherardesca, who has spent much of the Summer at Newport, has left that resort for Lenox, where he will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who are giving a large house party at their Lenox villa.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., it is reported from Lenox, will not sail from Europe for this country until some time in November. They had been expected much earlier.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes have been entertaining at Coldbrooke, Lenox, Miss Isabel McKenna. Richard Delafield is at Lenox as the guest of Giraud Foster.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland have left Newport, where they have again taken for next season one of the Pinard cotages, for Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

⁂

Gen. Wager Swayne and Mrs. Swayne, who with their family spent the Summer at Southampton, where their elder daughter, Miss Virginia Swayne, was married in August to Harold Lomas, have leased a house in Fifty-second Street for the Winter. Last Winter they were at the Renaissance, in West Forty-third Street.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alexandre are again at their beautiful Staten Island country place, Shore Acres, and will have a number of house parties during the Autumn.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, who were at Newport this season, have gone to Fairfield, Conn., where they have a country place.

SOCIETY DOINGS IN NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—There is but little life in social circles; many of the cottagers are leaving for the Adirondacks, Lenox, or Long Island, and the season, one of the most successful on record, is rapidly closing. There is tennis still at the Casino to furnish entertainment for the morning and for a few in the afternoon; there are a few luncheons daily and still fewer dinners at night.

To-day luncheons were given by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, and Mrs. Ross Winans, and to-night dinners were given by Mrs. David King and Miss Van Alen. Miss Leary's dinner in honor of Miss Natica Rives, set for to-night, was postponed on account of the shooting of the President.

The William H. Osgood villa Oakview, on the corner of Bellevue and Narragansett Avenues, which this year has been occupied by Mrs. George Crocker, has been rented for the season of 1902 to Mrs. Charles Daniels of Buffalo, who will have as her guests next Summer Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hamlin of Buffalo. Both Mrs. Daniels and the Hamlins are new-comers in Newport.

Announcement is also made of the renting of the George H. Warren cottage on Narragansett Avenue, which has been occupied this year by Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, to E. Moore Robinson, of Philadelphia for next season. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson came to Newport this Summer for the first time, occupying one of the cottages connected with the New Cliffs Hotel, and have entertained quite extensively, chiefly at Bergers, the Casino, or the Golf Club, as there was no opportunity at the small hotel cottage for elaborate social functions. With a large cottage at their disposal they will undoubtedly do much more entertaining next year.

Three of the Pinard cottages have been rented for next Summer, to Mrs. William B. Ogden, A. Cass Canfield, and William M. Kingsland, who are occupying the cottages this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney of Baltimore are guests of Thomas Janney at the Herrick cottage.

Harry P. Robbins of New York is visiting Francis J. Otis.

Mrs. Boutelle Noyes has gone to Tannersville, N. Y., for the Fall months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie have gone to Staatsburg, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom and Miss Griscom are here on the steam yacht Alva.

Mr. Neilson Brown of Philadelphia is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, at the Davis chalet.

Lispenard Stewart and A. Lanfear Norrie have started for Maine on a hunting trip.

BEHIND THE HOUNDS AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Greta Pomeroy First at the Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The hunts of the Monmouth County Hounds were resumed this afternoon, after a week's respite, the start being at Bryer's Farm, about three miles out from the city. Among those who started to follow the hounds with the master, P. F. Collier, were Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, who rode Good Boy; Miss Greta Pomeroy, Capt. J. G. R. Beresford, Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, who was mounted on Lord Goshen; Robert L. Gerry, Humphrey Owen, and Mason Janney. The horses of the last two refused the first wall and withdrew from the chase. The others followed the hounds to the finish over a stiff run, the hounds going fast and covering the eight miles in forty-five minutes.

The course lay toward the East River to the third beach, where the hounds had a check, and thence in a southerly and westerly direction to Honeyman Hill. It was a dead heat between Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Pomeroy at the finish, and the honors were divided between the two riders. Among those who were at the meet and followed the hounds as much as possible in carriages were Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Miss Schenck, Col. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Miss Bryce, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Pemberton H. Powel, Miss Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, Mrs. Burke-Roche, and Dr. and Mrs. William T. Bull.

AT THE BERKSHIRE FAIR.

Lenox Cottagers Took Part in Events at Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—A large contingent of the Lenox cottagers attended the opening day of the fair of the Berkshire Agricultural Society in Pittsfield to-day, and took part in various track events. A hurdle race over four-foot jumps was cleverly won by Charles Astor Bristed's gray jumper. Francis Jacques, son of Dr. H. P. Jacques, who took a prominent part in arranging the events, rode a good second, and Arthur S. Dixey, son of Richard C. Dixey, was third.

The most intereesting event was the tandem competition, in which there were five entries, two of them being driven by women, Miss Kate Cary and Miss C. R. Barnes. The latter won the blue ribbon with a fine team of bays, shown to a high cart with dark body and crimson undercarriage. Miss Cary had out a covert cart with white body and coaching crimson undercarriage, to which she drove a gray wheeler and bay leader. Giraud Foster, with a white and red cart and two fine-moving bays, was placed third. Charles Astor Bristed and H. Meyer also competed.

Two four-in-hands were shown, Miss Cary turning out a fine-moving team consisting of a bay and a gray leader and gray wheelers. They won the blue ribbon over Charles Astor Bristed's four. There were also some gymkhana games, in which the young men who have taken part in the paper chases appeared. F. S. Pratt won the unsaddling contest, with Archer Dixey second and F. Jacques third.

Miss Cary brought over on her coach from Lenox a party consisting of Miss Grugan, daughter of Major Grugan; Miss Leight, and several others. Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Nettie Barnes, James Barnes, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Furness, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey came over on another coach.

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt drove in with a party of friends. Capt. John S. Barnes, President of the Lenox Club, rode up from Lenox on his saddle horse. Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Jacques, the Bacons, Folsoms, and other of the Lenox circle were present. George H. Morgan was present as an exhibitor of cattle.

IN THE SHOPS.

Curved horn handles on the "carver's assistant" are not only ornamental, but assist the carver, for the shape is an advantage in holding the meat. This assistant is a wide, two-tined fork to place in the roast to hold it firmly while the carver is at work, hence its name.

⁂

Traveling clocks are selling up town for $5, reduced from $7. This is exceedingly reasonable for these clocks, for they are in metal cases set in leather and are excellent. They are proof against upsetting, but they are heavy affairs, and add uncomfortably to the weight of a traveling bag. They can be packed, however, in a trunk, and the expressman will not grumble about the extra weight added to his burdens.

⁂

Lucky-stone pencils are the latest things for the children, and there are penhandles as well. They are in brilliant colors, and in the end of each is a stone, the birth stone for the month, which is warranted to bring luck to the little possessor. They cost only 5 cents apiece.

⁂

For the household where many small creamers are in demand, or where they are frequently broken, the housewife who likes a bargain can find a lot in the Japanese department of one of the stores which are selling for 5 cents each. They are strong and will not break easily. They are in the red-figured Japanese ware, and will hold sufficient cream for the morning coffee of two or three persons, provided they are not served too many times. One charm about the Japanese ware is that it is exposed to great heat in baking and is practically fire-proof. For the epicure who is fond of coffee and likes the cream heated these little creamers can be put in the oven in a tin pan—without it, for that matter—and allowed to stand until both cream and creamer are hot. It is a Russian practice to have tiny stoneware creamers, which are heated with the cream in them and served, even with the most elegant of breakfast services, each person being supposed to take coffee in his or her own room and with an individual creamer.

⁂

Nearly every city in the country has many things in the way of souvenirs, china chiefly, showing scenes of the place for souvenir-loving visitors to take away with them, but New York, which has so many places of historic interest, has few of these things, which many people treasure. Now, however, it has undertaken to provide for the stranger within its gates, and there are pewter cups, tall and slender, with raised scenes on the outside representing many places of interest—the Metropolitan Art Museum, Grant's Tomb, the Post Office, and several other buildings. The cups cost $1 each.

⁂

Buffalo souvenir teaspoons in sterling silver are selling in New York for $1.35.

⁂

There was a bargain in one of the up-town shops yesterday in the shape of chamois skin squares, selling for 5 cents apiece, and every woman found she needed a piece of chamois.

⁂

Balls made of scraps of chamois and used for polishing windows cost 4 cents apiece.

⁂

Stylish hemstitched turnovers have colored borders, some polka dots, some checks, some stripes of color arranged in checks. They come in blue, pink, and heliotrope, and cost 15 cents apiece.

⁂

Flannel waists, which are out in full force, have in many instances the plain colors trimmed with plaid. In some of the blouses the plaid is used only as a piping, and in others as lapels, cuffs, turnovers to collars, &c.

⁂

Corduroy is to be popular this Winter, and many blouses of the material are to be seen. The corduroy comes in all colors. Many of the waists are made with yokes, pointed and plaited below the points to give fullness, and others more simply. White corduroy waists are most attractive. Two of these, which are well bloused in front and button in the back, are very striking. One has the effect of a broad-shaped boxplait in the front, perhaps four inches wide at the top and tapering gradually and but little to the waist, where it doubles under to form the blouse. Another white waist has three groups of side plaits at the neck, and carried down but a short distance, and the fullness blouses in at the waist.

⁂

One of the prettiest of white waists is of flannel or broadcloth, and this, too, is made with a shaped boxplait in the front, but as the waist fits more snugly and the plait is stitched, the full effect is obtained. These broad-shaped boxplaits are graduated very little, and give a broad, plain effect which is stylish. On this one pearl buttons, the flat ones, are set down on either side in groups, two buttons together, a space, and two more. On either side of the wide plait are two small boxplaits, perhaps each an inch wide, carried the length of the waist.

⁂

Very smart waists are made perfectly plain across the front, with not a particle of fullness gathered into the neck or shoulders, not a plait or a tuck. The effect is good. The fullness is gathered in at the waist as in the ordinary waist.

TURKEY HAS PAID ONE FRENCH CLAIM

Settles the Bill of M. Tubini, a French Subject.

This Action Supposed to be the Result of the Expulsion of Turkish Spies from France.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—It was announced yesterday, that Turkey has paid the claim of M. Tubini, after direct negotiations between the Porte and the claimant.

It is expected in official circles here that Sultan Abdul Hamid will now ask the French Government to resume diplomatic relations. France, however, will reject any such proposition, and until the Sultan has yielded in the case of the Lorando claim, which is nearly four times the amount of the Tubini claim, Ambassador Constans will not return to Constantinople. Advices from that city say it is believed that the Lorando claim will shortly be settled.

The new attitude of the Sultan toward the French claims is undoubtedly attributable to the execution of the decree of the French Minister of the Interior in expelling Turkish spies from France. The decree had been held back for several days in the hope that the Sultan, who, naturally, was aware that it had been drawn up, would take the hint. The patience of the Government was finally exhausted, and on Monday evening, as cabled at the time, Feridoun Bey (head of the Turkish police in Paris) and another spy were ordered to leave France. This step was followed by yesterday's announcement that the Sultan had settled the Tubini claim.

The claims of MM. Tubini and Lorando, French subjects, against the Porte are for the repayment, with interest, of loans made to Turkey many years ago. The Sultan has tried in every way to dispute the payment of the claims.

In 1882 the Ottoman courts rendered a decision ordering the State to pay the amounts demanded, with interest. Since that time the amount due has greatly increased, until the total sum required by the two claimants is said to be £700,000 Turkish, (about $3,000,000.)

The amounts the Sultan recently offered to pay were £110,000 Turkish to M. Lorando and £45,000 Turkish to M. Tubini. A few days ago M. Tubini was requested to call at the Ministry of Finance in Constantinople, and there he supposedly agreed to some compromise, which has resulted in the payment of his claim.

According to reports printed in London, the French claimants demanded excessive sums from the Porte as compared with the original loans. The claims are said to have been calculated on the basis of 15 per cent. on the loans, with compound interest reckoned every three months. M. Constans, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, refused to be a party to any usurious demand, but consented to support the application for the repayment of the money lent with legal interest. This, under the Turkish law applying to the cases, cannot accumulate beyond the amount lent, so that a lender can never recover more than as much again as the original advance.

ANDREW CARNEGIE HONORED.

Freedom of Glasgow Conferred on Him —Says He Believes in a United English-Speaking Race.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10.—Andrew Carnegie to-day received the freedom of the City of Glasgow.

The Lord Provost, in his speech on the occasion, alluded with indignation to the attempt on President McKinley's life, and expressed the sympathy which the United Kingdom felt for him.

Mr. Carnegie, who was enthusiastically applauded, said Mr. McKinley had won the heart of the American people as no man had done since Lincoln. He went on to say that he believed in the coming race, the United English-speaking race, which would be good for the whole world. He hoped that the race which abolished slavery in America would be the pioneer in abolishing the crime of settling national differences by the butchery of man by man. Until the present inhuman mode was given up no real steps in civilization could be taken.

HOSHI'S MURDERER SENTENCED

Iba, Who Stabbed a Minister on June 21, to be Imprisoned with Hard Labor for Life.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 10.—The man who fatally stabbed Hoshi Toru, Minister of Communications in the last Ito cabinet, and ex-Japanese Minister to Washington, was sentenced to-day to hard labor for life.

According to the Japanese idea the punishment inflicted on the assassin of Minister Hoshi is more severe than death.

The assassin's name is Iba. He is a teacher by profession, and said he slew the Minister because he judged that his act was necessary for the good of the country. The murder took place on a street in Yokohama June 21 last.

Iba is a master of swordsmanship and a descendant of one of the famous Samurai families of Yeddo. For the murder of Hoshi he employed an antique sword of great beauty and value. The killing was accomplished so quickly that all was over before those near Hoshi realized what had happened. Six cuts with the sword were made.

Before committing the murder Iba wrote to his wife, as follows:

"I pray you to think of me as a dream. Desiring not to bring any trouble on you, I hereby divorce you. Live comfortably at the charge of your son-in-law. Though the house of Iba fall, I feel no guilt toward my ancestors, for I shall have accomplished my purpose."

CZAR STARTS FOR GERMANY.

The Czarina Will Not Accompany Him to Dantsic, but Will Later on Join Him for the Visit to France.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The Czar and Czarina and the imperial children, the King and Queen of England, the King of Denmark, the King of Greece, and twenty-eight royal Princes and Princesses, all on one train, arrived here at noon to-day from Fredensborg and were present at a farewell luncheon on board the Russian imperial yacht Standart. Then all the party, with the exception of the Czar, went on board the imperial yacht Pole Star to take leave of the Czarina. The Standart soon afterward weighed anchor and started for Dantsic, the Danish forts and all the men-of-war in the harbor saluting.

The Czar is going to Dantsic alone, the Czarina and the imperial children sailing on the Pole Star to Kiel. Later the Czarina will join the Czar for the visit to France, but their children will not accompany them.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Owing to the German tariff against Austro-Hungarian exports and to the suspicions entertained in Austria-Hungary concerning Russia's Balkan policy, the meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William is not heralded by the press of Vienna and Budapest with the customary enthusiasm, although satisfaction is displayed that the period of ill-feeling between Germany and Russia is at an end.

On the other hand, The North German Gazette, in an inspired note, lays singular stress upon the friendly personal relations between the Czar and the Kaiser, and says that Count von Bülow will be present at the meeting, at the desire of the Russian Emperor.

Stimulated by the attack upon President McKinley, Continental Governments are adopting the greatest precautions to insure the safety of the touring sovereigns. Twenty-five thousand troops will be employed in France to protect the routes taken by Emperor Nicholas. The French, Swiss, and Italian Governments have ordered their police to exercise the greatest vigilance on the frontiers in the expectation that frightened Anarchists will seek refuge in flight.

The supposition that anarchism might form a subject of conversation at the meeting of the rulers was probably the origin of the unfounded report that Emperor William would call an international conference to deal with the evil.

PRAISED BY LORD ROBERTS.

His Final List of Recommendations for Awards Published.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The London Gazette publishes to-day Lord Roberts's final list of recommendations for awards for meritorious service in South Africa. It extends to forty-one pages, with an average of 130 names per page. The recommendations affect every rank and branch of the service, the list including Col. Yule, who conducted the masterly retreat from Dundee to Ladysmith, the omission of whose name from previous lists had excited much comment in military circles.

In a dispatch expressing his high appreciation of the promptitude and completeness with which all the administrative departments at home and in the colonies met his demands, Lord Roberts trusts that the list of recommendations will not be thought too long, "considering the number engaged, the extent and severity of the operations and the very great hardships cheerfully borne by all ranks."

In the course of the dispatch Lord Roberts testifies that "the opportune arrival of the Indian contingent saved the situation in Natal."

DR. KRAUSE AGAIN REMANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, who was arrested last week, arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court, and remanded on a charge of treason, was brought up again in the same court to-day. He was informed that a warrant charging him with incitement to murder had been issued in the Transvaal.

Sir George Lewis, on behalf of the prisoner, said it seemed strange, since Dr. Krause had been in England fourteen months as a paroled prisoner of war, that a warrant should be issued in the Transvaal because of acts committed in England, and he asked how could a gentleman not an English subject be charged with high treason.

The case was adjourned to await the arrival of the papers from the Transvaal.

COLOMBIAN REBELS WARNED.

Text of Notice that Isthmian Traffic Will Be Protected—All Quiet at Bocas del Toro.

COLON, Colombia, (via Galveston,) Sept. 10.—The following is the text of the communication, dated Sept. 4, in which the United States Consul replied to the rebel manifesto addressed to foreign Consuls in Colon, dated Gatun, Sept. 3, and signed by Gen. Patino, which intimated that Patino intended to attack Colon shortly and which requested that the respective nationalities be notified.

"I acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, and hereby respectfully notify you that any interference on your part with the free transit of goods or passengers across the Isthmus of Panama would be a violation of treaty rights with my Government, and the latter, should you attempt such interference, would act accordingly.

"Obstruction of free access to the Panama railroad stations in Colon from any docks at this port, or obstruction of the main streets leading to the Panama Railroad stations, or any act on the part of the insurgent forces rendering such access dangerous, would be regarded as interference with the above-mentioned free transit."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Commander Sargent of the gunboat Machias, who was sent to Bocas del Toro to ascertain if American interests in that quarter were in danger:

Colon, Sept. 10.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

On return from Bocas del Toro I do not consider the lives and property of American citizens in danger. The position of the insurgents isolated; the Island of Provision, distance three miles from town. The situation is controlled. More than 200 national forces. SARGENT.

NEW PERUVIAN CABINET.

LIMA, Peru, Sept. 10.—The new Peruvian Cabinet is made up as follows:

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. CESAREO CHACALTANA.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. LEONIDAS CARDENAS.

Minister of War and Marine—MELITON CARBAJAL.

Minister of Finance—ADRIAN WARD.

Minister of Justice—Dr. LIZARDO ALZAMORA.

Minister of Public Works—Dr. EUGENE LARRABURE.

Ambassador White's Plans.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—United States Ambassador White returned to Berlin to-night from Sassnitz. He expects to leave here on Sept. 15 for the United States, going by way of England, but will return here about Nov. 1.

Bequests to Charitable Institutions.

The will of Margaret Doyle was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. After leaving to Caroline Le Roy Webb a legacy of $5,000, and several other smaller bequests to relatives and friends, the testatrix gives the residue of her estate, which is valued at

IAMROCK'S STOCK OF LUCK

Sir Thomas Lipton Has Eight Mascots for the Challenger.

IRISH YACHT'S FAST TRIAL

Aspirant for the America's Cup to Try Another New Mainsail in Today's Spin.

If a mascot really counts for anything in a yacht race, Sir Thomas Lipton ought to win beyond peradventure, for he has enough mascots on board the Erin to start a menagerie.

"I have eight of them," said he yesterday, "and I don't know how many more are coming before the race. The last one was a black cat which arrived on Monday, but next to my two dogs, 'Mike' and 'Pat,' I like that little fox terrier sent me the other day by a gentleman who raises them. He is a little thoroughbred, and no mistake. He is called 'Lucky Leaf,' meaning the Shamrock, of course."

Out of a cloudy sky that threatened rain there came only a light breeze from the southeast yesterday afternoon, but it was enough to send the green yacht over a course of about sixteen miles to stretch her mainsail and to try a new working gaff topsail. She went almost to Sandy Hook Lightship, and while she did not develop as much speed as usual, she did cover 1⅛ miles in twelve minutes while beating out of Gedney's Channel.

Among the yachts that followed the Shamrock over part of the course were the steam yacht Priscilla, the yawl Vigilant, and Rear Commodore Frederick Hoyt's cutter Isolde.

The outlook for a race was anything but promising during the forenoon, but just as the crew of the Shamrock sat down to dinner there came a fine breeze from the southeast, and the cloudy sky seemed to indicate that there would be plenty of wind before long.

Up went the challenger's big mainsail at 1 o'clock, and half an hour later a working gaff topsail was sent up and laced to the mast. The sail fitted perfectly, and so did the mainsail with the exception of a few wrinkles in the leach, which were taken out later with the draw string.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, George L. Watson, Mr. Ratsey, Commodore Hilliard, and Dr. Mackay, went on board the Shamrock from the Erin's launch at 2:02. A moment later the mooring was slipped, the head sails—staysail, No. 1, and baby jib topsail—were broken out, and the yacht filled away on the port tack. Five minutes after Capt. Sycamore jibed her and headed her out to sea.

Turning the point of the Hook, twenty-eight men "tailed on" the main sheet and hauled it aft. Standing on the weather side of the deck in a row, they made quite a spirited picture. Eight more trimmed down the staysail sheet, and in a few moments the yacht gave another exhibition of her ability to "point" and "foot" at the same time. On this port tack she fetched to windward of the northwest buoy, at the entrance to Gedney's Channel. At 2:35 she went about to port, making a short hitch across the channel. Three other tacks were made in the next twelve minutes, and these brought her out in deep water.

Capt. Sycamore kept her going out to sea on the starboard tack for forty minutes, when a few drops of rain fell. It was the signal to go home, for there was no need of wetting those fine racing sails. So at 3:27 around came the yacht on the port tack. Sheets were quickly eased to starboard, and the yacht Shamrock took on some of her old speed under the influence of the freshening beam wind. During the close-hauled work coming out, the wind had never exceeded eight knots, and the Shamrock, without any clubtopsail, did not average more than 10 knots, but on the reach in, with sheets started, she made 12 knots, and some thought a little over at times.

At 4 o'clock she had cleared the inner buoy of Gedney's Channel, where sheets were trimmed down again for the stretch into the bay. She picked up her mooring at 4:20, took in her sails, and made all snug for the night.

After the spin, Sir Thomas Lipton, when seen on board the Erin, said: "We should have staid out longer to-day, but we did not want to get our sails wet just now. It certainly did look like a hard rain.

"We shall not go out until 2 o'clock tomorrow," continued Sir Thomas, "on account of having to bend a new mainsail. It is not the fourth, but the fifth, she has had on since we came over. We have plenty of clothes for her, you see, and we want to try this new sail. We shall sail on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and on Sunday morning the yacht will be put in the dry dock. She will remain there until Thursday, when both yachts are to be measured. The first race for the cup, as you know, will be sailed on Saturday. I think we have a good chance to win, because I believe the Shamrock is a very fast boat."

Sir Thomas had as his guests on the Erin former Secretary of the Treasury John Carlisle and two members of Parliament.

COLUMBIA AT BRISTOL.

Defender of the America's Cup to be Refitted for the International Yacht Races.

BRISTOL, R. I., Sept. 10.—The cup defender Columbia came up the bay in tow from Newport to-day, dropping anchor at 6 o'clock off the boat shops. The craft was brought here to receive light racing gear for the cup contests off Sandy Hook. At the time of her arrival the Columbia had no mainsail bent, and nearly all her other canvas was in the shop where it is being refitted. Little work is done on this craft during beyond the overhauling of some of the lighter sails. The craft, it is believed, will be fitted out here. Her mainsail will be bent by Thursday, when she will proceed to New York for docking and also for some finishing touches before she goes out for the first race, a week from Saturday.

The Constitution still remains anchored in her usual berth. The topmast has not yet been lowered, and this morning Capt. Rhodes had one of the mainsails, which was on board the Mount Morris, taken to the yacht and partly bent. This was for the purpose of drying out the big canvas. It was hoisted up to the full length and allowed to remain set for several hours, when it was lowered. The other mainsail will also be given a drying out before being taken to the storage loft. It has not yet been announced on what day the Constitution will be taken to New London.

Indian Harbor Y. C. Regatta.

The Race Committee of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club of Greenwich, Conn., which is composed of Frank Bowne Jones, Chairman; Charles F. Kirby, Frank C. Henderson, Charles E. Simms, and Richard Outwater, announces that the Autumn races of the club for all classes will be held next Saturday. Suitable prizes will be awarded in all classes in which one or more yachts start, and second prizes will be awarded in all classes in which four or more yachts start.

Commodore Frank Tilford offers a cup for the 75-foot class of schooners, Vice Commodore Alfred Peats offers a cup for the 36-foot class of sloops, Rear Commodore George F. Dominick offers a cup for the 30-foot class of sloops, Capt. George G. Tyson offers a cup for the 43-foot class of sloops, J. Kennedy Tod offers a cup for the raceabout class, and Robert B. Baker offers a cup for competition by club yachts, to be won twice by the same owner. This will be the first competition for this cup, and it will be awarded to the club yacht making the best average corrected time over the courses. Entries will be received by the Chairman of the Regatta Committee, at 29 Broadway, up to to-morrow.

Yacht Sales and Charters.

The following sales of yachts have been made through the office of Huntington & Seaman of this city: The sloop Alys, by W. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, Penn., to Daniel Bacon of this city; the pole-mast sloop Marguerite, by Charles W. Lincoln of Hartford, Conn., to George G. Bell of this city, and the Seawanhaka knockabout Karma, by W. H. Crossman of this city to W. Barklie Henry of Philadelphia, Penn.

Automobilists in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Nearly all of the automobilists who left Poughkeepsie this morning arrived in good time at Albany this evening. There were only a few minor accidents, but five miles out of Poughkeepsie a steam machine, it was reported, turned upside down and caught fire, being badly damaged. The occupants were thrown out, but not injured. Cornelius J. Field experienced some difficulty over the poor and sandy roads beyond Rhinebeck. His motorette at one time running outside of the road and turning clear around as though it were a horse anxious to go home. The running gear was badly strained. David Wolf Bishop continued his good work all along the route, and was the first to reach Hudson from Poughkeepsie, where stop was made for lunch. E. E. McGregor and Albert C. Bostwick soon followed. Col. John Jacob Astor was loudly greeted by the residents of Rhinebeck as the automobilists sped through. He stated that, although it had been understood at the start that there was to be no racing, the run would undoubtedly develop several spirited contests between various machines, as several wagers have been made on the result. Col. Astor will not continue with the party to-morrow.

GREAT TROTTERS MATCHED.

Race Arranged for Cresceus and The Abbot for $20,000 Purse at Readville.

Negotiations for a return match race between the two greatest trotting horses in the world, George H. Ketcham's Cresceus, 2:02¼, and John J. Scannell's The Abbot, 2:03¼, yesterday were completed by C. W. Jewett, Secretary of the Readville (Mass.) trotting track, who came to New York on Sunday on that errand, as the representative of the Readville track and of Thomas W. Lawson; owner of the trotter Boralma.

The new race is planned to be a substitute for the race arranged last Fall by Mr. Lawson, in the $50,000 sweepstakes for Cresceus, Charley Herr, and Boralma, to be trotted at Readville on Sept. 19. That event recently fell through, because none of the horses except Cresceus could be got ready to race on the date named, which will be the week of the New England Breeders Association's trotting meeting at Readville. Mr. Lawson then authorized Mr. Jewett to offer a purse of $20,000 for the race between Cresceus and The Abbot, and with that proposition Jewett came on to New York to discuss the matter with Mr. Ketcham, who is stopping at the Hotel Cadillac.

The first meeting was held Sunday night, when Ketcham stated that he was ready to race Cresceus against any horse in the world, but refused to enter into negotiations on any terms other than that the winner of the race should take all the money of the stake and purse. The matter rested there until yesterday, when Mr. Jewett, having communicated with Ed Geers, trainer of The Abbot, by telegraph, notified Ketcham that Geers had expressed a willingness to race against Cresceus and had agreed to make the race on the terms proposed by the owners of the Readville track and Lawson, and also had accepted the proposition of Ketcham that the winner should take all the purse. The offer of the purse stipulated that the race shall be mile heats, three in five.

Ketcham, when informed of the action taken by Geers, agreed to the match. The contract for the race has been prepared by Jewett and is ready for the horse owners to sign.

In making the offer of the big purse for the champions' trotting race, Lawson made the stipulation, similar to the one he made for the sweepstakes which has fallen through, namely, that the gate receipts on the day of the great match shall go to charity. The charity which is to receive the proceeds is the West End Day Nursery of Boston.

The horses have met before this season, at Brighton Beach in August, when Cresceus beat The Abbot decisively, wining the first heat in new race record time and distancing The Abbot in the second heat. Geers since that defeat has asked on several occasions for another match. Ketcham however, declined to give him the race until yesterday's agreement was made, though one match actually was agreed upon, to be trotted at Hartford. Ketcham later decided, however, that he would not race, as some point in the conditions for the match had been violated. On the occasion of the former meeting it was said after the race that the result was not a fair one, as The Abbot had been sick and had not had time in which to recover when the date of the Brighton Beach match arrived. Now, however, both horses are in the best possible condition, and the meeting of the fastest trotters in the world next week is expected to result in the establishing of a race record even faster than the time made by Cresceus when he beat The Abbot in the Summer.

While the arrangements for the champions' match were being made, another race was agreed upon, to be trotted on the same day, Lawson's Boralma being matched against Geers's great young trotter Lord Derby.

Trotting Races at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Clinton County fair opened here to-day with good weather and a big attendance.

The racing was good. Silver Glow, a bay gelding owned by W. R. Janvier, proprietor of the Silver Springs Stock Farm, Ticonderoga, N. Y., won the 2:50 trot. May Queen, bay mare, owned by E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, N. H., won the 2:22 pace. Following is the summary:

2:50 trot; stake, $500.

Silver Glow, b. g., W. R. Janvier, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	2	1	1	1
Miles, blk. g., J. J. Thompson, St. Albans, Vt.	1	8	3	3
Joe Scott, blk. g., R. R. McLennan, Cornwall, Ontario	5	2	2	2
Palori, b. s., C. W. Reagan, St. Albans, Vt.	4	5	5	4
Lightning, b. g., J. H. Whitcomb, Essex Junction, Vt.	3	4	4	*
Dyke, b. g., Charles Donah, Plattsburg, N. Y.				*

*Distanced.

Time—2:23¼; 2:22½; 2:21¼; 2:21½.

2:22 pace; purse, $500.

May Queen, b. m., E. A. Sunderlin, Lebanon, N. H.	1	1	1	1
Dorothy Marie, b. m., Melvin Kennedy, Poultney, Vt.	2	2	2	2
Slick Goods, b. m., Frank Wicker, Ticonderoga, N. Y.	3	3	4	
Farmer Village, br. s., Luke Livingston, South Hero, Vt.	4	4	5	
Lady Chimes, b. m., T. Latour, Saranac Lake, N. Y.	5	5	3	

Worcester's Harness Meeting Opens.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The September meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company opened to-day with the 2:17 pace, 2:35 trot, and 2:29 pace on the card. The favorites were dumped in the first two races, but Naniwa, who was picked to win the slow pace, got away with it in straight heats. Belle Uline was backed for the 2:17 pace, but Gloria had more speed and won in straight heats. The one contest of the day was in the 2:35 trot. Masetto was the favorite, but was inclined to go in the air, and Bemay sailed out first money in five heats. The summaries:

2:17 class, pace; purse $300.

Gloria, b. m., by Ethan Wilkes, (Fox)	1	1	1	
Belle Uline, b. m., (Putnam)	2	2	3	
Harry Hotspur, ch. g., (Devlin)	5	6	2	
Arius, b. g., (Warren)	3	4	5	
Phebon W., br. g., (Clarke)	6	3	4	
Lagoda Boy, gr. g., (Cox)	4	5	6	

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¾; 2:15¾.

2:35 class, trot, purse $300.

Bemay, blk. m., by Baronase, (snyder)	3	1	2	1	1
Masetto, blk. g., (Birney)	1	2	1	2	2
Gard Belle, b. m., (Turley)	2	7	4	3	4
Maud, b. m., (Fox)	4	3	3	4	3
Vincenes, b. m., (Sullivan)	6	4	dis		
Florence C., blk. m., (Burlingame)	5	6	dis		
Mackey Wilkes, b. g., (Galvin)	7	5	dis		

Time—2:22½; 2:21½; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:22½.

2:29 pace, purse $300.

Naniwa, b. m., by Charles Derby, (Isabel)	1	1	1	
Trixie, gr. m., (Van Houten)	2	4	2	
Robert C., b. g., (Holmes)	5	2	5	
Red Thorn, b. g., (Rathbun)	8	8	3	
Ready Boy, b. g., (Hicks)	4	6	4	
Zephyr II., b. m., (Fox)	6	5	dr	
Guy Wonder, b. g., (White)	3	ro		
Reed Patchen, r. g., (Cox)	7	ro		

Time—2:17¾; 2:20¾; 2:22¾.

Grand Circuit Harness Races.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Owing to threatening weather a small crowd witnessed the Grand Circuit races at the State Fair track this afternoon. The first on the card was the unfinished 2:14 pace, which was won by The Hero in 2:10½, lowering his mark. Summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,200; three in five.

The Hero, b. h., by Baracola, by Gambetta-Wilkes, (Biggs)	1	2	1	1
Junero, blk. m.	2	1	8	2
Belle Gannon, b. m.	3	5	4	4
Frank Yukum, b. g.	5	3	5	3
John H., b. g.	6	4	2	dr
Frank, br. g.	4	6	dr.	

Time—2:11¼; 2:12¾; 2:11; 2:10½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; Woodruff Stakes; purse $5,000, best three in five.

Neva Simmons, b. m., by Simmons' Neva, (Price)	3	1	2	2	1
Country Jay, ch. g.	2	6	1	1	2
Electa, b. m.	1	5	5	3	3
Maregua, ch. g.	4	2	4	5	4
Ira Dee, b. h.	6	3	3	4	5
Mattie Smeltz, ch. m.	5	4	dis.		

Time—2:12¼; 2:13¾; 2:10½; 2:10¾; 2:12½; 2:13.

2:18 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,200. Three in five.

Birchbud, br. m., by Birchwood-Satinette, (Ernest)	2	3	5	1	4	1 1
Frasier, (Mc-Henry)	5	1	1	3	5	4 4
Mirah, b. m., by Guy Princeton, (Smith)	1	2	2	4	3	2 2
Teddy F., rn. g., by Savona Chimes-Kitty Regent, (Snow)	4	6	4	2	1	3 3
Pop, b. g., by Pluck, by Albert W., (Croy)	3	5	3	5	2	ro.
Clover, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Coates)	6	4	6	6	dr.	
Gin B., g. g., by Greystone, by Mambrino, (Hudson)						Dis.

Time—2:09¼; 2:11; 2:10½; 2:10½; 2:15¼; 2:18; 2:14¼.

2:16 class, trotting, for amateurs, (two in three.)

Rainforth, blk. g., by Paymaster, (C. R. Mayers,) Columbus, Ohio	1	1			
Louise Jefferson, br. m., by Jefferson, (C. K. G. Billings,) Chicago	2	2			
Major Ross, br. g., by Anteros, (Horace White,) Syracuse	3	3.			

Time—2:20; 2:18½.

ONE JUMP BEAT FAVORITE

Charagrace, at Odds On, Threw Rider and Lost Stakes.

DECANTER TOOK HANDICAP

Hitchcock's Horse, in a Hot Finish, Won the Best Race of the Day at Sheepshead Bay.

Aside from that chance of being left at the post, it is doubtful if ever a favorite in a horse race was beaten so quickly and summarily as was the strong public choice Charagrace in the Mineola Hurdle Handicap, one of the stake features of the programme at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday. It requires much confidence for the average racegoer to lay odds on any horse, and the confidence must be multiplied many times before he will bet odds on a steeplechaser or hurdle racer.

The confidence was there yesterday, however, when the crack jumper of the Beard Stable was called on to race and jump against a moderate lot of timber toppers, for the Mineola Stakes, at two miles on the turf course, over eight flights of hurdles, and so strong and steady was the support the Beard entry received over the five opposing him that at post time latecomers were looking for 9 to 10 against the chance of Charagrace. In the language of the betting ring, Charagrace "could not lose unless he fell," and as he has earned the reputation of being one of the surest jumpers that ever raced in the United States, the Charagrace partisans climbed into the grand stand as the horses went to the post, and in pleasant expectancy waited for Charagrace to romp home at the head of the field.

The red flag of the starter fell, and Charagrace went away with his horses, racing well in hand to the first hurdle, just in front of the club stand, looking able to run over his opponents at will. That was as far as he got in the race, for Charagrace is old and cunning, and evidently did not feel like racing just at that time. The first jump gave him the chance to buck his jockey Heuston out of the saddle, after which Charagrace trotted off and amused himself for a time trying to avoid the stable hands who chased him. The remainder of the field went on with the favorite out of the race, while a gasp of horror arose from the knowing among the backers of Charagrace. Others, however, deceived by a slight resemblance in the colors, cheered on the effort of James McCormick's Mat. by King Alfonso-Peter Wimmer. It was a contender until the last half mile was begun. Miss Mitchell led for about a mile and a half after which Semper Ira went to the front and won, ridden out before Cephalagia, who beat Miss Mitchell a neck.

Only one other stake race was on the afternoon's programme, this being the Flight stakes, for all ages. Voter, R. R. Keene's great spring colt, was named to go in this, and for that reason the owners of five of the six other horses named to run decided to withdraw their entries. Only the two-year-old filly Flora Pomona then was left to race against Voter, and so the race was virtually a walkover for the Keene horse, who had to all work running, and galloped in, pulling up, three lengths before the filly.

The best race of the day was the second on the card, a handicap at one mile and a furlong, with seven runners, among whom Decanter, Advance Guard, Wax Taper, and Watercure were the most prominent and the best backed in the order named. Belle of Troy slipped away to the front early in the race and made the running with Advance Guard and Decanter the closest to her to the last turn, where Decanter went on after the mare, followed by Advance Guard. Decanter gradually wore down Belle of Troy, and getting up in the last half furlong of the race, won, ridden out and under the whip by a half length, with Belle of Troy second, a length and a half before Advance Guard, who closed strong at the end. Wax Taper began to waver on the back stretch, and swerving badly at the finish, pulled up lame. In the opening race the fast Western filly Endurance by Right, at odds on, romped in front of her field all the way and won as she pleased. Satire, favorite of the fifth race, got away in front and was never headed, though he was forced to the whip near the finish and had to be ridden out to beat Scotch Bush. In the last event Astor was the choice, but after racing back in the crowd for the greater part of the journey was beaten out by William C. Whitney's filly Black Dick, who went to the front on the far turn and held the lead for the remainder of the distance. The weather was pleasant and the attendance large. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, b. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 124 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 20 and out, won easily by two lengths; W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 107, (O'Connor,) 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a length and a half from J. W. Forsythe's Belle's Commoner, b. c., 112, (Beauchamp,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Peninsula, Lombre, Kaloma, Andy Williams, Bon Mot, and Destitute also ran. Value to the winner, $810. Endurance by Right always the favorite. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, at one mile and a furlong. P. R. Hitchcock's Decanter, b. h., 6 years, by Deceiver-Maudlin, 113 pounds, (T. Burns,) 13 to 5 and even, won ridden out and whipping by a half length; John E. McDonald's Belle of Troy, ch. m., 5, 109, (Wonderly,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from Carruthers & Shield's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, 110, (O'Connor,) 14 to 5 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Wax Taper, Watercure, Bellarto, and St. Finnan also ran. Value to the winner, $1,010. Decanter the post favorite. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, for two-year-olds and upward, special weights, with penalties and allowances: seven furlongs on the main track. James Ivie's Voter, ch. h., aged, by Friar's Balsam-Mavourneen, 115 pounds, (Spencer,) 1 to 15 and out, won, in a gallop, pulling up, by three lengths, J. W. Schorr's Flora Pomona, b. f., by Florist-Fanny Willoughby, 87, (J. Martin,) 12 to 1 and out, second. Only two horses ran. Time—1:27 2-5. Value of stakes to the winner, $3,375. Winner trained by James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; two miles on the turf course over eight flights of hurdles. Mr. Chamblett's Semper Ira, b. g., 4 years, by Logic-La Sylphide, 141 pounds, (Nutter,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won, ridden out, by two lengths, J. W. Smythe's Cephalagia, b. g., 4, by Mars-Be and S., 146, (Houlihan,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck from J. E. Widener's Miss Mitchell, b. m., 5, by Candlemas-Maggie Mitchell, 133, (Hedley,) 5 and 4 to 1, third. Time—3:53. Charagrace, Matt Simpson, and Draughtsman also ran. Charagrace threw his rider at first jump. Value of stakes to the winner, $1,050. Charagrace the favorite at 9 to 10 and out. Winner trained by S. Veitch.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $500 in 1901, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. J. Taber's Satire, b. g., by Juvenal-Sandala, 110 pounds, (Wonderly,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by two lengths; W. H. Sealey's Scotch Bush, ch. f., 103, (Cochran,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second by three parts of a length from The Oneck Stable's Arab, b. g., 103, (L. Smith,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Rowdy, Lone Fisherman, Vesunia, Potosi, Balloon, Welsh Girl, San Luis, Hops, Mintage, Queen Carnival, Bounteous, Jamaica, Icicle, Cherries, Tonicum, and Prince of Melrose also ran. Value to the winner, $710. Satire the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course. William C. Whitney's Black Dick, blk. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin, 99 pounds, (Wonderly,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a half length; George Rother's Astor, b. g., 6, 105, (O'Connor,) 5 to 2 and even, second, by two lengths from Frank Farrell's Delsandi, b. g., aged, 106, (Shaw,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:48. The Amazon, Larva, Federalist, George Simons, Annie Thompson, Double Six, Lucent, and Anna Darling also ran. Value to the winner, $830. Astor the post favorite. Winner trained by J. W. Rogers.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Shandonfield, 110 pounds; Clipper, 108; Cast Iron and Igniter, 108 each; Gold Braid, 105; Major Tenny, 104; Shepherd, 103; Rocky, 102; Happy, 101; Electress, Tenagra, Batyah, and Nissequogue, 99 each; Cassville, Joe McGovern, and Hot, 97 each; Lenora, Ohio Girl, and Traci, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile. Pincher, 111 pounds; Somerset, 110; Alfred Vargrave and Hammock, 109 each; Maltser, 107; Dr. Riddle, Wait Not, and Harry McCoun, 106 each; Speedmas and Disturber, 105 each; Lee King, 104; Bowen and Himself, 102 each; Maria Bolton and Barbara Frietchie, 94 each; Thoroughbred, 92; Kid, 89.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Par Excellence, 109 pounds; Leonid, Blackstock, Albarach, Homestead, and Major Daingerfield, 106 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs. Watercolor, Blues, and Terminus, 126 pounds each; Monarka and Nones, 108 each; Autolight, 106.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ethics and Isis, 128 pounds each; Somerset, 126; Reid, Egan and Fownes, 122 each; Utopian and Locket, 98 each; Ice Water and Barouche, 90 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf. Knight of Rhodes, 118 pounds; Watercure, 111; Terminus, 110, Nones, 102; Louisville, 95; The Regent, 93; Black Dick, 88; Alaike, 86.

Shaw Before the Jockey Club.

The Stewards of The Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting, now in progress at the Sheepshead Bay race track, held a meeting after the races of yesterday, and later sent out the following official announcement:

In the Great Filly Stakes, the Stewards of The Jockey Club, while they are unable to connect Shaw's riding of Blue Girl with any fraud, are of the opinion that it was most careless and inefficient, and in view of his other rides of a suspicious character at Saratoga, respectfully refer his case to the Stewards of The Jockey Club for further action.

The notice refers to the investigation asked for by William C. Whitney, last Saturday after the race for the Great Filly Stakes, won by Leonora Loring, with Mr. Whitney's filly Blue Girl second, Mr. Whitney at the time saying the riding of his filly by Shaw was the "worst looking he had ever seen." The inquiry into the race included the examination of the betting records of bookmakers, and the questioning of persons connected with Shaw, who is in the employ of the professional race track bettor George E. Smith, known better as "Pittsburg Phil." From the action taken by the Stewards of the meeting, it seems that Shaw will be permitted to ride pending the action of The Jockey Club on the case, though it is usual to suspend riders who are under suspicion until charges against them have been proved or disproved.

SPRECKELS HORSES SOLD WELL.

Fair Prices Realized for Napa Farm Yearling Thoroughbreds.

The California-bred yearling race horses the property of the sugar millionaire, Adolph B. Spreckels, and the produce of the Napa Stock Farm, were sold by auction in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The horses were all well grown and in good condition, and prices averaged fairly well, the stars of the offering being the Ravelston—Marcell colt, bought by H. J. Morris for $1,100, and the St. Carlo—Piquante colt, bought by A. L. Aste for a similar price. The details of the sale follow:

Brown colt, by The Judge-Sacharisa, by Apache; H. J. Morris	$700
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Maria F., by Leinster; W. M. Sheptell	100
Chestnut colt, by Puryear-Bridal Veil, by Cheviot; E. Y. Kittridge	150
Brown filly, by Puryear-Straight Tip, by Peel; Albert Simons	175
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Folly, by Wildidle; W. L. Fowers	300
Chestnut colt, by Eolo-Maya II., by Prince of Norfolk; H. J. Morris	500
Bay filly, by The Judge-Dollie McCane, by Joe Hooker; H. T. Oxnard	400
Bay filly, by Creighton-Lista Hoek, by Loyalist; Hayman & Frank	250
Brown colt, by Creighton-Cattle Kate, by Kingston; H. J. Morris	700
Bay filly, by Ravelston-Grace S., by Cyrus; S. Willis	50
Chestnut colt, by Creighton-Lady Cleveland II., by King Alfonso-Peter Wimmer	500
Chestnut filly, by Creighton-Atossa, by Dunlap; D. A. Boyle	175
Chestnut colt, by Creighton-Sweet Peggy, by Kyrle Daly; H. J. Morris	700
Brown colt, by Ornus-Tragic, by Trade Wind; H. J. Morris	150
Brown filly, by Creighton-Chartreuse, by Emperor; Bud Renaud	100
Chestnut colt, by Ravelston-Elminetta, by St. Saviour; W. L. Powers	600
Bay filly, by Puryear-Dr. Alma Dale, by Midlothian; H. T. Griffin	150
Chestnut colt, by Ravelston-Marcell, by Luke Blackburn; H. J. Morris	1,100
Chestnut colt, by St. Carlo-Piquante, by Flambeau; A. L. Aste	1,100
Bay filly, by Creighton-Lucille II., by St. Savior; W. L. Powers	400
Chestnut colt, by Creighton-Carnation, by Flambeau; W. L. Powers	350
Bay filly, by Trappean-Abbie F., by Judge McKinstry; G. D. Wilson	100
Bay colt, by Puryear D.-Bellguard, by Elias Lawrence; Leo Swatts	300
Bay colt, by The Judge-Floriana, by Cheviot; B. D. Nolan	175

Total for twenty-four head, $9,225; average, $385.

Notes of the Turf.

The great four-year-old horse Prince of Melbourne, bought at the sale of the Beard horses at Brighton Beach in the Summer for $20,500, is so lame that there is little hope of his being able to start for the $25,000 Annual Champion Stakes, to be run on Saturday. It is thought that the horse has broken down permanently.

The catalogue for the sale of the Rancocas yearling thoroughbred horses, the property of Mrs. Allien, under the will of Pierre Lorillard, has been issued. Forty-two head are scheduled to be sold by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay to-morrow.

The entry for the National Stallion Stakes of 1902, the greatest event of the Morris Park Spring meeting for two-year-olds, closed last night.

The weights for the Russet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, to be run as the last race on Friday, at one mile and a half on the turf, are announced by Handicapper Vosburgh. Ten Candles is top weight at 126 pounds, and Idrim, 124; Blues, 121, and First Whip, 120, the next in order that are to carry 120 pounds or more.

FALL CENTURY RUNS.

Arrangements for Individual Record and Two-Hundred-Mile Cycle Events.

Entry blanks are out for an individual record century run, which will be held over the usual Long Island course on Sunday, Sept. 22, under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. This is the third event of the kind. In 1899 it was held in two sections, one a regular paced century run over the Bedford-Rockaway course, and the other an innovation, which consisted practically of an unpaced hundred mile scratch road race from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, to Oakdale and return. There were prizes for the first three men to finish, and each one completing the run was enabled to secure a medal with his official time engraved thereon, thus establishing an individual record for each rider.

In the racing section 122 riders started. The pace was fast and the leaders rode the first twenty-eight miles in 1 hour and 15 minutes. C. P. Staubach checked first at the fifty-mile post, in 2 hours and 32 minutes. The race was won by W. McKenzie, in 5 hours, 41 minutes and 30 seconds, with Charles Mock and "Gus" Egloff at his rear wheel.

The 1900 record run had no paced section, being arranged as a handicap, with ten place and three time prizes, the record medal feature being omitted, as it is this year. Each man's net time being tabulated, as well as his place at the finish. A new course, which will also be used this year, was selected, being from Bedford Rest to Hicksville, via Massapequa, return to Massapequa, and out to Amityville, then retracing the same route. R. J. Lyttle, who started from the two-hour and thirty-minute mark, finished first, in 6 hours and 36 minutes. A. E. Due (two hours) was second; time, 6 hours and 25 minutes. W. French (one hour) third; time, 5 hours and 25 minutes. The first-time prize was won by "Gus" Egloff in the fast time of 5 hours and 57 minutes. Acharn won the second time prize, inches only separating him from Egloff. Both of these men started from scratch and kept together throughout the entire journey, Egloff winning by a furious sprint at the finish.

Entry blanks for this year's run can be secured from Wally Bois, 303 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York; E. Webster Fleet, 904 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, or at the club house, 310 West Fifty-third Street, New York, any evening. The handicapping will be done by the Century Run Committee, and entries close on Thursday, September 19.

On Sunday last the pacemakers who will lead the third annual moonlight double century run of the New York State division of the Century Road Club of America, to be held next Saturday and Sunday, rode over the course selected and made all the final arrangements necessary to insure the perfect accommodations for those participating. P. A. Dyer, the Captain of the run, reports the roads as being in unusually good condition, and that all arrangements as regards checking, refreshments, and other details are now completed.

The medals for the run, made up especially for this event, are distinctly novel in design, and were greatly admired by all who saw them on the road on Sunday. The double century medal, with a sapphire set in a star over the club insignia, is something unusually attractive.

The run will start from Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, at 7:30 Saturday night, and complete the 200 miles at 7 P. M. on Sunday. The officials at the start will be on hand an hour previous to the time the first division leaves, prepared to handle all details promptly.

The pacemakers of the run who will assist Capt. Dyer will comprise C. A. Lehritter, S. E. Belcher, L. T. Singer, S. W. Stewart, Wilson Higginson, E. L. Kieger, George W. Wall, and Herman Linder. All of these are possessors of many double century bars, and can be depended upon to carry the pace at a uniform speed and endeavor to bring every one through who starts.

The medals are now on exhibition by all members of the committee, and entries are being received and badges issued by C. E. Nylander, 48 Charles Street; E. J. Porter, 120 West Thirtieth Street, and P. A. Dyer, 260 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS ALMOST BEATEN

Former Champion Only Wins by One Hole at Atlantic City.

SIXTEEN PLAYERS NOW LEFT

Travis Maintains High-Class Form—Heavy Defeat for Kennaday—Croker Loses by Missing a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 10.—Sixteen players are now left of the thirty-two championship eligibles who earned their way into the match-play class yesterday, when the annual championship golf tournament of the United States was opened on the links of the Atlantic City Country Club. The first match-play round to-day developed some surprises, as is usually the case. One of the greatest of these was the narrow escape of former champion Douglas from defeat. He met a player almost unknown to Eastern golfers—George Ormiston of Pittsburg. The latter held Douglas even at the end of the morning round, and the gallery followed the two men in the afternoon, on the watch for a sensational finish. Douglas's weak point in putting was very much in evidence, and his playing was far from being good golf. Both men took 88 for the course in the morning round. Ormiston led all the way until the finish, when Douglas tied the game on the home green. In the af

OLD INDIAN PATENT FOUND.

From The Kingston Freeman.

Harrison W. Nanny, the Goshen historian, while looking over some ancient papers in his possession recently unearthed the original Wawayanda patent, which has been missing for years. Mr. Nanny is of the opinion that the document was included among some of his father's papers, but is not certain.

The patent is in a remarkably good state of preservation, considering its age—nearly 200 years. It was executed March 5, 1703, and acknowledged at Haverstraw (then included in Orange County) four days later. In it the Indians whose sign manual it bears conveyed "certain tracts or parcels of vacant land named Wawayanda" "for a certain sum of money and goods" to Dr. John Bridges and company. It was recorded July 1, 1707, in the Orange County register list, by William Huddleston, who was Sheriff of New York County.

The patent is not written on parchment, as were most of the important documents in those days, but on the old hand-made paper. The ink used is as black as it was on the day when it was written and when the Indian warriors attached the hieroglyphics which stood for their names.

The value of the old document is based on sentiment purely. It has no value save as a relic. Mr. Nanny has refused an offer of $100 for the old manuscript.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:36	Sun sets...6:17	Moon rises..4:23

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:18	Gov. Isl'd...6:48	H. Gate...8:44
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:35	Gov. Isl'd...7:04	H. Gate...9:00

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	Bahamas, via	*12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Buenos Ayres, Havana and Vera Cruz		*12:30 P. M.	
Comal, Galveston			3:00 P. M.
Comatehse, Barbadoes			4:00 A. M.
Majestic, Liverpool		8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana and Mexico		12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti			9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow			
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen			10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans			3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, North Brazil		12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre		7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.		12:00 M. *6:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ulier, Guina			

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston			3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenbach, Brunswick			3:00 P. M.
Seneca, Tampico		12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Bellagio, Brazil			9:00 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Sept. 6, and are due in this city to-morrow morning.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Manila, P. I., and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Monday, are due in this city Saturday morning.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) and New Zealand, via Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 7 and up to Sept. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 8.
Californian, New Orleans, Sept. 6.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 5.
Indrana, Gibraltar, Aug. 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 28.
Lahn, Bremen, Sept. 3.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceramine, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 31.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

Arrived.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:41 A. M. 11th.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:07 A. M. 11th

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Osselmann, Genoa, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 1:50 A. M. 11th.

SS Seminole, Bears, Jacksonville Sept. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Clyde & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 11:25 P. M.

SS Morro Castle, Downs, Havana Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:13 A. M.

SS Zulia, Terrill, Maracaibo Sept. 1 and Curacao 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Sims & Dillett. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Ethelred, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Antonio Sept. 4 and Port Maria 5th, with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 5 and Wilmington 7th, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Thompson, Antwerp Aug. 31, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:17 P. M.

SS Jamaica, (Nor.,) Petersen, Port Maria Sept. 3, with mdse. to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Proteus, Gager, New Orleans 5 ds, with mdse. to E. S. Allen.

SS Origen, (Nor.,) Hegge, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, and Port Maria Aug. 30, Montego Bay, &c., 31st, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 9th.

SS Kosmiglin Luise, (Ger.,) Volger, Bremen Aug. 31 and Cherbourg Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:04 A. M.

SS Buenos Aires, (Span.,) Amesaga, Genoa Aug. 31, Naples, &c., 23d, with mdse. and passengers for New York and passengers for Havana and Mexico to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Appalache, (Br.,) Simpson, Shields Aug. 26, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Alliance, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Samana, San Domingo, Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Hartram Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Bergenhus, (Nor.,) Svendsen, Joana, &c., July 1, with sugar to C. Zarnikow, McDougall & Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 A. M.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Perugia, (Br., new, 2,506 tons,) Johnston, Genoa, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 2:35 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitton, Hull Aug. 24 via Boston Sept. 9, with mdse. and one passenger to Henderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Sept. 4 and Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 10, 9:30 P. M., southwest, twenty miles, raining.

Sailed.

SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vimeira, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Westover, for Philadelphia.
SS Athesia, (Ger.,) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Boric, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Kaiserin Maria Theresia, (Ger.,) for Bremen via Cherbourg and Southampton.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Avonmouth.
SS Allianca, for Colon.
SS George Dumois, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Tallahassee, for Savannah.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Manna Hata, for Baltimore.
SS Dardania, (Aust.,) for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Nord America, (Ital.,) for Naples, &c.
SS Apache, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that the two buoys, established Aug. 19, 1901, to mark the wreck of the dumping barge Norwich in the Narrows, New York Upper Bay, have been discontinued, the wreck having been removed. The buoys, both painted red and black in horizontal stripes were a gas buoy, showing a fixed red light, and a first class spar buoy.

LUDLAM BEACH LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Oct. 7, 1901, the work of changing the color of the dwelling from white to drab will be completed. The color of the trimmings, shutters, and lantern will remain as at present. This station is located on Ludlam Beach, Sea Isle City, seacoast of New Jersey.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1901, Page 98, No. 469, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Fourth Lighthouse District, 1901," Pages 10 and 18.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York for London, passed Scilly at 6:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Gsr.,) Capt. Karlowa, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Plymouth for New York at 12 noon to-day.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:45 A. M. Sept. 11 and proceeded.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 1:45 A. M. Sept. 11.

SS Lady Armstrong, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Foreric, (Br.,) Capt. White, from New York for Shanghai, passed Malta to-day.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York via Pernambuco, arr. at Rio Janeiro Sept. 8.

SS Claverdale, (Br.,) Capt. Harding, from New York for Manila, &c., arr. at Singapore previous to yesterday.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Blake, from New York via Naples, &c., arr. at Leghorn yesterday.

SS Hevellus, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York Sept. 8.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Jonss, (from Para,) sld. from Barbados for New York Sept. 8.

SS Romney, (Br.,) Capt. Trenaman, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from New York, passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Benegri, from New York, arr. at Naples Sept. 4.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin Sept. 5.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Capt. Stavely, from New York, arr. at Santander Sept. 5.

SS Falls of Keltie, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, from New York via St. Michael's for Shanghai, arr. at Algiers Sept. 7.

SS Garloch, (Br.,) Capt. Craig, from Manila, &c., for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, (from Iquique, &c.,) sld. from Montevideo for New York Aug. 15.

SS Amana, (Br.,) Capt. Carr, sld. from Calcutta for New York Aug. 18.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, sld. from Lisbon for New York Sept. 4.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansildo, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from St. Michael's for New York Sept. 5.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curet, sld. from Bordeaux for New York Sept. 5.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Sagols, sld. from Marseilles for New York Sept. 8.

SS Shiloula, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York for Moville and Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New York, arr. at Hamilton, Bermuda, at 7 A. M. to-day.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, from New York for Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) Capt. Alford, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 9:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne sur Mer at 5 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.76¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05 9-16
Sugar granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¾
Lard, prime	9.72½
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@68c; No. 2 red, 70¾c; No. 2 oats, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white, 36@36¾c; No. 2 rye, 56@56½c; fair to choice malting barley, 53@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.44; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.46; prime timothy seed, $5; mess pork, per bbl, $14.80@14.85; lard, per 100 lb, $9.45@9.47½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@$8.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened easy, with prices down 6@9 points, under nervous selling for both accounts, started by weak cables from Liverpool and by European selling orders. Following the call there was an additional decline, with the trading level at lowest figures of the first hour some 10 points under last night's close. Sentiment was bearishly disposed, owing to reports that spot cotton was being offered freely in the South and that receipts were due to increase rapidly from the interior. Friends of the market were hampered by scarcity of supporting orders from the outside and by selling orders from New Orleans interests. Trading all the forenoon was spasmodic and reflected a confusion of opinions among conservative operators. The wire and commission houses were slow to give advice pending the appearance of the weekly Government report, due at midday. Toward noon covering caused a rally to the opening figures, but bull speculation was not a feature. Port receipts were smaller than expected and the weather forecast indicated showers last night and to-day pretty much over the entire belt. The Washington statement was bullishly construed, showing that late cotton in Texas has stopped growing, that deterioration in early cotton has continued, and that a short yield, with little chance of top crop, are general in parts of the Eastern and Northwestern belt. The news from the central region was fairly good on the average. While no new business was stimulated by the report, shorts were not content to risk the chance of Liverpool refusing to respond to the Government report and covered in the early afternoon and last hour. This buying was too scattering and irregular to have decided effect upon prices, though it kept the market tolerably steady in tone at a trifle over the opening bids much of the time. The feeling was still favorable to sales on advances, and bears talked of 7.50 for January as a price likely before the close of the week. The continued improvement in the condition of the President had been discounted as a general thing and had not exercised influence on the market. Spot cotton markets in the South and here were off somewhat, and this checked buying of substantial amounts for a turn. The close was steady, with prices net 6@7 points lower.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations ⅛c lower, on the basis of 8¼c for middling upland and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 932 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans easy, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston firm, unchanged, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk quiet, ⅛c lower, at 8¾c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8¾c; Augusta steady, new cotton quoted at 8c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8 3-16c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 2,700 to 3,200 bales, as compared with 2,478 bales actual last week and 1,467 bales actual last year. At Houston for to-day 3,000 to 3,500 bales, against 3,326 bales actual last week and 5,472 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.61	7.62	7.60	7.61@7.63
October	7.63	7.64	7.58	7.62@7.63
November	7.60	7.63	7.58	7.62@7.64
December	7.62	7.66	7.61	7.65@7.66
January	7.63	7.67	7.62	7.66@7.67
February	7.64	7.64	7.64	7.66@7.67
March	7.68	7.69	7.64	7.68@7.69
April	..	..	..	7.68@7.70
May	..	..	..	7.70@7.71

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—Spot cotton, moderate business; prices easier; American middling fair, 5½d; good middling, 5d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 31-32d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation, and export included 4,200 bales of American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 1,200 bales of American. Futures opened easier and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 33-64d, value; October, good ordinary clause, 4 29-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 17-64@4 18-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 15-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; February and March, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, buyers; March and April, 4 15-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 15-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The unsettling influence of a near-by Government crop report was clearly apparent in all grain markets yesterday. Wheat scarcely varied ⅛c during the entire session, and was only ¼@⅜c under the previous night on last figures. Trading lacked prominent feature, was chiefly for local account, and reflected more or less bearishness of sentiment owing to disappointing cables, a heavy Spring wheat movement, and small export trade, latter only 25 loads at all ports. The Spring wheat arrivals were about half a million bushels larger than on the corresponding day last year, while Winter wheat receipts fell 100,000 bushels short of a year ago. A notable point in this connection was the fact that St. Louis shipped over twice as much wheat as it received. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour reached a fair total. New York and Baltimore furnished most of it. The weather map reported no frosts anywhere, but rains in Manitoba and the Dakotas. A Broomhall cable quoted the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture as estimating the world's wheat crop at 2,624,000,000 bushels, against 2,564,000,000 bushels a year ago, and the export surplus of various countries at 460,000,000 bushels. The important changes in foreign markets included 5@15 points' loss at Paris, 3 points' decline at Budapest, and a partial ½ mark advance at Berlin. Liverpool closed unchanged. Worth's stocks, according to Bradstreet's, increased for the week 1,394,000 bushels, against 2,463,000 bushels increase a year ago. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76¾c, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 76¾c, to arrive; new, No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 77c, to arrive; new, No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76¼c; New, No. 2 red, New York, 76½c; new, No. 2 hard, New York, 76¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; September, 69¾c; December, 71½c; May, 75¾c; No. 2 hard, 68¼@68¾c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 57c; September, 57c; December, 58¾c; May, 60¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 36@36¼c; September, 36¾c; December, 37c; May, 39¼c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68c; September, 67½@67¾c; December, 65¾c; track, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c. Flour—First patents, $3.85@$3.95; second patents, $3.65@$3.75; first clears, $2.80@$2.85; second clears, $2.20. Bran, in bulk, $13@$13.50.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Wheat lower. Closed: No. 1 Northern, 69½@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68½c; December, 70¾c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54c. Barley dull; No. 1, 60c; sample, 45@56½c. Corn—December, 57¾c.

DULUTH, Sept. 10.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66c; October, 68½c; December, 68¾c; May, 72¼c. Corn, 55½c. Oats, 35¼@35¼c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Steady; fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. CORNMEAL—Quiet; kiln-dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Easy; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$100; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. FEED—Quiet; Spring bran, spot, $17.50, sacks, to arrive, $17@$17.50; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $20; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	74 13-16	74¾	74¾	74¾
October	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾
December	76¾	76¾	76¼	76¾
May	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Corn—				
September	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾
October	61¾	61¾	61¾	..
December	..	62¼	61¾	61¾
May	62¾	63¼	62¾	62¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$9.70

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68 7-16	68 7-16	68 3-16	68¾
December	70¾	70¾	70½	70¾
May	74 3-16	74¾	74	74⅛
Corn—				
September	55½	55¾	55¼	55½
December	57¾	57 13-16	57	57¾
May	59½	59¾	59	59¾
Oats—				
September	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅜
December	35⅛	35⅛	34½	35
May	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	37¼
Lard—				
October	$9.42½	$9.45	$9.37½	$9.40
January	9.22½	9.22½	9.12½	9.17½
Ribs—				
October	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.67½
January	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.15
Pork—				
October	14.82½	14.82½	14.75	14.80
January	15.90	15.90	15.75	15.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm, $15.75@$16.75; family, $17; short clear, $16.75@$18.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 8¾c; 180-lb, 8¾c; 160-lb, 8¾c; 140-lb, 9c; pigs, 9¼@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10-lb, 10@10¼c; 12-lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14-lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@11¼c. TALLOW—Dull; city, 5¼c; packed; country, 5¾@5¾c. LARD—Quiet, $9.72½@$9.75; city lard quiet, $9.15; refined lard steady; South America, $10.50; Continent, $10; Brazil, kegs, $11.60; compound strong, 7⅞@7¾c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 10¼c; city lard and stearine, 10¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	4.85@4.70
October	..	..	..	4.70@4.75
November	..	..	..	4.80@4.85
December	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.95@5.00
January	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
February	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10@5.15
March	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20@5.25
April	..	..	..	5.25@5.30
May	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
June	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40@5.45
July	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
August	..	..	..	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 64,000 bags, (three days;) stock, 1,001,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged at 2:30 P. M., net unchanged to ¼ pfg lower; sales, 4,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged to ¼f lower; at 12 M., unchanged; at 3 P. M., steady and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M., unchanged; total sales, 28,000 bags; January, 34.50; February, 34.75; March, 35.00; April, 35.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.75; July, 36.00; August, 36.00; September, 33.75; October, 33.75; November, 34.00; December, 34.25. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 16-32d; receipts, 49,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for Europe, nil; United States, 14,000 bags; cleared for Europe, nil; stock, 505,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American, raw, 50c; American, boiled, 52c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 70c.

METALS.—Conditions prevalent in the market for metals were rather of bearish average. Tin again eased off under liquidation as a result of recent heavy arrivals at this port, as did also the London market for that metal, the close there being weak and £1 lower from the previous night's close to £113 12s 3d for spot and £111 for futures. The close here was weak at $25.75@$25.25, with trading very light all day. Copper in London was 3s 6d better, owing to an increase in demand, with spot standing at £67 6s 3d and futures at £67 12s 3d. Here the market was nominally unchanged at 16¼@17c for Lake Superior and 16⅜@16¾c for casting and electrolytic. Lead was dull and unchanged at home and abroad, closing at $4.37½ and at £12, respectively. Spelter was firm here at $4, and unchanged in London at £16 17s 6d. Domestic iron markets were unchanged. Pig iron warrants, $9@$10; No. 1 foundry, Northern, $10@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.75@$15.25. Glasgow warrants closed at 53s 6d and Middlesborough at 45s.

SUGAR.—Prices at the close were on the basis of 3⅜c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 3c for molasses sugar.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, bbls, $4.25; spirits of turpentine, 36¾@37¼c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.55; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2.15; M, $2.65; N, $3.20; W G, $3.60; W W, $3.90.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 10.—Spirits of turpentine steady, 33¾c; receipts, 41 casks. Resin steady, 95c@$1; receipts, 184 bbls. Crude turpentine quiet, $1@$1.90; receipts, 131 casks. Tar firm, $1.35; receipts, 200 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 34¼c; receipts, 1,333 casks; sales, 484 casks; exports, 3,535 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 5,262 bbls; sales, 2,071 bbls; exports, 700 bbls.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—Turpentine market firm, 32½c. Resin firm and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—No trade in live cattle today; dressed beef steady at 7¼@9¼c per lb for mature size; Texas beef, 5½@7c. Calves steady; veals, $5@$8; culls, $4.50; grassers and buttermilks, $3.10@$3.62½; fed calves, $4. City dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. Both sheep and lambs steady, but slow. Sheep, $3@$3.75, few $4; culls, $1.50@$2; lambs, $4@$5, one deck $5.25; culls, $3@$3.50. Dressed mutton, 5@7c; dressed lambs, 6@10c. No reported transactions of hogs to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

WILSON, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1901. GEORGE W. McADAM, Executor of Estate of John H. Wilson. ap10-1aw6mW

WORTMANN, SIGISMUND B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIGISMUND B. WORTMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shepard & Prentiss, No. 19 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1901. EVA WORTMANN, Executrix. SHEPARD & PRENTISS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 19 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au21-1aw6mW

GOURDIER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY GOURDIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of David McClure, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1901. EDWARD GOURDIER, Administrator. DAVID McCLURE, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y. ap3-1aw6mW.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUSTINE J. SMITH, plaintiff, against JAMES V. LAWRENCE, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of July, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on the 17th day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer,

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

Spencer Trask & Co
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine St., New York
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange
Branch Office, 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. DEAL IN High Grade Investment Securities
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
List of current offerings sent on application.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agents for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Issue Travellers'
Letters of Credit
available throughout the world.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS:
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Letters of Credit
FOR USE OF
TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS
AVAILABLE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ISSUED BY
KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BROADWAY & CEDAR ST., New York.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
TWENTY BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS AND BONDS.
TELEPHONE 1904 CORTL.

New York Telephone, 3790 John. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York. 208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange } Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
38 Broad St., N. Y. (Tel. 560 Broad.)
Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON.
A daily market letter, giving outline of markets, quotations, free; also monthly table with prices, August.

J. L. McLean & Co.,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange / Chicago Board of Trade.
435 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 36 Congress St., Boston.
1,116-19 BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG.,
25 BROAD ST.
Branch Offices.
BROADWAY, COR. SPRING ST.,
640 MADISON AV., NEAR EAST 59TH ST.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
5th Floor, Manhattan Life Building.
All curb and unlisted stocks and bonds bought and sold. Quotations furnished.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

Fred'k F. Marquand
35-37 BROAD STREET.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For investment or on margin.
Book of Railway statistics on application. Correspondence solicited.
DIRECT WIRE TO EXCHANGE FLOOR.

FINANCIAL.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 30 Coleman Street, London, E. C.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Want $25,000; genuine business proposition; security and good bonus; no agents. White, Box 152 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.

NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:

Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.

Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.

Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.

Dated New York, August 6, 1901.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:

Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.

All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, $4,000,000

OFFICERS:
LEVI P. MORTON, President
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President
JAMES K. CORBIERE, 2d Vice-Prest.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary
EUGENE E. VARET, Asst. Secretary
G. L. WILMERDING, Asst. Secretary
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Joseph Laroque,
George F. Baker,	D. O. Mills,
Edward J. Berwind,	Levi P. Morton,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
James B. Duke,	W. G. Oakman,
Henry M. Flagler,	George Foster Peabody,
G. G. Haven,	Samuel Rea,
Joseph C. Hendrix,	Elihu Root,
Abram S. Hewitt,	Thomas F. Ryan,
James N. Jarvie,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Walter S. Johnston,	John Sloane,
A. D. Juilliard,	William C. Whitney.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON,
THOMAS F. RYAN,
EDWARD J. BERWIND,
G. G. HAVEN,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 1,000,000
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, Vice-Pres. T. STALLKNECHT, 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. B. MILLS, Treasurer. ERNEST EHRMANN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Frederic P. Olcott,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
James Stillman,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Anthony N. Brady,	William A. Nash,
John D. Crimmins,	James N. Jarvie,
Michael Coleman,	James H. Post,
Ernest Ehrmann,	Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.	

$70,000 CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY WATER BONDS.
The City of Atlantic City will receive sealed proposals for $70,000 Gold Coupon Water Bonds, in denominations of $1,000. Dated July 1, 1901, maturing July 1, 1931, without option, free from tax, with interest at 4 per cent., payable semi-annually at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Bids for these bonds will be received until twelve o'clock M. of Monday, September 23d, 1901, the city reserving, however, the right to reject any or all bids.

Total bonded debt Sept. 1, 1901		$1,724,831
Water debt	$1,085,500	
Sinking Fund	167,306	1,252,806
Net debt		$472,025

The legality of these bonds has been approved by Dillon & Hubbard of New York, whose certificate as to legality will accompany the bonds when delivered.

Blank forms of proposal and full particulars furnished on application to
A. M. HESTON, Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO OF NEW YORK, NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,000,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
H. H. Cammann, V. Pres. H. W. Reighley, Sec.

I WILL PAY $5.00 PER SHARE
for 50 or 100 shares of GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED MINING & MILLING CO. STOCK, full paid. P. O. Box 1550, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of this Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, Saturday, September 14th, 1901, and remain closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. WILLIAM H. GRAFFLIN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway System.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES,
49 WALL STREET,
New York, August 30, 1901.

To the owners and holders of the bonds of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, dated May 1, 1873, secured by the mortgage of that Company to the Union Trust Company of New York, dated May 1, 1873:

Each and every holder of bonds and coupons of The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, issued by that company under its first mortgage, dated May 1, 1873, to the Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the payment whereof was guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by written indorsement on each and every of said bonds, is hereby notified that the said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company elects to and will exercise the right reserved to it as guarantor in its written guaranty of redeeming all of the outstanding bonds and coupons to date of payment aforesaid, in cash, on November 1, 1901, and you and each and every the holders of said bonds and coupons are hereby further notified to present, at the office of said The Boonville Railroad Bridge Company or at the office of said Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, both at 49 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 1, 1901, for redemption and surrender upon the payment of the principal thereof and accrued interest coupons to that date, as aforesaid, said bonds and all coupons payable thereafter held by you and each of you, and that after that date, November 1, 1901, no further interest or interest coupons on said bonds will be paid.

To those of such bondholders who desire to renew their security on this property, notice is hereby given that arrangements can be made on or before November 1, 1901, through H. W. Poor & Co., 18 Wall St., N. Y., so that, instead of receiving cash as above for their holdings, such bondholders can receive new 4% fifty-year gold bonds, likewise guaranteed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, of an issue of $1,000,000, secured by mortgage of the Bridge Company's property, such exchange for new bonds (if made before November 1, 1901) to be on the basis of par and interest to November 1, 1901, for the old and 80 for the new, with interest from November 1, 1901.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO.
By C. G. HEDGE,
Vice President and Treasurer,
Guarantor.
THE BOONVILE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.
By H. C. ROUSE,
President,
Obligor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1901,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of Executors.
88 shs. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
39 shs. Lykens Valley R. R. & Coal Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
$300 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.
$10,000 Boston United Gas Co. 2d Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. P. Lorillard Co. pfd.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
$2,000 Cent. Pac. R. R. L. G. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$1,000 East Tenn., Virg. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds. 1956.
$5,000 Col. & Ind. Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
13 shs. Valentine & Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. common.
47 shs. Hanover Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
100 shs. Century Realty Co.
100 shs. National Safety Third Rail Co.
100 shs. American Light & Traction Co. pfd.
$5,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. pfd.
62½ shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
10 shs. Nat. City Bank.
10 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Brooklyn Life Ins. Co.
182 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$1,000 Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$600 Securities Co. 4 p. c. Reg. Consols.

Proposals for
$3,000,000.00
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE 1 OF CHAPTER 417 OF THE LAWS OF 1897 TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in The City of New York, until
Monday, the 16th day of Sept., 1901,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:
$3,000,000 00 CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD.
Principal payable November 1, 1949.
A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in The City of New York) required.
For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
AUGUST 31, 1901.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE. 66 BROADWAY.
Harlem Branch, cor Lenox Ave., & 125th St.
Capital and Undivided Profits, $2,387,221.50
Chas. T. Barney, Pres.; Fred'k L. Eldridge, 1st V.-Pres.; Jos. T. Brown, 2d V.-Pres.; Fred'k Gore King, Sec. & Treas.; Julian M. Gerard, Ass. Sec. & Treas.; Wm. B. Randall, Trust Officer.

100 Shares Sonora Copper Co., AT $15.00 PER SHARE.
Letter of A. W. Hallenborg, (Armstrong, Schirmer & Co., Bankers, members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges,) guaranteeing repurchase of stock next March should holder desire to sell, will be assigned to purchaser. X. Y. Z., Times Office.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED BOUGHT AND sold; state quantities, best terms. ARTHUR BRENTON COOK, Drexel Building, New York.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1899 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the day following the annual meeting or any adjournment thereof.

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers St. and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 28, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Louisville, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of October next.
The stock transfer books will close on Friday, September 20, 1901, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Thursday, October 3, 1901, at 10 A. M.
J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31st, 1901.

Dividends.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.
Seventieth Quarterly Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
New York, September 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

Otis Elevator Company,
71 Broadway, New York City, Sept. 10, 1901.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 PER SHARE upon the preferred stock of the company, payable at this office on and after October 15, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 25, 1901. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at the close of business Sept. 25, 1901, and will be reopened at the opening of business Oct. 16, 1901.
LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

Retsof Mining Company,
September 5th, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of 1½ was declared out of the earnings of the Company, payable October 1st, to stockholders of record on the 20th day of September. The transfer books will close September 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed.
H. D. FULLER, Treas'r.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Company,
No. 18 Broadway, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1901.
DIVIDENDS NOS. 88 AND 89.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent., on its capital stock, payable September 21, 1901. The transfer books will be closed from September 11 to September 21, 1901.
E. A. JACOBY, Treasurer.

United Fruit Company.
Dividend No. 9.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The Commercial Cable Company,
NEW YORK, September 3, 1901.
Dividend No. 49. The regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. will be paid October 1, 1901, to stockholders of record on September 20, 1901. The transfer books will be closed September 20 and reopened October 2.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

CHARLES W. MORSE'S DEAL.

He Secures Control of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America.

The City Trust Company, the depositary for the stock of the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, announced yesterday afternoon that at noon over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited, in accordance with the recent offer of Charles W. Morse to the stockholders, and that the offer has become operative.

The offer of Mr. Morse, who was at the head of the American Ice Company, to the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable shareholders was to pay 50 per cent. of the amount paid in, provided that at least two-thirds of the stock should be deposited with the City Trust Company on or before Sept. 10.

The company, originally capitalized at $30,000,000 in fifty-dollar assessable shares, of which $25,000,000 was issued, underwent reorganization. Under its present status the company has $9,000,000 of non-assessable stock, on which $15 a share had been paid, so that Mr. Morse's offer was 7½ a share. Judge J. M. Thomas of Cleveland recently succeeded W. J. Latta of Philadelphia as President of the company.

One of the chief difficulties of companies opposed to the Bell Telephone interests has been that of obtaining subway and wire-stringing rights. Consequently, when Mr. Morse's offer first became public it excited comment in Wall Street, in the belief that some way to overcome this difficulty had been found.

At the time of the offer Mr. Morse stated that he was acting for himself alone, but it is now believed in many quarters in the financial district that he will have associated with him in this scheme John F. Carroll and a number of other persons with political connections.

Baltimore and Ohio Bonds.

The Stock Exchange authorities this morning will admit temporarily to the unlisted department $15,000,000 of Baltimore and Ohio convertible debenture 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds.

Currency for Crops.

The United States Sub-Treasury yesterday transferred $150,000 in currency to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Julia Mays Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Julia Mays, Rebecca Hicks, and S. H. Milderberg, New York City.

Royal Amusement Company of Syracuse, to produce theatrical performances; capital, $50,000. Directors—Moses D. Rubin, William Rubin, and Patrick J. Tierney, Syracuse.

Kling Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to make and sell wagons and other vehicles; capital, $50,000. Directors—John Kling, Adolph Kling, and James L. Brown, Brooklyn.

Packard Commercial School Company of New York City, to publish text books to be used in commercial schools and to maintain such schools; capital, $350,000. Directors—L. H. Packard and E. M. Packard, New York City; James S. Packard, Brooklyn.

George C. Batcheller & Co. of New York City, to deal in clothing and clothing materials; capital, $600,000. Directors—George C. Batcheller and Alfred P. W. Seaman, New York City; Edward W. Russell, Paterson, N. J.; Henry D. Miller, East Orange, N. J.

Lloyd L. Jackson Company of New York City, to deal in dry goods and notions; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Lloyd L. Jackson, C. Hurst Powell, G. E. Tenner, F. M. McCarthy, J. Manning Parsons, Joseph M. Crook, and Darcy P. Bryan, Baltimore; D. F. McMullen, Cumberland; Frederick D. Miller, Washington.

Bankers and Traders' Company of New York City, to do a general contractor's business, to operate foundries and rolling mills, to supply electricity, to deal in real estate, and to promote business enterprises; capital, $250,000. Directors—Horace C. Hunt, Rockland, Mass.; James J. Allen, and Charles A. Decker, New York City.

Incorporated in Westchester.

The W. H. Bayles Company, to deal in jewelry; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H., Lucinda, and Ethel Bayles.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Agency has been incorporated in Michigan by W. Fred McBain, H. L. Bogue, J. F. Baker, and James H. Hugston, with a capital stock of $10,000. Mr. McBain was formerly Secretary of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company.

The Fire Underwriters' Committee of Arbitration has decided in favor of the Ohio Inspection Bureau in the case between the bureau and the O. M. Stafford, Goss & Co. agency of Cleveland, and it is now expected that this agency will pay its back dues and resume harmonious relations with the bureau.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly higher.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 10	777,912
To date this year	206,797,535
Corresponding date last year	77,357,885

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 10	$1,685,300
To date this year	$734,832,200
Corresponding date last year	$339,459,360

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@5½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & F. pf.	3	Iowa Central pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Kan. & Mich.	1¾
Am. Smelting	1½	Kan. City So. pf.	½
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Sugar pf.	1¾	Mexican Central	⅞
Anaconda Copper	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	¼	National Salt	1
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y. Air Brake	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	N. Y. Central	1¾
Chi. Great West.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	North American	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	5	Ont. Mining	½
Chi. & N. W.	3½	Pacific Mail	⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Penn. R. R.	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Peoria & East	⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	3⅝	Pressed S. Car	2
C., C., C., & St. L. pf.	1½	Rep. Steel	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3	St. Law. & Adir.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F.	1
Del. & Hudson	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., L. & W.	3	Southern Railway pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A.	¾	Twin C. R. T. pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	¾	Union Bag & Paper	½
Evans. & T. H.	4½	Union Pacific	⅞
General Electric	2½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Great North. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Hocking Valley	3½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Illinois Central	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel	1½
Int. Paper pf.	⅞	U. S. Steel pf.	1¼
Int. Pump	1	West. Union Tel.	⅞
Int. Silver	½	Wis. Central pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	¼	Mex. National	¾
Am. Locomotive	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Am. Locom. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hock. Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1½	Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 5s	1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	St. L. & S. W. 2d	1
St. L. & I. M. 4s	1½	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1½

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & Alton 3s	1	Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

It is rather an extraordinary statement to make, but it is a fact attested to by the largest financial interests in Wall Street, that the stock market to-day is actually in a sounder and stronger position than it would have been at this time had the attempt on the President's life not been made. Singular as this may seem at first thought, it is in effect what was declared yesterday to be the case by a number of influential bankers whose views are eminently worthy of consideration. As bearing out their opinion three reasons chiefly are advanced, to wit, that weak holders were shaken out in Saturday's decline; that the strongest interests are now behind the market, and that the greatest peril to the situation has been removed by the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in coming to the relief of the money market, by diverting certain internal revenue receipts to the banks, and by the offer to purchase $20,000,000 of bonds. While this action on the part of the Secretary would undoubtedly have come sooner or later, it is undeniable that he was hastened to his course by the request from the New York bankers, who appreciated the shock to confidence through the attempted assassination of the President.

These things considered, it is declared to be in no sense surprising that the stock market yesterday gave further exhibition of its wonderful powers of recuperation and, in the face of heavy realizing and short selling, should have gone higher, many material net gains appearing at the close of the day's business. Were the business of the country not on so stable a foundation it is questioned if, despite the continued assuring news from Buffalo and the action of the Secretary, the market could have stood up so magnificently—or, rather, would have stood up so. As it is, the bankers and financiers who rallied to the support of the market did so in the calm assurance that stocks were worth the buying because representing values founded on substantial prosperity giving every promise of continuing. Hence it is that those buyers now show no disposition to part with their holdings at present prices.

As for particular stocks prominent in the list of advances yesterday there is not much to be said, for the reason that few of them were influenced by any specific news. However, it can be said with some degree of assurance that certain plans which the Buffalo happening threatened to nip in the bud are now well under way again, and that not all the favorable developments are past. St. Paul, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, the Eries, Amalgamated Copper, Consolidated Gas, the Nickel Plates, Western Union, and the United States Steel stocks—about each and all of these rumor is busy telling of coming important and favorable developments. There may be much or there may be little in these reports, but the confident buying of the securities is, to say the least, suggestive.

The rumor current in Wall Street yesterday that the Steel strike has been settled, though not confirmed, is merely anticipatory of what every one believes to be an inevitable happening within a very short while. It is clear that Mr. Shaffer is fast losing his prestige and strength, and that the strikers themselves are coming more and more to realize that their cause is a lost one.

Yesterday was the first day of the fortnightly settlement in London In the early trading London sold about 10,000 shares of stock, but later turned buyer, taking about as much as had been sold.

Money was comparatively easy all day, at no time going above 5½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ and 4 per cent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The story was persistent in Wall Street yesterday that the controlling interests in Southern Pacific, who likewise are dominant in Union Pacific, have decided to declare a dividend on Southern Pacific stock during the present month. This, it is said, is a part of the plans of the larger financial interests to restore confidence in the general situation. It is declared, however, that the earnings of the road are so enormous as fully to warrant the action to be taken. Apropos of this the net earnings for July, just reported, total $2,493,915, an increase of $558,913.

Inasmuch as Union Pacific is a heavy holder of Southern Pacific stock, the Union Pacific, it is pointed out, will benefit by the dividend declaration.

No official expression of opinion could be gotten on the matter yesterday, but the strength of both securities and the nature of the buying—Harriman, Standard Oil, and Kuhn-Loeb interests being purchasers—were regarded in some parts of the Street as significant. More than 32,000 shares of Southern Pacific were traded in at a net advance of 1⅛ points, while 67,000 shares of Union Pacific changed hands, the final figure showing a net gain of ⅞ point.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.

Wall Street hears that some developments of consequence are pending in the affairs of Amalgamated Copper, but what their nature is is not disclosed. According to one report, there is to be a readjustment of the capital stock, consequent upon the absorption of the Butte and Boston and Boston and Montana Companies, Amalgamated shareholders to be given an extra or stock dividend.

Inquiry at the offices of the company and from interests identified with the property resulted in the terse reply: "We have nothing to say."

Two Stock Exchange houses took 5,000 shares each of the stock yesterday.

ST. PAUL'S AFFAIRS.

It may be said on what can be considered the best authority, though officials will not discuss the matter, that there is no foundation in fact for the rumor current in Wall Street yesterday that St. Paul preferred stock is to be retired against an issue of 3½ per cent. bonds.

As a matter of fact, the steady absorption of St. Paul common stock is based, not on such a story, but on the belief that at the dividend meeting to-morrow an extra dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared by the Directors.

The net earnings of the road for the past year have, it is pointed out, been extraordinarily large, notwithstanding the vast amount of money spent for improvements and betterments.

VANDERBILT PLANS MATURING.

According to a statement said to come from inside sources, the Vanderbilt plan of readjustment of some of the so-called Vanderbilt railroad properties is to be announced in a few days. Hence, it was declared, the strength yesterday of the Nickel Plate shares and New York Central under buying said to be for inside account.

MANY INDUSTRIAL DIVIDENDS.

Many industrial dividends were declared in the financial district yesterday. Among them were: Royal Baking Powder, regular quarterly dividend on preferred stock of 1½ per cent.; Sloss-Sheffield Steel Company, preferred stock, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent.; Manhattan Railway, regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.; Mergenthaler Linotype, regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.; Otis Elevator preferred, regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.; Union Bag and Paper, preferred, regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company recommended the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

AMERICAN LINS

showing an indicated production equal to or above that indicated in September, 1900. In all but two of the principal peach-growing States, however, a production exceeding the ten-year average is probable.

In all the States in which the growing of grapes is of more than local importance, except California, the present condition is below the ten-year average.

There is a decrease in the number of stock hogs now being fattened as compared with the number a year ago in every State except Arizona, where an increase of 13 per cent. is noted. In the important hog-raising States decreases in number for fattening are reported as follows: Georgia, 4 per cent.; South Carolina, 9; North Carolina, 11; Mississippi, 12; Alabama and Indiana, 14; Ohio, 15; Iowa, 17; Arkansas, 18; Texas, Tennessee, and Illinois, 19; Kentucky, 27; Nebraska, 33; Missouri, 35, and Kansas, 42 per cent.

Reports as to size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition above the ten-year average in but two States—Ohio and Pennsylvania—in each of which the present condition is 3 points above such average. The condition is below the ten-year average to the extent of 3 points in Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nebraska; 5 in Alabama, 6 in Kansas, 7 in Missouri, Tennessee, and South Carolina; 8 in Texas and North Carolina, 10 in Mississippi, and 14 in Arkansas. In Iowa and Indiana the present condition is practically the same as the ten-year average.

WEATHER BUREAU'S SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Following is the Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions:

"The weather conditions of the week ended Sept. 9, 1901, have been generally favorable for gathering and maturing late crops in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Slope. Rains retarded work in Nebraska and South Dakota, and caused some damage to crops in the first-named State, while drought conditions still continue in portions of Texas and Oklahoma, and rain is needed in the central valleys. Light frosts were quite general in the Rocky Mountain region and in Michigan, with little or no damage, and snow fell in Montana. Conditions have been particularly favorable in the South Atlantic and Gulf districts, which have in the four previous weeks experienced unusual and heavy precipitation.

"Reports from the principal corn producing States west of the Mississippi River indicate that late corn is maturing rapidly, and that cutting is in active progress in all sections, being nearly completed in some localities. The late crop continues to improve. Nebraska and is filling better than anticipated. In Iowa the bulk of the late planted fields will be beyond danger from frost by Sept. 20, in the dry section of the State about one-half the acreage being already in shock, except portions of northern districts. In Kansas the crop is drying up. Generally favorable reports are received from States east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Illinois, where corn has deteriorated slightly, and its maturity has been hastened by dry weather. Cutting is in progress in the northerly sections under very favorable conditions.

"The weather of the past week has been more favorable for cotton. This staple is opening rapidly in all sections, and picking is in general progress. Complaints of rust and shedding still continue, however, from the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt, and the top crop is short in Georgia and Florida, while reports of damage by cotton worms are received from Mississippi and Louisiana. No improvement is noted in the late crop in Texas, it having stopped growing and blooming in the drought-stricken districts, and it is shedding and rusting badly where rain fell.

"Favorable reports regarding tobacco continue from nearly all districts. Cutting and housing are in general progress, and a satisfactory crop is indicated, although tobacco is light in North Carolina and Wisconsin and curing very badly in Maryland.

"No improvement in the condition of apples is reported. This fruit is scarce in nearly all sections, and prospects for a poor yield are indicated, but in portions of Arkansas and West Virginia a good crop is generally promised. In Missouri and Indiana apples continue dropping, and many trees are dying in the first-named State.

"Owing to dry soil conditions, plowing has been retarded in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, and portions of Kansas and the States of the Ohio Valley; elsewhere this work has progressed rapidly. Some wheat has been sown in Missouri, but the soil is too dry for germination, and seeding has begun in other districts where conditions were favorable."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Lending rates are still largely nominal. A 5 per cent. basis underlies practically all classes of loans, with the general tone quite firm. Call money ranges from 4½ to 5 per cent. or over; time money from 4½ to 5¼ per cent., and business paper from a minimum of 4½ to 6 per cent. Money at the Clearing House ruled to-day at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 15c and 25c discount. Exchanges, $22,783,134; balances, $1,512,213.

The stock market reflected confidence. There was a reaction about noon, but the close was strong. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,225	Atchison	77¼	75⅝	77
140	Atchison pf	97	96½	97
4	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
131	Boston Elevated	167	166	167
8	Boston & Maine	192	192	192
3	N. Y., N. H. & H	215¼	215¼	215¼
75	Rutland pf	104	103	103
2,055	Union Pacific	99½	97⅞	98⅝
28	Union Pacific pf	89½	88½	88½
6	West End	96¾	96¼	96¼
42	West End pf	118	113	113

TELEPHONES.

528	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	162¼	164½
1,011	Erie	36	34½	34½
150	Mexican	2½	2⅛	2⅛

ELECTRICS.

50	General Electric	263	262½	263
280	Massachusetts	38½	38¼	38½
125	Massachusetts pf	94	93½	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	American Ag. Chem	27	27	27
20	Am. Pneu. Service pf	30½	30½	30½
600	American Sugar	132½	132½	132½
2	American Sugar pf	124	124	124
125	American Woolen	17	16¼	17
120	American Woolen pf	79¼	78½	78⅞
250	Dominion Iron & Steel	25	24½	25
1	Pullman	211	211	211
2,601	United Fruit	77	73	76
432	United Shoe Machine	43	41	41
25	United Shoe Mach. pf	29	29	29
3,561	United States Steel	45¼	43½	45
1,283	United States Steel pf	95	93⅝	95

MINING.

895	Adventure	30	29¼	29¾
400	Allouez	4¼	4¼	4¼
12,589	Amalgamated	115¾	114	114½
300	Anaconda	46½	45½	46½
210	Arcadian	13¾	13¾	13¾
245	Atlantic	40½	37½	40
240	Baltic	54	52	52
75	Bingham	40½	40	40½
500	Bonanza	1⅜	1¼	1¼
2	Calumet & Hecla	730	730	730
720	Centennial	29¾	28¾	29
405	Copper Range	77¾	76	76
670	Dominion Coal	43¼	42¼	43¼
350	Franklin	20½	20	20
25	Humboldt	50c	50c	50c
144	Isle Royale	39½	38½	39½
5,260	Mass	34½	33¾	34
200	Merced	5½	5½	5½
1,585	Michigan	18	17½	17⅝
1,685	Mohawk	52⅛	51½	52
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
215	National	3½	3	3
370	Old Colony	5	4½	4¾
1,455	Old Dominion	34	33	33¾
2,932	Osceola	118	115	116¼
65	Parrot	52½	52	52½
1,090	Phoenix	8	7⅞	8
985	Rhode Island	6½	6	6
45	Tamarack	250	250	250
50	Tecumseh	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Trimountain	55	55	55
50	Trinity	36	36	36
3,470	United States	20⅜	19⅝	20¼
30	United States Oil	14	14	14
2,460	Victoria	11	9¾	10
570	Wolverine	70½	70	70

British Columbia, 13½ bid, 14 asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—New York exchange was at 10 cents discount to-day and 4½@5 per cent. were the rates for call and time loans.

Local stocks were moderately active and prices as a rule were held firmly. Diamond Match was about the only thing on the list that showed a tendency to sell off, the quotation for that declining to 147, or 1½ points below yesterday's figures, on a small amount of realizing. Tin Can common sold at 2¼ and Biscuit common at 44.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,045	American Can	24⅝	24	24½
5	American Strawboard	25	25	25
38	Chi. City Ry	208	208	208
100	Chi. Union Trac. pf	90	90	90
135	Diamond Match	147	147	147
5	Metropolitan Elevated	38	38	38
770	National Biscuit	44⅛	43⅞	44
149	National Biscuit pf	102	101¾	102
50	National Carbon	18	18	18
100	National Carbon pf	85½	85½	85½
55	North Chicago	199½	199	199½
50	Northwestern Elevated	40½	40½	40½
70	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
85	West Chicago	101¼	101	101¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—There was a uniform betterment in the stock market today, with snappy trading in the first and last hours. The best spot was Cambria, for which there was a steady demand, carrying it up a half point. Philadelphia Company advanced to the same extent, on the outlook for an early consummation of the long-promised Pittsburg consolidation. The same influence carried Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg up 1¼ points. Chocta. common was up a trifle through buying for next month's increased dividend, which the market takes for granted. All the steam railroads participated in the rise. Union Traction was strong, advancing ¼.

Money on call is very firm at 4 per cent., and a number of the loans have been made at 5 per cent. Time money is hard at 5 per cent., and the same rate is quoted for commercial paper.

Complete transactions to-day in the stock market were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Cambria Iron	48¼	48¼	48¼
8,891	Cambria Steel	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛
784	Cheetaw T. I. ctfs	73	72	73
100	Choc. pf. T. I. ctfs	55½	55½	55½
132	Cons. Lake Superior	24	23⅝	24
38	Cons. Lake Superior pf	71	71	71
1,300	Cons. Tr. of Pittsburg	22½	22½	22½
100	Cons. Tr. of Pitts. pf	62	62	62
222	Diamond State Steel pf	6⅞	6¾	6¾
7	Delong Hook & Eye	10	10	10
100	Elec. Co. of America	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Easton Cons. Elec	20	20	20
300	Erie	43	42⅝	43
8	Insurance of N. Am	23¼	23¼	23¼
1,150	Lehigh Valley	35½	35½	35⅝
1,000	Lit Brothers	10½	10½	10½
200	Manufactured Rubber	¼	¼	¼
1	Mine Hill Co	61	61	61
25	Penn. Steel pf	87	87	87
20	Palmetto Co	½		½
575	Phila. Elec. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
175	Pennsylvania	72¼	72	72
115	Philadelphia Trac	97¼	97¼	97¼
310	Philadelphia Co	50¼	50⅜	50⅜
100	Philadelphia Co. pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
50	Pacific Mail	42½	42¼	42¼
13,700	Reading T. I. ctfs	21⅝	21	21 3-16
600	Read. 1st pf. t. c	38⅛	38 1-16	38⅛
2,000	Read. 2d pf. t. c	26⅞	26	26 13-16
150	Sus. Iron & Steel	2	2	2
110	United Gas Imp	116	115¼	115¼
1,250	Union Traction	28¾	28	28⅜
1	United of N. J	278	278	278
6,300	U. S. Steel com	45⅛	43½	44⅝
340	U. S. Steel pf	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The market today was extremely dull and largely repeated its record of yesterday. It is hinted news will come to the surface soon which will start a big movement in Cotton Duck. A similar turn in Seaboards is expected if New York continues strong.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 1,556 shares of stock and $96,000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
9	Bank of Baltimore	110	110	110
21	Cotton Duck	17	16½	16½
80	Consolidated Gas	64⅜	64½	64⅝
975	United Railways com	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
12	United Rys. pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
34	Northern Central	98	98	98
375	Seaboard common	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
50	Seaboard pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜

$30,000	Anac. & Potomac 5s	91	91	91
2,000	Germ. South. & Fla. 5s	112	112	112
6,000	Ga. & Alab. cons. 5s	107	107	107
5,000	Knox. Trac. 5s	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Lake Roads 5s	119	119	119
10,000	Pittsburg Trac. 5s	113½	113½	113½
11,000	Seaboard 4s	83½	83¼	83½
5,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
22,000	United Ry. incomes	72¼	72	72
41,000	United Railway 4s	95⅛	95	95⅛

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,322	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24⅜	24½
515	Crucible Steel pf	86	85¾	86
305	Window Glass	64	63⅝	64
350	Switch & Signal	72	72	72
175	Pittsburg Brew	25½	25½	25½
150	Pittsburg Plate Glass	174⅛	172½	174⅛
250	U. S. Steel	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝
35	U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	93⅝	94⅞
75	Philadelphia Co	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
$1,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
481	Cons. Traction	23⅝	23	23½
100	Cons. Traction pf	61¾	61¾	61¾
200	Marsden	5½	5½	5½
400	River Coal	14½	14¼	14¼
254	Nat. Fire-Proofing	33⅛	33¼	33¼
159	Elec. 2ds	74	73½	73⅞
12	U. S. Glass pf	136	136	136
765	Pittsburg Coal	31½	31½	31½
47	Pittsburg Coal pf	96	96½	95½
5	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
50	Cons. Ice	19	19	19
100	Amal. Copper	116	116	116
20	Chicago & Alton	39	39	39
100	Beaver Coal	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,220	5,218	4,962
4th week Aug	$1,279,535	$1,121,982	$965,562
Month	3,522,927	3,037,848	2,658,802
From July 1	6,711,764	5,771,020	5,152,921
SEABOARD AIR LINE—			
4th week Aug	274,426	223,294	.....
Month	913,812	774,908	.....
From July 1	1,785,601	1,599,032	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,358	2,358	2,326
1st week Sept	369,677	339,524	332,557
From July 1	*3,608,394	3,216,947	3,078,698
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	950	950	937
1st week Sept	112,000	109,095	115,136
From July 1	1,137,086	1,029,554	1,147,313

CANADIAN PACIFIC reports for the year ended July 1, comparisons being made with twelve months to Dec. 31 in 1899 and 1898. No report was issued for the twelve months to June 30, 1900, the fiscal year having been changed from calendar year to June 30—

Earnings:	1901.	1899.	1898.
Passengers	8,083,369	7,098,093	6,598,590
Freight	18,983,185	18,738,884	16,231,444
Tel., elev., and steamships	1,073,452	1,069,063	1,087,991
Gross earnings	30,855,203	29,230,038	26,188,977
Expenses:			
Conduct. trans	4,476,123	4,256,097	4,014,178
Maint. of way	4,196,188	3,488,253	3,274,642
Motive power	5,745,730	5,286,871	4,866,253
Maint. of cars	1,661,225	1,295,282	962,283
General expenses	1,670,904	1,680,982	1,589,777
Total expenses	18,745,828	16,999,872	15,663,605
Net earnings	12,109,375	12,230,165	10,475,371
Pro. exp. to gross	60¾	58⅛	59¾
Other income	933,425	1,150,198	423,366
Total net income	13,042,800	13,380,363	10,898,637
Fixed charges	7,305,835	6,816,676	6,774,821
Steamship app	150,000	155,000	.....
Surplus	5,586,965	6,408,687	6,774,321
Preferred div	1,222,509	954,840	472,708
Common div	3,350,000	3,250,000	2,600,000
Surplus	1,014,456	2,303,847	3,701,613

GRAND TRUNK WESTERN for July—

	1901.	1900.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	306,836	320,916	14,080
Op. expenses	206,184	302,467	7,288
Net earnings	11,652	18,449	6,797

NEW YORK AND QUEENS COUNTY for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	489,017	462,844	422,545
Op. expenses	265,387	250,505	242,024
Net earnings	223,630	212,339	179,621
Other income	5,283	5,003	24,084
Total net earnings	228,963	217,342	204,305
Charges	173,740	142,729	277,115
Surplus	55,223	75,213	*72,810
Prev. surplus	74,972	*241	.....
Total surplus	130,195	74,972	.....

*Deficit.

WABASH for the fiscal year ended June 30—

Freight	11,158,966	10,616,340	9,212,691
Passenger	4,982,694	4,474,652	3,995,102
Total gross	17,554,465	16,440,990	14,393,974
Conduct. trans	4,765,990	4,844,253	4,440,788
Motive power	3,760,315	2,956,625	3,139,737
Maint. of way	2,335,371	1,896,131	1,688,302
Maint. of cars	1,437,151	1,334,758	891,526
General exp	284,200	266,649	268,059
Total op. exp	12,752,045	11,947,417	10,411,473
Net	4,802,420	4,493,572	3,982,500
Pro. exp. to gross	72¾	72¾	73½
Taxes	586,190	567,327	567,163
Track rentals	757,938	767,746	760,987
Balance	3,458,283	3,158,499	2,654,400
Total interest, etc	3,170,466	3,428,112	2,839,431
Improvements	656,756	292,207	.....
Net earnings	3,063,704	3,135,905	2,839,431
Fixed charges	2,760,571	2,715,806	2,691,495
Deb. & bond div	210,000	210,000	.....
Surplus	93,135	210,090	147,936

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL & PITTSBURG for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	1,182,181	1,108,392	919,273
Exp. and taxes	748,257	701,309	593,848
Net earnings	433,924	407,083	325,425
Int. and rentals	170,750	256,202	51,216
Balance	263,174	150,881	274,209
Coal dept.	503,658	236,017	70,881
Total	766,834	386,898	345,090
Real estate and miscel.	100,742	114,231	.....
Total net	867,572	501,130	345,090
Dividend	150,000	150,000	55,000
Balance	717,572	351,129	290,090
Bet. and equip	505,192	267,532	224,708
Surplus	212,380	83,597	65,382

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Particulars of dividends declared by the Manhattan Railway Company, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, the Otis Elevator Company, the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, the United Fruit Company, the Commercial Cable Company, and the Retsof Mining Company will be found in the advertisement columns.

TO EXPLOIT BRAZIL'S MINES.

Syndicate of American Capitalists Will Attempt to Control the Output of Precious Metals.

Dr. Alcides Medrado, Brazilian Mining Commissioner to the Pan-American Exposition, arrived from Buffalo yesterday and announced that a syndicate of American capitalists is being organized for the exploration and exploitation of mines in Brazil. This syndicate will have a capital of $5,000,000. Dr. Medrado is preparing to return to his country accompanied by two mining experts.

This company, the name of the members of which Dr. Medrado is not yet ready to divulge, will practically control the entire output of precious ores and minerals of Brazil. All the mines, those in operation and those not yet exploited, will be purchased by the syndicate if possible. Options on several large working mines have already been secured. The headquarters of the syndicate will be in this city.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A continued improvement in prices and a very general restriction in the volume of trading marked the course of industrial and miscellaneous shares in the market for outside securities yesterday. Activity was most noticeable in the bond division, while copper shares were dull and bank and gas stocks were neglected. The tone of the market indicated a practically complete recovery from the declines of last Saturday in consequence of the news from Buffalo.

***

CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s were active and stronger, about $300,000 being dealt in at prices ranging from 66⅝ to 67⅝, the high figure and last bid for the day.

***

KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT AND MEMPHIS 4s sold around 85¼, $30,000 of the bonds changing hands. The stock sold down to 75, about 1,000 shares being dealt in.

***

DETROIT SOUTHERN common sold at 14¼ for 100 shares and closed at 13⅝ bid.

***

ROYAL BAKING POWDER preferred was bought at 101¼.

***

DOMINION SECURITIES advanced to 77, transactions in 1,000 shares being reported.

***

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was bid for at 6¼, with none offered. At the close of trading it was announced that over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited at the City Trust Company in accordance with the offer of 7½ made by Charles W. Morse, yesterday being the last day for the deposits. The offer was declared operative.

***

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 9. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞
American Can pf	74½	74⅝	73¾	73¾
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	35	34	35
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98¾	98	98¾
*California Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Camden Land	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
*Cast-Iron Pipe	7	7¼	7	7¼
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2¾	3	2¾	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	4	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf	26½			26¾
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67¾	68¼	66½	68¼
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13¾	14½	13½	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39½	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83	85	83¼	85
Dominion Securities	76¾	77	75½	76
Electric Boat		22	18	
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reductions	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	12
*Electro-Pneumatic	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	½	1	½	1
Geheral Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101½	102	101½	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	8	9¼	8	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	41	45	41	44
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75	75½	75½	77
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¼	85½	85½	86½
Lorillard pf	117		117	
Markeen Copper	½	1⅞	½	1⅞
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	25	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	83½	85
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¾	¾	¾	¾
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21¼	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	11	11¼	10¼	10¾
Otis Elevator	32½	33½	32¾	33½
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾		¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33½	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf.	70	73	70	73
Retsof	48		48	
Retsof bonds	95	96	95	96
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	102½	101½	103
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	85½	82¾	83
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27½	28¼
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	51	50	50½
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	765	770	765	775
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid	19	19	17½	20
Tidewater Coal	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	70	68	70
Union Copper	5⅛	6⅜	5⅛	5¾
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	117	119	117	119
Union R. of St. L. 4s	89	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	80	80	81½
U. S. Cotton Duck	29	31	29	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	89	91	89	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	37	38¼	37	38¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	31	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, I. & C	5	7	6	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	43	45	40	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛
Worthington Pump pf	112½	114	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100¾	103	100¾	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	49¼	49¾	45¼	48¾
Columbus Railway pf	102¾	105	102¾	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112¾	114½	112¾	114½
42d St. & 9th Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	83½	85¼	87½	88¼
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	206	196	206
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	26	25	26
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	67	70	67	70
58th & 59th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	118	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	108	105	108	105

Gas Companies.

American Light &

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Brokers' Sales Still of Small Volume—Subway Realty Company Again a Buyer—Auction Room Dealings.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. J. A. Habirshaw to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 149 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 58 by 102.2.

Peter Axelrad has sold for Samuel Padwe for $41,250 the seven-story tenement 44 Gouverneur Street, 24 by 102; also for S. Steinfelt the five-story tenement 75 Delancey Street, 23.4 by 60, for about $25,000.

Friedman & Sinderband have sold for S. Fleck to a Mr. Levy for about $43,500 the six-story double tenement 128 Madison Street, 26.8 by 100.

The Subway Realty Company has acquired from Julia Curtiss the plot 124.11 by 85 at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street. According to the deed, which was recorded yesterday, the consideration was $55,000.

Sonneborn & Co. have sold for John J. O'Brien for $13,500 the house on plot 50 by 100 on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, 85 feet south of Briggs Avenue, Bedford Park, to William T. Traud, who gives in part payment the three-story frame flat 921 Jefferson Avenue. The same firm has also sold for D. E. Haskins the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Villa Avenue, 285 feet north of the Southern Boulevard, to Felix Grimley for $2,500; also to the same purchaser the adjoining plot, 50 by 100, for A. Olson.

Nicholas & Lummis have leased for James C. Parrish the four-story brownstone dwelling 70 West Thirty-fifth Street to Mme. Thibaud; also the similar property 31 West Thirty-fourth Street to Mrs. Sarah Patterson.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented 248 Lexington Avenue for F. L. Ogden to William B. Coster for one year; also 10 West Eleventh Street for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Russell Murray for two years; also 44 Fifth Avenue for Gen. Charles F. Roe to Mrs. Mary A. Bangs for two years.

Charles E. Picken reports the sale of one of his new private houses, 250 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. This is the third house sold of a row just recently completed.

E. C. & T. Barry have sold for the estate of Anna A. Allger the private dwelling 131 East Seventy-ninth Street, 20 by 102.2, to a client, on private terms; also, 1,300 Madison Avenue, 20 by 73, for Solomon Friedman to Dr. Mandelbaum; also, the private dwelling 167 East Seventy-first Street, 16.8 by 102.2, for I. L. Smith, to a client, on private terms.

Result at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

319 and 321 East Fifty-third Street, north side, 215 feet east of Second Avenue, 40 by 100.5, five-story brick stable; foreclosure sale, to L. Horton.....$25,000

By John M. Thompson.

548 and 550 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 209 feet east of Broadway, each 18 by 99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elnar Chrystie.... 23,000

By Peter J. Meyer & Co.

213 to 217 West One Hundred and Ninth St, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to J. Rosenzweig..... 17,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, Broadway, west side, the block front between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, 201.10 by 100, two eight-story apartment houses. Due on judgment, $486,353.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Arthur Knox, referee, 5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 97.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street. Due on judgment, $11,297.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George J. Taylor, referee, 528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, a three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,799.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, B. Lewinson, referee, Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant. Due on judgment, $91.10.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,322.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Cooper and Hawthorne Streets, southeast corner, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 41.7; Mary J. Stryker's Place, owner; William M. May, Stryker's Lane, architect; cost, $3,000.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 323.11 feet south of Jefferson Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 48; George U. Reinhardt & Co., of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Elton Avenue, owners; E. R. Will of 1,362 Fulton Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a seven-story brick tenement, 50 by 86.5; James Everard of 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $75,000.

Morgan Avenue, 52 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 45; Magdelena & Townee of 620 Courtlandt Avenue, owners; Gustave Schwartz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Delancey and Cannon Streets, southeast corner, for two one-story brick rectory and church, 48.5 by 95; the Rev. Peter McNamee, premises, owner; James E. Kirby of 722 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

West Farms Road, east side, 50 feet south of Bronx Park Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 22 by 52; August Quinn, premises, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Alterations.

Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, southeast corner, to a five-story brick hotel; John Shady of 368 West Twenty-third Street, owner; John A. Shady of 368 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $400.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Maria Collins, premises, owner; Louis Falk of 2,783 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, to a seven-story brick building, with store; J. L. Park, premises, owner; R. W. Berger of 121 Bible House, architect; cost, $150.

Unionport Road, west side, 75 feet south of Columbus Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store and meeting room; Rosa Bachman, premises, owner; B. Ebeling, St. Lawrence Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 151 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Walter R. Gillette of 32 Nassau Street, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 1,117 Westchester Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Anna Burke, premises, owner; James F. Meehan of 3,410 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 222 to 228 West Fourteenth Street, to a one-story brick factory; Consolidated Gas Company, premises, owner; J. Oscar Bruce of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $480.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Tuesday, Sept. 10.

ALL TITLE AND REAL ESTATE OF which Thomas Reid died seized; Henry D. Yellott to David Yellott..... 1

BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Susan J. Witherell to William H. Burkelman, (R S $1.50, mtg $11,500) 1

BROADWAY, e s, 116.2 ft n of 62d St, runs e 89.11x n 100.5 to 63d St x w 25x s 84.11x w 25x n 25x w 63.6 to Broadway x s 46.10; William P. Eno to Isaac H. Clothier, (R S $34.25)..... 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 63d St, 25x123.4; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Edna G. Storm and others to Isaac H. Clothier, quitclaim.. 1

BROADWAY, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 55x100; Leo Mayer to George F. Johnson, (R S $27.50, mtg $100,000).... 1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 63d St, 25x123.4; Broadway, e s, 25 ft s of 63d St, 24x73x20x85; Broadway, e s, 49 ft s of 63d St, 20x62x17x73; Clarence Storm to Sarah M. Orvis, quitclaim..... 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 143d St, 124.11x85; Julia Curtiss to Subway Realty Company, (R S $26.25)..... 55,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 51.11 ft n of 45th St, 17x73; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 68.11 ft n of 45th St, 17x89; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.50)..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x82.9; Samuel E. Jacobs to Caroline Jaeger, (mtg $11,062.50, R S $3.50) 1

LOTS 22 and 23, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to August Diener..... 2,950

SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 62, s s, 25x119; Thomas McElroy to Edith R. Gellatly, (mtg $22,500, R S $12.25)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 89.1 ft n of 120th St, 29.4x110.11x25x103.7; Bertha Tenzer to Cyrille Carrean, (mtg $19,000, R S 50 cents)..... 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 171st St, 25x145; Jennie Marks to Meyer D. Rothschild, all liens, quitclaim..... 50

WEST END AV, s e corner of 92d St, 20.8x82; George Potts to Asa R. Davison, (mtg $35,000, R S $7.50)..... 1

3D AV, e s, 62.6 ft n of 161st St, 18.9x96.4x18.9x95.5; John Giebel to Herman Keil, all liens, (R S $7.25)..... 1

3D AV, 798 to 806, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Morris Jacobson to Nathan Hutkoff, all liens, (R S $3.50)..... 9,750

4TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, 114x205; Wakefield; Minnie F. Gouldrup to Joseph Polchinski, (R S 50c)..... 100

45TH ST, n s, 89 ft w of Lexington Av, 18x85.11x irregular; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $5.25)..... 18,000

45TH ST, n s, 149 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

45TH ST, n s, 191 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to the Germania Life Insurance Company, (R S $6.25)..... 15,000

58TH ST, n s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 60x100.5; Morris Jacobson to Nathan Hutkoff, all liens, (R S 50 cents)..... 3,250

58TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Edward S. Stokes to Mary J. McNutt, ¼ part, (R S $15)..... 1

61ST ST, 229 West, 25x100.5; John Heavy to Jennie Clifton, (mtg $15,525)..... 1

61ST ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; John Heavy to Jennie Clifton, (mtg $18,075)..... 1

68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; Mary J. Moore to A. M. Maclay, trust deed..... 1

100TH ST, 154 and 156 East, 40x100.11; Henry Kaufman to Henry Kuntz, (mtg $37,600)..... 1,500

100TH ST, 46 East, 20x100.11; Henry Kaufman to Henry Kuntz, (mtg $15,100)..... 1,000

121ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 83x100.11; Louis Lese to Ann Moloughney, (mtg $5,900, R S $25)..... 12,000

121ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.11; Thomas J. L. McManus to Mary McManus, all liens..... 1

122D ST, n s, 189.5 ft w of 2d Av, 15.7x100.11; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

122D ST, n s, 158.1 ft w of 2d Av, 15.7x80.1x46.9x91.11; Reginald H. Williams, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, (R S $1.75)..... 6,000

171ST ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 50x90; Annie Lamberti to Constantino Respoli, (mtg $22,207, R S $5)..... 32,000

Recorded Leases.

1ST AV, 2,370; Vaclav Nemecek to Edward J. Schevick, 5 years..... 1,400

85TH ST, 44 East; Julia A. Barry to Lizzie Itzel, 5 7-12 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to William P. 'Eno; Broadway, e s, 116.2 ft n of 62d St, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 50,000

DAVIS, Abel, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Dawson St, s s, 90 ft w of Leggett Av, due July 23, 1904..... 4,000

DIENER, August, to Edward M. Neill and another, executors; Lots 22 and 23, map of Neil estate, due May 8, 1902..... 2,450

DUANE, Katharine E., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 55th St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent..... 22,500

EHRHART, Ferdinand, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 36th St., 220 and 222 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 28,000

FALK, Selig, to Amalie Cohen and another; 32 East Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FREY, Freda, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1,059 Jennings St, old No. 1,063, 1 year..... 700

HIZEL, Lizzie, to George Ehret; 44 East 85th St, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

JAEGER, Caroline, to Samuel E. Jacobs; Lexington Av, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, prior mortgage $11,000, due May 1, 1904. 4,625

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Gertrude E. Davis; 561 East 135th St, 3 years..... 8,000

KEIL, Hermann, to John Giebel; 3d Av, e s, 62.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,000

KOHL, Lawrence E., to George Ringler & Co.; 1,951 2d Av, store lease, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,500

LINGSCH, Frederick A., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lincoln St, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, Van Nest, 5 years..... 3,800

MACLAY, Archibald M., trustee, to Mary Bird; 68th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 50,000

MOLOUGHNEY, Ann, to Sarah Lese; 121st St, s s, 250 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 850

PETTIT, John Grand K., and wife to George F. Johnson; 96th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, prior mortgage $45,000, 1 year..... 15,700

POWER, John F., and wife to George W. Tanner Bridges St, n s, being Lots E and F and now Plots 18 to 23, as subdivided, of Andrew Arnow estate, 3 years..... 3,200

REDMAN, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 952 1st Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 10,000

REYNOLDS, Lydia A., to Elizabeth K. Upham; Decatur Av, w s, 125.4 ft s of Travers St, installments, 3 years..... 3,700

RISPOLI, Costantino, to the New York Building Loan Banking Company; 171st St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, installments, $224 monthly, 6 per cent., gold..... 29,867

SMEED, Horace F., to Teresa Keim; 3d Av, s w corner of 66th St, leasehold, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

SULLIVAN, Agnes, to J. Herbert Carpenter, trustee; 119th St, s s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 3 years..... 20,500

VICTORY, Patrick, to James W. Campbell; Lot 275, amended map of Hudson P. Rose property, West Farms, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold..... 200

WIEBER, Herman, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; Dawson St, s s, 115 ft w of Leggett Av, due July 23, 1904.. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

Sherwood and another..... 15,000

BRAVERMAN, Marcus, to Meyer Jarmulowsky and another..... Nom.

BREUCHAUD, Jules, to Jean Foussadier. 771

DIETZ, Isidor J., to Rosina Dietz, assigns 2 mortgages..... 6,162

DIETZ, Rosina, to Morris Berger, assigns 2 mortgages..... 5,005

FELL, Richard J., to Bernheimer & Schmid..... 1,000

JACOBSON, Morris, to Samuel Blumenthal, 2 mortgages..... 12,000

JOHNSON, George F., to John S. Eakins. 1,500

LAING, James B., executor, to James B. Laing, trustee, 2 assignments. Order of Court

LAING, James B., executor, to Emma F. R. Merrell..... Order of Court

LICHTENSTEIN, Abraham, and another, executors, to Albert R. Searles..... 18,000

SHERMAN, Charles A., executor, to Henry Weller..... 3,000

STERRY, John A., trustee, to Nancy L. and another, (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorney, M. J. Early.

40TH ST, s s, 675 ft e of 6th Av, 22x181.11x irregular; Thomas G. Patten and another against Emeline T. Godwin, individually and as executor, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf.

112TH ST, 26 to 32 West, 4 actions; Edmund Coffin against Louis Burstein and another, (foreclosure of 4 mortgages;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN LAMKEN.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Herman Lamken, grocer at 203 East Tenth Street, for $277 in favor of C. H. Luedeke & Son for butter and eggs sold to him during the month of August. The attachment was granted on the allegation that he could not be found at his place of business, and neighbors said that he had gone to Pennsylvania. It was stated that on Aug. 24 he gave a check to the plaintiffs for $114, which came back unpaid. A collector went to his store for the firm and found the place closed on the 6th inst. Deputy Sheriff Roberts put a keeper in the store, and another person claimed ownership by a bill of sale. Mr. Lamken had been in the grocery business six years, was formerly on Ninth Avenue, and bought the Tenth Street store in January last.

ALFRED MAYERS.—Alfred Mayers, import and export commission merchant at 102 Chambers Street, has given up business there, and many inquiries have been made by the trade as to his whereabouts. A dispossess notice has been pasted on the doors of his offices for $60 rent for the month of September, due Sept. 1, and it is said that all his office furniture was removed by a City Marshal a few days ago. He occupied two rooms as offices only, and did not keep a store. He began business on Nov. 1, 1900, coming here from Boston, where he had been employed. It was said by a firm for six years, and claimed a capital of $3,500 cash. In March last he bought a house at 211 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, for $8,750, subject to a mortgage of $4,000. He transferred this property three weeks ago to Clementine Sostman and Carrie Lasker for a nominal consideration. In the trade it is reported that Mr. Mayers made considerable purchases of merchandise in August and that checks given in payment to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000 came back marked "no funds."

Out of Town.

JOHN W. KNOX.—John W. Knox of Findlay, Ohio, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Toledo yesterday, stating liabilities of $237,591.78. He is an oil operator, and says all of his indebtedness was incurred in Pennsylvania and New York. The greater part of the debt was incurred through sureties and notes, and some of the judgments run as far back as 1862. He has no assets.

WELDON GROCERY COMPANY.—The Weldon Grocery Company of Pittsburg, a corporation with a capital stock of $400,000, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The company has seventeen stores, but lately has been unable to pay its credits when they came due, and had to give notes. These are coming due and as the cash was not in hand to pay them the court was asked to appoint a receiver to prevent the business being sacrificed. C. A. Weldon, Secretary and Treasurer, was appointed, and took charge at once. The assets and liabilities are said to be about $135,000 each.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CLARA L. SASSERATH.—Clara L. Sasserath, residing at 1,900 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,043 and no assets. The liabilities are to four creditors for wines and liquors sold to her in 1893 and 1894. Her husband, Kaufman Sasserath, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday.

BENJAMIN B. VERNON.—Benjamin B. Vernon, theatrical manager, formerly of Long Island City, now residing at 316 West Twenty-third Street, Manhattan, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,118 and no assets. Most of the debts were incurred from March to August of this year on a theatrical company which played in various Long Island towns. He owes $687 for salaries to sixteen actors and actresses, $98 for rent of six halls, and $208 for borrowed money.

SAMUEL BAROS.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Baros, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 508 and 510 Broome Street, by Hays & Hershfield for James Stern & Co., creditors for $906 for merchandise sold to him between June 27 and Sept. 6. It was alleged that he conveyed merchandise valued at $2,000, and also transferred merchandise and fixtures valued at $5,000 to J. Lacov and a Mr. Mainz by bills of sale for antecedent indebtedness. Hays & Hershfield said that three truck loads of goods were taken away from his place of business yesterday morning. Mr. Baros was formerly in the steamship ticket business, and became a partner in a cloak firm about four years ago. In December last he purchased the present business, it was said, for $1,200 cash.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, George W., and Charles G. King—J. C. Perry and others..... $331

ADAMS, George W., and Charles G. King — Rockland-Rockport Lime Company..... 3,644

ATTLETWED, Charles—E. P. Sands..... 424

ARGUESO, Manuel—E. De Sala..... 3,814

BARNETT, Isaac B.—J. Dobson and others..... 300

BRESSANT, Hattie, and George Hines—People of the State of New York..... 500

BARNETT, Isaac B.—H. A. Canser and others..... 291

BROWN, Robert E.—G. P. Smith and others..... 151

CARLIN, John E.—S. A. Gregg..... 74

CLAUSEN, Herman—Henry Kroger & Co. 631

DAVISON, Charles G., and Louis C. Whiton—Mechanics' Bank..... 2,051

FEENEY, James—L. H. Geis and others..... 124

FEENEY, James—J. C. Simon and others. 72

HAMILTON, Joseph, and David Richey—Ronaids & Johnson Company..... 1,026

HOLDORF, Charles—Alerton Clark Company..... 48

KANTOROVITZ, Sigmund—I. Male and others..... 212

KLING, Hector—Herman Boetzer Company..... 27

LEHMAN, Richard—J. Pollock and others..... 3,508

LEFFLER, Francis—International Silver Company..... 221

LOOK, Charles—G. Fisher..... 479

LAHN, Fannie—A. Betz..... 92

MULLHOLLAND, Joseph P.—E. Kahnweller..... 32

MILLER, John—J. Elias..... 39

MAIDMENT, Fred H.—J. E. Nichols and others..... 207

McCREEDY, Frank E. B.—M. Hartley Company..... 28

PREVOST, Bernadine—B. L. Kennelly.... 745

ROCKWOOD, George G.—A. Walsh..... 297

ROOS, John—H. F. Gundrum..... 190

RUSSELL, Frederick B. and William G. —People of the State of New York..... 1,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert—York Lumber Company..... 222

ROTHERMEL, Albert—York Lumber Company..... 254

REILLY, Richard J.—A. Blum, Jr.'s, Sons..... 136

TANNENBAUM, Flora—A. Becker..... 23

TATE, William R.—S. E. Bernheimer and others..... 291

VOOS, William—T. H. McKee..... 150

VON ESSEN, George B.—H. C. Bainbridge and others..... 71

WATSON, Harold W.—M. Rosenthal..... 30

Surrogate Notices.

CAMPBELL, ALLEN W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Virginia W. Campbell, Euphemia C. Borrowe, Catharine Stanley, Harriet K. Campbell, George W. Campbell, Eliza S. Taber, Helen C. Palmer, John Goodchild, and George W. Campbell, as executors of Samuel Campbell, deceased, the next of kin of ALLEN W. CAMPBELL, late of the City of Rome, Kingdom of Italy, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jane Bourbon del Monte of the City of Rome, Italy, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 20th, 1900, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Allen W. Campbell, late of Rome, Italy, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and one, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attys. for Petr., 22 William Street, New York.

au28-1aw6wW

DORTIC, HENRY T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. DORTIC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 36 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1901. ELIZABETH DORTIC, ADELA A. DORTIC, ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Executors. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

mh20-1aw6mW

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

"NEW YORK'S MOST

For a small payment down and

$35.00 a Month

(covering principal and interest) we will sell you a house at Grantwood.

Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURB."

GRANTWOOD

On-the-Hudson opposite Grant's Tomb.

270 feet above the River.

Go up to Grantwood merely for the pleasure of the trip. Note distance and time. Look over the houses and improvements, get the views, take away a fair impression of the place in all its aspects and compare it with any other suburb of New York.

Let us inform you regarding the cost of Grantwood property, and the liberal terms of our time-payment contracts.

Twenty minutes from either Franklin, 14th, or 42d Street Ferry, (by the Hudson River Traction Company's R. R.) or fifteen minutes from 125th Street Ferry and trolley.

Write for Photographic Views and Free Tickets to Visit the Property.

Columbia Invest. & Real Estate Co., 1135 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, September 18th, 1901,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE, ROLLIN M. MORGAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone-front dwelling, with lot,

NO. 28 EAST 126TH STREET.

Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHONE 4760 38TH ST.

RENWICK C. HURRY,

REAL ESTATE,

No. 501 Fifth Avenue.

ENTRANCE ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Facing Mount Morris Park, on 124th St., four-story and basement brownstone, in good order; will take $5,000 in cash, balance on mortgage, at low rate interest; price, $20,000.

MAKE US OFFER.

Firm of J. B. KETCHAM,

58 West 125th St.

Elegant home, Summer and Winter, Country in city; about one acre; abundance of fruit of all kinds; large house; all modern improvements; stable and outhouses; south of 150th St.; small payment down. O'Rorke or Normoyle, corner 164th St., Boston Av.

110 EAST 46TH ST.

Three-story and basement brownstone house; rent, $900; will sell cheap. Apply premises, or to E. C. SIMONSON, 146 BROADWAY.

Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellison, 409 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x55x100, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; price, $28,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Eldridge, Near Rivington.—Tenement, 25x100, $25,000; West 102d St., flat, $22,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

Westchester Property for Sale and to Let

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation 8c.; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

How Does This Strike You?

Lots in Jamaica, the all-year residential section of Greater New York; nearer City Hall than The Bronx and more healthful; 5c. carfare; lots 25x100; price $175; terms $5 down and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes the first year. This is a good investment, as the new East River Bridges and Tunnel and The Penn. R. R. who own the L. I. R. R. will soon make Jamaica the Terminal of all the branches, will make these lots more than double in value. For further information address HOUSE AND HOME CO., 202 East 23d St., N. Y., or 370 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FLUSHING

$500 cash, $33.50 monthly, pays all, including principal; price $5,000; beautiful new, modern, detached house, 9 large rooms, bath, and pantry; plot 50x100; all improvements, including electric light; exclusive and restricted neighborhood; 3 minutes from depot; 17 minutes to 34th St. ferry. John Dayton & Co., Murray Hill Station, Flushing, L. I.

Surrogate Notices.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE ARMSTRONG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter & Fallows, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1901, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of March, 1901. STEPHEN W. BALDWIN, SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr., Executors. EDWARD H. FALLOWS, Attorney for the Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. mh27-1aw6mW

GOLDENBERG, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL GOLDENBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their office of transacting business at the office of Benedict S. Wise, No. 206 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1902, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of August, 1901. HERMAN GOLDENBERG, SAMUEL L. GOLDENBERG, Executors. BENEDICT S. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 206 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

au7-1aw6mW

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSWALD OTTENDORFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward Harding, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1901. LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, JULIUS W. BRUNN, ANNA WOERISHOFFER, Executors. EDWARD HARDING, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my15-1aw6mW

SAZERAC, JULES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULES SAZERAC, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 89 Water Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1901. JULES VATABLE, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATES' COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of SYLVESTER M. O'DONOHUE, deceased.

To the creditors of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased:

Please take notice that John B. O'Donohue, a brother of the above-named Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, as petitioner upon his consent and upon the consent of Charles A. O'Donohue, Mary Theresa O'Donohue, Charlotte Wigand, Peter J. O'Donohue, Thomas A. O'Donohue, and Joseph E. O'Donohue, being the only next of kin of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, acknowledged and filed with the Surrogate of the County of New York, intends to apply to the said Surrogate for Letters of Administration to be issued to him as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of said Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, with a limited and modified bond pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York.

And you and each of you are hereby notified and required, under and by virtue of the aforesaid section of said code, and in pursuance of an order of publication made for that purpose by the said Surrogate, dated the 6th day of August, 1901, to present any and all claims that you may have against the estate of the aforesaid Sylvester M. O'Donohue, deceased, to the Surrogates of the County of New York, at their office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the second day of October, 1901, at or after which time the penalty of the bond to be given by the person to whom letters of administration herein shall be granted is to be fixed by said Surrogate.

Dated Aug. 30th, 1901.

JOHN B. DONOHUE, Petitioner.

BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Petitioner, 135 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

Au31-2aw4wS&W.

Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE.

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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—JEANETTE GUNTHER, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE V. C. DE GRAFFENREID and HENRY CREDE, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, Aug. 30, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Gertrude V. C. de Graffenreid:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the ninth day of September, 1901, and filed, with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the ninth day of September, 1901.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1901.
THEODORE SATTLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and P. O. address No. 58 Bond Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s11-16w6w&o23

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JENNY COHEN, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA LEVENSON, Sadie Schlosman, Fannie Dobromilski, Isaac Wasserzug, Heinrich Brinkman, William Nevins, Louis Coorsen, Max Quehl, Henry Backhause, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August twelfth, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 119-121 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

To the defendants Sadie Schlosman and Fannie Dobromilski:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.
WILLIAM BERNARD, Pltff's Atty.
s4-1aw5wW

Surrogate Notices.

BLOOM, FRANK A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK A. BLOOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Oudin & Oakley, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1901. ALICE E. BLOOM, Administratrix. OUDIN & OAKLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. jy10-1aw6mW

McPHERSON, EDLA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDLA J McPHERSON, late of Jersey City, State of New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Church Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of May, 1901. AARON S. BALDWIN, Ancillary Executor. READ G. DILWORTH, Attorney for Executor, 102 Chambers Street, New York. my15-1aw6mW

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Second floor suite, three rooms; also other rooms; superior table; American.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

17th St., 36 West.—Desirable large rooms; excellent table; gentlemen or married couple; references exchanged.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

19th St., 122 East.—Extraordinary attractions; select surroundings; fine outlook; rooms with board; parlor dining; private bath; extra choice meals; examination solicited; reasonable; references.

19th St., 323 West.—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; quiet neighborhood; central location; moderate; reference.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table; for permanent parties; table guests.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 13 East.—Electric lights, steam heat, baths, telephone; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Nicely furnished front parlor for couple; single and double rooms, with board; French.

52d St., 244 West, Near Broadway and "L" Station.—Large and small sunny rooms; everything first-class.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

95th St., 66 West.—Large room, with dressing room; also hall room; excellent table; reference.

97th St., 63 West.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with board, for two; also small rooms; references.

129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second-story, large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home. 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, with bath, all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

16th St., 128 East, Near Westminster Hotel.—One large, two small furnished rooms; breakfast optional gentlemen only.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

18th St., 11 West.—Choice rooms, singly or en suite; first-class accommodations; reasonable rates; transients.

28th St., 109 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $8; Madison Square; clean.

39th St., 204 East.—Front room, private house; hot, cold water; every convenience; gentlemen. $3.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 72 West.—Elegant large front room for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water, closets; private house; gentlemen or couple; reasonable; reference.

52d St., 260 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, in private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

54th St., 315 West.—Large parlor and bedroom; singly, together; first-class apartment; private American family. O'Neill.

98th St., 162 West.—Two parlors, suitable for physician; other rooms; porcelain bath; from $1.50 up. Fisher.

104th St., 226 West.—Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

125th St., 12 West.—Elegant furnished or unfurnished large, light rooms to refined parties; all conveniences; references exchanged.

131st St., 258 West.—Newly furnished front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also large front room, top floor; terms moderate; private house.

133d St., 225 West.—Two rooms, for housekeeping; also back parlor; gentlemen; hall room; private house.

137th St., 299 West.—Corner room; four windows; southern exposure; smaller rooms; all conveniences; near cars. Dressmaker.

Lenox Av., 359, Corner 128th St.—Large front room, with private family.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By a single lady, fair-sized room, with board, in reputable private family. Address E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St.

Unfurnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

104th St., 118 West.—Parlor floor; three rooms; suitable physician or couple; other rooms; all conveniences; private house.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

Country Board.

The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Farm house, near Ferndale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm. Darius De Puy.

Country Board Wanted.

For wife, 3 children, and infant, 30 minutes' from Grand Central; rate moderate. Address, full particulars, H. M. R., 596 Columbus Av.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

We teach cutting, fitting, making, finishing of corsets, dresses, and millinery; big money in it; patterns cut. Apply McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this

TIPS PARTLY FOIL A RAIDING PARTY

Seven Joneses Wanted, but Only Three Are Captured.

Gamblers Threaten Parkhurst Society Agents—One Tipster Once Before Annoyed Justice Jerome.

Armed with warrants for seven members of a family of Joneses, agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime invaded Capt. Moynihan's precinct, the West Twentieth Street Station, yesterday afternoon and raided an alleged poolroom at 121 Eighth Avenue, capturing three of the men who were called for in the warrants. They also caught a "tipster," James Kinnehan, an ex-fireman, who figured in Justice Jerome's raid at 121 Eleventh Avenue, several months ago, but he was not held, Superintendent McClintock not feeling that he had a case against the man.

Agents Leitenberger and Bauman were in the place at 4:30 o'clock, when the raid was made by Superintendent McClintock, aided by Assistant Superintendent Hammond and Agent Dillon. The alleged poolroom was in a place that is used as a billiard room at night and that is entered through a cigar store.

Superintendent McClintock, when he reached the corner of Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, saw a patrolman, No. 3,976, standing in front of the place, talking to a man. Just as the Superintendent, who had hurried up to the spot where the policeman stood, came near the officer, the latter pointed out Dillon, who was following, to the man with whom he was conversing, and the latter quickly disappeared. Superintendent McClintock addressed the officer, saying:

"I want you to serve some warrants for me in here. Come in, quick."

The policeman obeyed instantly, and the two men rushed into the cigar store, followed by Hammond and Dillon. There they encountered the picket, "Combination" Jones.

"Open that door," commanded Superintendent McClintock.

Instead the man shouted at the top of his voice: "Get out in there," and he tried to get behind Superintendent McClintock. The latter sprang to the door, and, throwing his shoulder against it, forced it open. By this time there was great commotion inside, about fifty men shouting excitedly and trying to get out. Finding the other door of the room guarded by Agents Leitenberger and Bauman, they scrambled through the rear windows and over the fences and out through other buildings and the saloon at the corner.

Just as Superintendent McClintock entered the cigar store Kinnehan, the ex-fireman, rushed into the place, but seeing that the detectives were there rushed out again, and Dillon followed him. Kinnehan went to the alleged poolrooms at Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and at Twentieth Street and Seventh Avenue, "tipping" both places, according to Agent Dillon, who then arrested Kinnehan and took him back to 121 Eighth Avenue, where Superintendent McClintock released him, saying that what he had done would not constitute an offense on which he could be held.

Meanwhile Superintendent McClintock had calmed the excited crowd in the place, telling them that he only wanted seven men, and that the rest could go as soon as he had picked out those for whom he had warrants.

Hammond at this time was having a lively chase on his own account. He had seen "Telephone" Jones climbing out the window, and the agent followed through a yard, up the stairs of another building to the first floor, and then out of the window and over some sheds to the rear of a dyeing establishment, where the fugutive climbed into a window, and when Hammond got in after him he saw the man disappear in a big bin in which there were a quantity of blankets. A Frenchman, the proprietor of the place, protested that the man would soil the blankets.

"Gardez vous!" exclaimed the Frenchman excitedly, and Hammond, seeing that the man was fumbling at his pocket, commanded him to hold up his hands, which he did, and he was hauled out of the bin and led back to the scene of the raid, Hammond having all he could do to protect the man from the Frenchman, who had picked up a piece of iron pipe and wanted to hit the alleged gambler with it for damaging his blankets.

Agent Bauman picked out "Ticket" Jones, but the others could not be found. They were designated in the warrants as "Card," "Receiver," "Recorder," and "Cash." Jones. One of them, the agents who were in the place said, had not been in the resort during the afternoon. The others escaped.

The agents gathered up some racing cards and part of a telephone, but could not find the receiver.

The man in the cigar store meanwhile was offering $50 for a chance to meet each of the raiders singly, but he got no takers.

The raiders in some way lost the patrolman in the mob that met them when they led their prisoners out. The crowd was made up of the frequenters of the place raided, and of the two other alleged pool rooms in the immediate neighborhood. They wanted to attack the raiders, and it was with some difficulty that the agents got their prisoners to the West Twentieth Street Station House.

When the three Joneses were taken into the station house, "Wardman" Hughes, who was standing at the corner, followed. He examined the racing cards curiously.

"What are they?" he asked Superintendent McClintock.

The Superintendent did not enlighten the wardman.

The prisoners described themselves as John Kelly of 627 Amsterdam Avenue, the reputed proprietor of the place; George Williams of 43 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, and John Davis of 338 West Twenty-fourth Street. They were charged with a violation of Section 351 of the Penal Code, in maintaining a pool room, and were locked up.

The Sergeant at the desk asked Superintendent McClintock if he could accept bail for the prisoners, and he was told that he could not, as the offence charged was a felony.

Superintendent McClintock said after the raid that this was the pool room that was formerly located over ex-Alderman Parks's saloon, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, then moved to a house in West Seventeenth Street, and then to the rear of Walter C. Brush's cigar store, where the place was raided.

Capt. Moynihan was not at the West Twentieth Street Station during the raid or when the prisoners were brought in. His wardman, Hughes, said:

"These people had no business raiding that place and arresting men. They only had a few pool tables there. If there was a pool room there it's only been running a day or two."

RAIDED A CRAP GAME.

Five Men Arrested by Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with nine detectives to aid him, late last night raided an alleged crap game at 2,011 Third Avenue, where five prisoners were made. They were locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station, of which Capt. William R. Haughey has command. They described themselves as Charles A. King of 151 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Solomon Levy, 341 East Eighty-sixth Street; William Brown, 151 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; James O'Brien of 240 East Eightieth Street, and Emanuel Green of 12 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The men were arrested on warrants issued by Justice Jerome for five members of the "Tobias" family, and read for Banker, Crap, Picket, Manager, and Patrick Tobias. The raid was made as the result of testimony gathered recently on the strength of two letters, one from a Catholic priest and one from a Baptist minister, who declared the youths of the locality were being demoralized by the influence of the game. At the time of these complaints, Justice Jerome says, the game was being run over a saloon in the Raines law hotel at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. The hotel was kept by a man named Isaac Tobias, and the warrants were issued for the Tobias family because of that. Justice Jerome says, however, that the proprietor got wise and moved very recently to the Third Avenue address.

The detectives had no difficulty in getting into the place. There were about fifty young boys in the room when the raiders entered. There was no show of fight and no chance for escape. The five men for whom warrants had been issued were picked out and taken away. The place was then closed up and the men were taken to the station house. The paraphernalia confiscated consisted of crap tables and dice and a small sum of money. The prisoners will be arraigned to-day before Justice Jerome, as bail was not accepted last night.

RAID PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Those Arrested Monday by Justice Jerome Waived Examination.

The five prisoners who were taken in the raid at 207½ East Ninth Street on Monday afternoon were arraigned before Justice Jerome yesterday. They were John S. Cruiso of 238 West Twenty-fifth Street, King Elliot of 132 West Twenty-fourth Street, John Wilson of 128 West Thirty-forth Street, Joseph Harris of 226 Second Avenue, and Frank Martin of 25 East Third Street. All waived examination and were held in $1,000 bail for General Sessions.

After the arraignments Justice Jerome, with Assistant District Attorney Gargan, held another session of inquiry which the Justice is carrying on concerning certain police precincts. Capt. Gannon's precinct, the Eighteenth, was under consideration. The names of the men in Gannon's precinct who were examined were given out after the hearing as follows: John W. Carroll, Henry F. Kain, and George Smith, all plain-clothes men; John J. Garvin, a patrolman, and Henry Schradin, a plumber of 146 East Fifteenth Street.

COL. MURPHY INCREDULOUS.

Despite Testimony at O'Neill's Trial He Says There Is No "Shaking Down" in the Police Department.

Police Commissioner Murphy said yesterday that he did not believe that the trial of Patrolman O'Neill on Monday showed that the practice of "shaking down" policemen for transfers or remission of fines existed.

"You can go into the Chief Clerk's office," said he, "and look over the books there and see how many fines have been remitted since I have been here. Those books will show you that if there's anybody in the business of 'shaking down' policemen for having fines remitted they've had very small picking since I've been here."

"Do you regard the trial yesterday as a legal victory for Deputy Commissioner Devery?" was asked.

"I want to look over the evidence before I express an opinion on that."

"Don't you think that there was enough evidence to show that there was some warrant for the rumors that people are going around demanding money of policemen?"

"No, there is no justification for any such statement. There are no 'shakedowns' in this department. Why don't these people name the men who they say are doing that thing? O'Neill's own testimony showed that I was right in ordering this trial. He himself has disproved what he said."

"Don't you think that the story told by Policeman Ryan indicates that something of that sort was going on?"

"He didn't name anybody. I've been trying all along to find out if there is any such person and send him to jail. But Ryan, he just makes a statement and doesn't give any information."

FRANCHISE HELD UP.

Municipal Assembly Again Pigeonholes Permit for a Car Track on Tenth Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was a caller on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday. The object of the call was not disclosed. President Vreeland has been trying to get a franchise through the Municipal Assembly granting to the Metropolitan Company the right to lay tracks on West Tenth Street from Sixth Avenue to Greenwich Street. The franchise is only for a single track.

The members of the Municipal Assembly refuse to obey the wishes of the city officials in this matter. The resolution granting the Metropolitan Company the right was approved by the Board of Estimate and Controller Coler. When the matter was called at the meeting of the Council yesterday it was relegated to the "special order" pigeonhole for the fourth time.

Councilman Murray soon after the application for the franchise had been laid aside introduced the following resolution, which was viewed by many of the members as an attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway, because if it is passed the cars on Broadway and all other lines would have to be equipped with fenders:

Resolved, That in view of the frequency of accidents to people caused by the surface cars the Railroad Committee of the Council be directed to formulate an ordinance which will provide

That all cars used for transportation of passengers or freight within the City of New York shall each be provided with a fender or safeguard which shall be carefully adjusted in front of the car before the said car is started on a trip; that the said fender or safeguard shall be firmly fastened to each car, and so near to the surface of the roadway that in case of collision with persons and animals the said fender or safeguard will not pass over, but move said persons or animals from the car track to either side of the car. That a violation of this ordinance be declared a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both.

The resolution was referred to the Railroad Committee.

LOST CHILDREN FOUND.

Were Sent Tagged from McKeesport, Penn., to This City—Long Hunt for Their Mother.

Two children, almost babies, a girl and a boy, arrived in this city alone yesterday morning from McKeesport, Penn. They were found standing hand in hand at the foot of the elevated road stairs at South Ferry by Alexander Nelson, a negro porter. They were Jews, and neither could speak English. The porter had a friendly face, and the tots seemed to know by instinct that he had a kind heart, for both clung to him while crying piteously.

The porter took the children to the Old Slip Station. At the station nothing could be learned from them except that they were hungry and wanted their mamma. In the pocket of the little boy was found the business card of Josef Roth & Son, McKeesport, Penn. On the back of the card were the words, "Please deliver bearer to Mrs. Mina Bernstein, 10 Cannon Street." The Sergeant telephoned Headquarters to look up the address, and shortly the reply came back that there were many Bernsteins in the neighborhood of 10 Cannon Street, and that a Mrs. Mina Bernstein had been there, but recently had gone away.

Meanwhile Policeman Abraham Frunkin was found, and being able to speak their language learned that their names were Samuel M. Bernstein and Bessie M. Bernstein. They were unable to explain how they got to this city from McKeesport. Sergeant McNally put special men on the case and soon traced the mother to 7 Ludlow Street. Policeman Frunkin took the children to her. It is said that Mrs. Bernstein ran a boarding house in McKeesport until a few weeks ago, when she came to New York. Joseph Roth is supposed to be the uncle of the children, and it is believed that he sent them here alone tagged with his business card.

GLUCOSE PLANT CLOSED.

Shut-Down of Peoria Refinery Throws 1,200 Men Out of Work.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 10.—The plant of the American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, the largest of its kind in the United States, and the property of the Glucose Trust, has been closed down indefinitely. The plant employed about 1,200 hands. The management is reticent as to the shutdown, and asserts that the works were closed to permit the placing of a new scale, and will be started soon.

What the move means is not known in this city.

An Italian Steamer Disabled.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Spanish steamer Montserrat, from New York for Cadiz, Barcelona, and Genoa, passed St. Michael's, Azores, to-day, and reported having spoken the Italian steamer Archimede of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, (which left Genoa on Aug. 24, Naples Aug. 28, and St. Michael's Sept. 5 for New York,) on Sept. 8, in north latitude 40 degrees, west longitude 54 degrees, with a broken shaft.

18,000 CHILDREN IN PART-TIME CLASSES

Overcrowding in Public Schools Greater than Officials Expected.

MANY UNSUITABLE BUILDINGS

All Boroughs Need Relief—Supt. Maxwell Says Some Schools Are Fire Traps—Remedy Suggested.

Some of the public schools of the city got fully under way yesterday, but this could not be said of many of them. The pressure for admittances and the complications of organizing part-time classes so clogged the wheels of the schools that in numerous instances little or no progress could be made. The pressure upon the schools of the lower east side was again so great that policemen had to be summoned to keep the crowds in order.

Superintendent John Jasper of the schools of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx declared yesterday afternoon that the overcrowding had been greater than he had anticipated. He had expected, he said, that about 14,000 children would have to be put in part-time classes, but incomplete reports indicated that at least 18,000 children would receive only partial instruction during the year.

The pressure upon schools in the Borough of the Bronx was exceptional, owing to the large number of people who have moved into that section within the last year. Within a few weeks two new schools will be opened to relieve the congestion in that district, but the relief will be only temporary, it is thought.

The Division Superintendents yesterday considered the situation, and a plan of operation was decided upon. That plan will be to give all children of the compulsory school age from eight to fourteen years, full instruction. The younger children will receive only part-time instruction. It is said that there are hundreds of children in the schools not much more than four years old, whose mothers declare they are fully five. All of this makes trouble for the teachers. Mr. Jasper said that within two weeks arrangements would be made to accommodate all the older children in full-time classes. The problem of how to give the 18,000 children full instruction is an unsolved problem, and will very likely remain so.

The Division Superintendents met for the additional purpose of making a nomination for the Principalship of the new school at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street. The Superintendents had nominated William J. O'Shea of School No. 75, at 29 Norfolk Street, for the school, but the Board, at its meeting on Saturday, disapproved the nomination, action which was equivalent to saying that the majority of the board wanted Dr. John Dwyer of School No. 8 at 29 King Street.

The action taken by the Superintendents was not disclosed, but it was known that a nomination was made which will be presented to the School Board at its regular meeting to-night. At present the teachers of the school are working under the direction of Superintendent Jameson, although the work consists only of taking registrations. The building cannot be occupied for several days yet.

PRESSURE IN BROOKLYN.

The situation in Brooklyn resembles that in Manhattan in certain sections. The greatest pressure was upon School No. 43, in Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue. This school has an eprollment of 4,300 pupils, which means that part time classes only can be accommodated. To relieve the extreme pressure, a contract is to be let at once for a new thirty-eight-classroom building.

The district around the Eighth Ward, in which for a long time there was so much congestion, is now relieved. The opening of School No. 131, at Fourth Avenue and Fortieth Street, with twenty classrooms, drew children from the entire surrounding section. It is expected that when the new school is opened at Parkville the pressure upon Windsor Terrace will be entirely relieved.

School No. 72, in Schenck Avenue, is crowded to overflowing, and there is the same condition at School No. 64, a newly opened branch of No. 72, on Berriman Street, near Belmont Avenue. In spite of the fact that this is an entirely new building, it is already overflowing with pupils.

The schools in the Borough of Queens do not open on Monday, as do those of the rest of the city, but for a long time they have always opened their doors on Tuesday. Yesterday there was an attendance of more than 25,000 children in the schools of this borough. There was the same overcrowded condition there that prevails in other parts of the greater city. This, too, in spite of the fact that 2,700 new sittings were provided in private buildings, residences, and shops, for which the city pays a rental of $15,000.

According to Borough Superintendent Edward L. Stevens, accommodations for 4,000 additional pupils are needed in Astoria and Steinway, before new buildings can possibly be erected. In Maspeth, Ridgewood, and East Williamsburg, also, where a German population is increasing at a rapid rate that he says seats for 2,000 more children will be needed there. In commenting upon the buildings now rented, Mr. Stevens said:

"The private buildings we have to lease to accommodate the overflow classes are very unsatisfactory as to both light and ventilation, and when the cold weather comes on the condition will be very much worse. It is a wonder to me that the Board of Health has not ordered some of these buildings closed. The big Williams Building, on Steinway Avenue, in upper Long Island City, with its twelve or thirteen classes, is an example. It is badly overcrowded and the premises are in an unsanitary condition. We have also to arrange part-time classes for many of the scholars in attendance there."

Superintendent Maxwell has called for reports from the Principals upon the exact condition of affairs. These reports will be in hand to-day, and a definite idea may then be obtained of the exact condition in the city at large.

"It is likely, however, that there will be more half-time classes than we had thought would be necessary," said Mr. Maxwell. In discussing the subject yesterday. "The average increase is about 25,000, but from unofficial reports I should judge this year that the added registration was even greater."

MR. MAXWELL'S VIEWS.

Mr. Maxwell returned from Europe only on Saturday, and yesterday was the first occasion upon which he had had time to discuss the present condition of the schools for publication. He is in favor of a number of radical measures for the relief of the prevalent overcrowding, and it is possible that he will take some active steps to secure the passage of laws embodying his views.

"I believe, in the first place," said Mr. Maxwell, "that a law should be passed which would set aside a regular public fund for the erection of new school buildings, just as a regular sum is now laid aside for the payment of teachers' salaries. The normal increase of new pupils in the whole city each year is about 25,000. Schools should be built each year, therefore, to accommodate this increase.

"The Board of Education asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $14,000,000 with which to build schools in 1902, but only $3,500,000 was allotted. It is a wrong system to put a matter of such serious importance under the control of any body of men. It should be an automatic process. The Constitution of the State guarantees to every child an education, and laws should be passed which would make that Constitutional guarantee automatically operative.

"To relieve the present congestion on the lower east side of Manhattan Island the city should allow us to lease more halls and parlor floors of buildings. The law requires at present that any leased building used for educational purposes must be fire-proof. This is unnecessary. Certainly, if we could lease the ground floors of some buildings the children would not be as liable to fire as they would be in some of the old school buildings in the city. Some of those buildings are veritable fire-traps, anyway.

"It is most unfortunate that we must in some cases place as many as sixty pupils in one class. It is unhealthy and the classes are unwieldy. No more than fifty should be placed in any classes. That would mean a regular attendance of about forty-five. This is as many as one teacher can well handle."

Mr. Maxwell said he was opposed to the suggested plan of building a mammoth school far down town that would accommodate in one building some 5,000 pupils. He said that the new charter, when it came into effect, might make it possible to relieve the situation somewhat, but that the only real relief would come through the erection of new buildings.

Covering—body, head, hand, foot covering—for all seven ages of man.

But the school-boy, "with shining morning face, creeping unwilling to school," is the age of interest just now.

Everything he wears.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

DIVED 60 FEET FROM A LINER.

Gallant Passenger on the Koenigin Luise Recovered a Suicide's Body at Sea.

The North German Lloyd steamship Koenigin Luise, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, had on board a hero—August Liemann, a German who unhesitatingly jumped sixty feet from the hurricane deck of the steamer into the water on Monday to save a poor drink-crazed steerage passenger who had thrown himself overboard. The would-be rescuer was not able to get his charge on board alive, but this detracted not at all from the merit of his deed in the minds of his fellow-passengers.

Liemann was pacing the hurricane deck when the cry resounded through the vessel, "Man overboard!" and then there was the usual excitement and confusion among the passengers, while two lifeboats were being lowered for the rescue. The man who had taken the plunge was Ferencz Bednarovitch, and as soon as the lifeboats had put out the passengers, leaning over the side, were horrified to see the man's body reappear directly alongside the vessel. A cry went up and Liemann grasped the situation in an instant. He believed the man was still alive, and when he saw the body slowly sinking again he threw off his coat and plunged into the sea.

Grasping a ring buoy which had been thrown overboard he drew it over the limp form of his fellow-passenger, and the latter was pulled aboard while the lifeboats were racing back to the scene. It was too late, however, for the man was pronounced dead by the ship's surgeon. The passengers cheered Liemann lustily and bored him exceedingly by their congratulations.

JERSEY CITY COURTS OPEN.

Justice Collins Charges Grand Jury as to Gambling, Poolselling, and Green Goods Cases.

The September term of the Hudson County courts opened at Jersey City yesterday. Justice Gilbert Collins occupied the bench. His charge to the Grand Jury was unusually brief. In opening he spoke of the attempted assassination of President McKinley, saying that its failure was matter for general congratulation. He also said that the prevention of like occurrences is a problem for the legislators of the country.

Justice Collins said there were no serious cases on the calendar, the most important being the charge that Frank McGee, eleven years old, was charged with drowning Joseph Hardin, seven years old, whom he had forced into the water, knowing he could not swim. He said the age of the defendant warranted a presumption in his favor. He also charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the Sunday ball playing, alleged pool selling, policy gambling, and green-goods cases. In regard to the latter he said that certain telegraph operators who had been arrested for refusing to give information regarding green-goods operators had set up the defense that the law prevented them from giving the information required by the police.

Justice Collins said this was not true because the law did not connive at crime, and that any person who transmitted or received and forwarded messages that were plainly in the furtherance of crime was liable to indictment.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT HOME.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases the House at 25 East Fifty-seventh Street.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has leased the four-story dwelling 25 East Fifty-seventh Street for a term of years. The house, which is owned by Mrs. C. A. James, covers a 28-foot lot and will be altered extensively before Mr. Vanderbilt takes possession. Contracts for the work have already been awarded.

The lease was negotiated through the firms of De Blois & Eldridge and Pease & Elliman.

DROVE INTO ELEVATOR PIT.

Horse, Carriage, and Family Got a Bad Fall, but Escaped Unhurt.

The first accident on the new truck elevator, said to be the largest in the world, which runs up the hillside from Weehawken to West Hoboken, happened Monday night. F. L. Green and his wife and two children of East New Durham were in their carriage on the way home, and for a short cut decided to ascend on the elevator.

The elevator started while Mr. Green was driving on to the platform, and the horse and carriage and the four occupants fell into the deep concrete pit into which the under part of the truck sinks. The elevator was stopped instantly, and the family were taken out of the pit with no bruises, much to the surprise of every one. The horse was gotten out after a half-hour struggle and was unhurt.

Dinner to French Journalists.

At a banquet last evening in honor of the French journalists, MM. Dutailly, Desmaisons, Gneuilhon, Jubin, Manchez, Bunan-Varilla, and Davis, who arrived here on the Savoie and leave for France to-morrow, Eugène de Bocande, the American general manager of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, had as his guests about 150 persons, including several journalists of this city. The company drank to President McKinley's speedy recovery. This afternoon a reception to the French newspaper men will be given by the New York Press Club.

New Rapid Transit Commissioners.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an order entered yesterday, has appointed Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray Commissioners to hold hearings and report to the court upon the application of the Rapid Transit Commission for the extension of the rapid transit system to Brooklyn. The application was argued before the court on Sept. 4. Mr. Crain was formerly City Chamberlain; Mr. Gray was until recently Special Commissioner of Jurors, and Mr. Strong is a lawyer.

Paterson Silk Weavers' Strike.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 10.—The Frank & Dugan silk weavers' strike is thought to be practically ended. Three conferences were held to-day. The entire dispute is in the hands of Frederick F. Searing, a lawyer, as arbitrator. Concessions on both sides have made the seven months' strike a matter of arrangement. The weavers have given in on the vital point—the point on which they struck. They are willing to go back and work by the day.

Meeting of German Writers.

The National Verband, as it is called, of the National Association of German-American Journalists and Authors, was held last night in Terrace Garden. About 500 writers of this State and many representatives of German clubs of the city were present. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, was the guest of honor. G. P. von Skal, managing editor of the Staats-Zeitung, presided.

UPHOLSTERY DEP'T.
4th Floor.

Lace Draperies and Curtains.

About 300 Bonne Femme window hangings—latest designs in Renaissance, Marie Antoinette and Arabian Laces,—mounted on mull or bobbinette.

3.75, 5.00, 7.50 and 10.00 each.
usual price, 8.00 to 19.50.

French, hand-made Renaissance Lace Curtains,—new designs,—full length.

5.00, 6.00 and 7.50 per pair.

Swiss made Renaissance, point de Paris and Irish Point Lace Curtains,—extensive range of designs.

4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 per pair.

Sash Curtains to match,

2.25, 2.75 and 3.75 per pair.

100, English Lace Bobbinette Bed Sets,—extra deep valance,

4.50 per set,
usual price 6.75.

1000 pairs, Fancy colored muslin Curtains,—finished with wide ruffles,

.95 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-Third Street.

CUBAN TEACHERS ARRIVE.

Thirty-four Here to Study at the State Normal School—Other Passengers on the Morro Castle.

The Ward Liner Morro Castle, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, brought in her cabin thirty-four Cuban school teachers, who are going to take a year's course at the State Normal School at New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y. The young women were chaperoned during the ocean trip by Mrs. Varzaga. All the expenses of the teachers are being paid by the Cuban Government, and besides that they are getting while here $20 a month each. After taking the course at New Paltz they will be paid $70 a month each. At the pier they were met by Myron T. Scudder, Principal of the New Paltz School, and Señor Morales, agent here for the Cuban Educational Department.

Major W. C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer of Havana, and his wife, were also passengers on the Morro Castle. He comes here to attend the meetings of the Public Health Association at Buffalo and the National Health Board at Niagara Falls. He was a member of the Yellow Fever Commission in Havana, and took part in the recent experiments conducted by Major Walter Reed. Major Gorgas said that Dr. Filip Caldas, the Brazilian scientist, received all the opportunities necessary to prove whether his serum and vaccine were preventives against yellow fever.

"Dr. Caldas only chose to operate on one subject who had been bitten by an infected mosquito," said Major Gorgas, "but after the man developed yellow fever Dr. Caldas maintained that he was suffering simply from putrid infection. The man recovered, however. Still we thought that Dr. Caldas's serum and vaccine had been given a test and found wanting, and so reported."

Other passengers were Edwin A. Shepherd and wife. Mr. Shepherd is Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Department in Cuba, and has been ordered to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal

HOSPITAL CHIEFS' CONFERENCE

Superintendents from Many Parts of the Country Welcomed Here by City Officials.

Chiefs of hospitals from many parts of the country assembled at the opening of the third annual conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning.

Charles S. Howell, Superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Hospital of Pittsburg, called the meeting to order, and the formal exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing of Brooklyn. President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council welcomed the visitors in behalf of the city, and Charities Commissioner John W. Keller invited them to visit the public institutions under his charge, saying that in all the United States there was no hospital of equal fame with Bellevue, and none in the world that receives and cares for so many patients in a year.

Dr. C. Irving Fisher, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital of this city, read a paper on "The Possibilities of a Hospital Superintendent's Personal Influence." In telling of his various official worries, he cited interviews with the angry friends of patients, and declared the reporters to be especially trying under present newspaper methods. The burden of his argument, however, was that the personality of the Superintendent must be such as to inspire his staff to their best efforts, and that, while maintaining strict discipline, he must be as ready to give praise as blame.

"The Non-Resident Indigent Patient" was the title of a paper read by John Fehrenbatch of the Cincinnati Hospital. He inveighed against the system of shipping sick paupers to their native place, maintaining that it was the duty of every community to care for those found helpless within its borders, and he called for National and State legislation to check the practice.

In the evening the delegates formed a theatre party at Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens.

CHILDREN HURT BADLY.

Were Four and Six Years Old and Were Run Over by a Truck.

Annie and Frank Schaeffer, four and six years old, of 106 North Ninth Street, Brooklyn, were run over by a truck yesterday and seriously injured at Bedford Avenue and North Ninth Street, near their home. The wheels of the truck passed over their bodies and rendered both unconscious.

The children were carried into a nearby drug store and an ambulance was called from the Eastern District Hospital. The children were taken to the hospital, where it was found that they were injured internally. The little girl was on an errand for her mother, and took her brother with her.

Gov. Odell Going to the State Fair.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Gov. Odell wired Lieut. Gov. Woodruff this afternoon that he would visit the State Fair to-morrow.

When the weights of life soon running down, and hope is fading with your strength, try DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. It's a revivifier and a health-builder.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of Blood Purifiers.—Advertisement.

The balance of our
Opening Sale of Carpets.

1,000 rolls advertised Sept. 3d
We have remaining, the broken lot of 428 Rolls, which we will sell irrespective of cost.

Lot No. 1.
92 cents.

Lot No. 2.
82 cents.

Lot No. 3.
62 cents.

During this week,
At retail only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Colonialism.

What a library of history is the furniture of our forefathers!

Great sober chairs and tables, reminding of the Old Dutch. We like them for their strength of build and solidity. Chests, (Strong-boxes,) $9.75. Cupboards, $8.50. Quaint Sideboards, $42.00. Then the very flowers of the Elizabethan age in English oak. Others bear the grace of old Seville—or the virile adaptability of the Huguenots.

Colonial furniture—the very weather-vane a-top of America's family-tree at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LAWYER FRIEND'S REVENGE.

Finds Man Who Impersonates Him a Prisoner, and Acts as Counsel to His Enemy's Prosecutor.

Eagerness for business on the part of two ambulance chasers brought joy to Lawyer Emanuel M. Friend in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, where he took an active hand in sending one of them to prison for striking at the other with a club.

The occupation of the principals in the case is to run to every street accident they can to secure on the spot damage cases for themselves or the lawyers who employ them. They were Alexander J. Grossman, a law clerk, of 20 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and one who called himself "Emanuel Friend," and said he was a lawyer, living at 408 St. Nicholas Avenue. The row occurred when both men reached an accident at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street yesterday morning, and a policeman took both to the station house, where, after "Friend" had described himself as a prominent lawyer, he was made a prisoner on Grossman's charge and was led away denouncing his arrest as an outrage.

Mr. Friend happened to be in court when the case came up, and his eyes gleamed with delight when he saw the man who uses a name so like his own a prisoner. He immediately asked permission to represent Grossman. Mr. Friend told Magistrate Zeller that the other had been a thorn in his path for ten years. The prisoner's real name, he said, is Emil Freund, but he has changed it so that he can better trade on his (Mr. Friend's) reputation, being aided in this by quite a strong personal resemblance. Both are about 5 feet tall and of similar figure. Emanuel M. Friend, however, has not so much hair on his head nor so heavy a mustache as his counterpart.

"I have been receiving love letters, telegrams asking me to meet girls, and unpaid bills for years which were intended for the other," said Mr. Friend. "Every Winter he waits until I get my Winter clothing, and then he gets an overcoat, hat, and clothes like mine, and goes where I am in the habit of going and makes himself a nuisance generally. Not long ago he engaged a telephone, the number of which he had placed in the telephone book next to mine. If it had been allowed to stay there, life would have been one long nightmare to me. I explained matters to the New York Telephone Company, and it called in 64,000 books which it had just issued and tore out two pages, which they reprinted and reinserted, at a total cost of $1,100."

Mr. Friend said that he had twice thrashed the other man for impersonating him, and after the last chastisement the latter had been confined to his bed for two days.

Magistrate Zeller held the prisoner in $500 bail for his good behavior for three months, in default of which he went to jail.

$75,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Started in Johnston Building Basement Amid Paints and Oils.

A fire which caused damage to the extent of about $75,000 occurred yesterday in the Johnston Building, on Nevins Street, between Flatbush Avenue and Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The building, which is a nine-story brick and stone structure, is the meeting place of about fifty societies. The eight upper floors of the building contain assembly halls and lodge rooms. The basement and ground floor were occupied by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

The fire started in the basement of the building, where was stored a lot of paints and oils. Because of the close proximity of the Smith, Gray & Co. Building and other large structures, four alarms were turned in, and these brought most of the fire-fighting force of the lower part of the borough to the scene. The firemen managed to confine the blaze to the basement and ground floor of the Johnston Building.

FINED FOR ASSAULT ON PARTNER.

I. R. Adler Had to Pay $10 for Treating Miss Spears Roughly.

Ira Richard Adler, who gives as his address the Hotel Endicott, was fined $10 yesterday afternoon in the Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate Pool for assaulting his business partner, Miss Elizabeth Spears of 18 West Ninth Street. Miss Spears said that she and Mr. Adler were partners in the Unique Hat Company, he having put up the money and she the experience. She conducted the business to his entire satisfaction for several months, but a short time ago they had a disagreement, and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court.

One day while this case was still before the court he asked for a key to the office, and as he had never had one before, she refused to give him one. He then sent for a locksmith to put another lock on the door, but she stood with her back to the door and would not allow the workman to carry out Mr. Adler's instructions.

Mr. Adler then, she alleges, grasped her roughly by the arm and threw her with great force against the wall, injuring her so badly that she had to call in the aid of a physician. Mr. Adler said he had no intention of hurting her, but that he thought he had a right to have a key to his own office, and he wished merely to get her away so that the locksmith could proceed.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 38th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST FOUR NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée To-day & Sat.
ARE YOU A MASON?
Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....MANAGER
at 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE
By Lawrence Irving.
Founded upon Lovelace's Famous lines:

"Yet this inconstancy is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much
Lov'd I not honour more."

"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Eve. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertory."—N. Y. Sun.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th.
SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S English Grand Opera Season of 6 Weeks
NOW IN PROGRESS.
PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50.
NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. / 5th Ave. / 58th St. / 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Stock. Laughing Shows—Low Prices.
"Widow Bedott," Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, light to fresh west winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. L...NO. 16,125. NEW YORK THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

COMMITTEE OF 18 NAMES CANDIDATES

Mr. Coler Rejected as an Eligible Person for Mayor.

THE FAVORITES IN THE LIST

A Manhattan Democrat Unidentified With Great Corporate Interests Favored by the Majority.

The anti-Tammany nomination for Mayor, at this time, seems to have been narrowed down to Col. E. M. Knox, John D. Crimmins, Capt. F. Norton Goddard, and District Attorney E. A. Philbin.

Capt. Goddard seems to have forged ahead. While his name was on the original list of six prepared by the Citizens' Union it was dropped later, only to be picked up again and placed on the tentative list yesterday by the Conference Committee of Eighteen.

Both Capt. Goddard and Mr. Crimmins, however, are handicapped by the resolution adopted at the conference in the afternoon.

The Committee of Eighteen appointed at the joint conference of the representatives of the anti-Tammany bodies on Monday night met in Parlors L and K at the Astor House. All the members were present, except Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was represented by Michael J. Dady. Col. Willis L. Ogden presided.

The first business considered was the reading of the lists of candidates for Mayor that had been submitted by the representatives of the different organizations.

These lists did not include the name of Controller Coler, and one of the committeemen representing the Citizens' Union suggested that in view of the demonstration in favor of Mr. Coler at the Citizens' Union convention in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, his name should be added.

MR. COLER'S NAME REJECTED.

Every Republican objected in turn, they were sustained by a majority of the committee, and Mr. Coler's name was cast aside. This action caused some feeling.

Then John C. Sheehan offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that a Democrat of the Borough of Manhattan should be named for Mayor.

An amendment was offered, and, with the original resolution, adopted, that this Democrat should not be one who is identified with great financial, railroad, or contractors' interests.

This resolution was regarded as a slap at Mr. Crimmins.

Before the motion was put Col. Ogden said there was much sentiment in favor of the selection of a Republican with independent tendencies.

His colleagues did not agree with him. While the Republican members did not vote on the proposition a majority of the committee seemed averse to the nomination of a Republican, but did not so declare by vote.

Herman Ridder, in a brief speech, said he was in no sense a candidate and asked that his name be withdrawn from further consideration. "I cannot win the love of Senator Platt," he is reported to have said. Then Mr. Ridder expressed the belief that R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, would be an excellent choice.

At this juncture a committee of the Austro-Hungarian Association was announced, and through its Chairman, Marcus Braun, expressed a belief that the 150,000 Hungarians in the greater city, including 40,000 voters, ought to have a voice in the conference.

The committee received respectful attention and then retired.

Then came a committee from the Tilden Club to urge the nomination of Col. E. M. Knox for Mayor. They retired after stating the object of their mission.

There was a long discussion after this, and the following tentative list of Mayoralty candidates was agreed upon, but it was stated that they were not to be considered as selected in the order in which their names appear:

John De Witt Warner,	Joseph F. Daly,
George F. Peabody,	Eugene A. Philbin,
Seth Low,	Herman Ridder,
George L. Rives,	Ludwig Nissen,
John D. Crimmins,	Charles A. Schieren,
E. Ellery Anderson,	Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
J. Hampden Robb,	F. Norton Goddard,
R. Fulton Cutting,	Thomas F. Dunham,
Jacob A. Cantor,	W. Bourke Cockran,
Rastus S. Ransom,	E. M. Knox,
C. V. Fornes,	L. J. Callanan.

The names of all others who have been mentioned were eliminated from the list. This includes that of Ashbel P. Fitch.

Nothing was said about candidates for Controller or President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Committee of Eighteen will meet again this afternoon at the Down Town Club on Pine Street.

MAY ELIMINATE MR. LOW.

After the meeting Col. Ogden was asked whether the adoption of the resolution declaring for an independent Democrat of Manhattan did not eliminate Seth Low and other Republicans from further consideration.

"Not necessarily," he replied.

"Will one of the tentative list be named?" a reporter inquired of Col. Ogden.

"Probably. But if we can get an Angel Gabriel we may take him," he answered.

"How about Mr. Coler?"

"I have nothing more to say," remarked Col. Ogden.

The return to the list of the name of Capt. F. Norton Goddard caused much speculation and so shrewd a politician as Abraham Gruber expressed the opinion that Capt. Goddard would poll 25,000 more votes in Manhattan than any other man who can be named. Capt. Goddard would accept a nomination for Mayor, although it is conceded that he can certainly be named for President of the Board of Aldermen. While he is not seeking the Mayoralty nomination, many of his friends are actively at work for him and are quite sanguine of ultimate success.

The names eliminated from the Mayoralty lists that have been submitted are those of Bird S. Coler, William R. Grace, Smith Ely, Charles S. Fairchild, Abram S. Hewitt, Edward Cooper, Gustav H. Schwab, and Charles W. Dayton.

Members of the committee denied that it was dominated by Senator Platt or any one else, and one of them said:

"Lieut. Gov. Woodruff at the general conference on Monday declared that no one would dominate the committee if he could help it. He then said that so far as he was concerned, and so far as the party he represented was concerned, no candidate would be considered who did not have the approval of the Citizens' Union."

New Philadelphia Steamship Line.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which operates the Savannah Line from this port, leased two piers on the Delaware to-day, and soon will be in a position to operate steamship lines from this city to New Orleans, Charleston, and the West Indies. The company will increase its service to Savannah Oct. 1, and is expected to start the New Orleans line about that time. The company has also under consideration a project to establish a service with Central American ports via Galveston.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Stocks heavy. Financial Affairs.—Pages 10 and 11.
Wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62⅝c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cotton, middling, 7¼c; iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $15.25; butter, Western creamery, 20½c.—Commercial World.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

Opinion of Most Newspapers, Except Those of Germany, Is That It Is Not Important Politically.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, commenting on the complaints on the part of correspondents of their inability to obtain information regarding the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser, says:

"The confidential official account of the meeting will not reveal much more than these correspondents. Well-informed people believe that there will be no far-reaching political consequences from the meeting. It is not supposed that Europe is on the eve of new understandings or agreements affecting existing ones. There is already sufficient guarantee that there will be no Russo-German war.

"There are obvious reasons why the Czar should not extend his visit to Austria, but it is not apparent why his Foreign Minister should not have done so. Some thorny questions might have been disposed of satisfactorily in a few hours' conversation between the heads of the Russian and Austrian foreign departments.

"Public opinion in Austria-Hungary looks upon the Austro-Russian pact as collapsed. Its fate is scarcely encouraging to those who wish for an Anglo-Russian understanding."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Agrarians, who were formerly emphatic regarding the necessity of good relations with Russia, are now afraid that the German Government is going too far for their interests in its advances to Russia. A significant article in one of their organs demands that it be made clear that the friendship of Germany is as valuable to Russia as Russia's friendship is to Germany.

"The majority of the journals point out that Germany must remain friends with both England and Russia and commit herself to neither."

An editorial in the Paris Temps, quoted by the Paris correspondent of The Times, repudiates as absurd the notion that at the meeting of the Czar and Kaiser their time will be wasted in discussing the policy of the German Agrarians or—the subject which absorbs the attention of the Vienna papers—Russia's policy in the Balkans.

The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that, though Belgium has no direct interest in the Czar's visit to France, her rôle of an attentive spectator is abundantly illustrated by the newspapers. Regarding the Danzig meeting, it is not thought that important political results will ensue from it. The interests of Germany and Russia are believed to be too divergent to permit of more than an exchange of courtesies.

The Independance Belge says:

"If the Czar can convince Emperor William of the false position in which many European States will be placed by the adoption of Count von Bülow's tariff proposals, this will indeed be a great point gained."

The Etoile Belge thinks there is a growing estrangement between Germany and Russia.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The German, Austrian, and even the Russian papers unanimously recognize in the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser further proof of the friendly relations between the two powers and a guarantee of the preservation of the peace of the world.

"Since this morning," says the Lokal Anzeiger, "the Russian Emperor has been in German waters, a guest of the Kaiser and in reach of the manoeuvring fleet. While the visit per se demonstrates the friendly relations existing between the two monarchs, the presence of both leaders of foreign policy proves the political significance of the meeting. The sympathetic articles in the Russian press could not be published without the consent of the Government."

The official German publication confirms the theory that the meeting is really of consequence and a demonstration of the excellent political relations between the two empires. It closes as follows:

"We welcome the Czar warmly. We owe a warm welcome to the mighty ruler who, while directing the destiny of many nations, endeavors to be a prince of peace and protector of humanity. Europe owes to him largely the shaping of the present conditions of the world's affairs, which permits us to accompany his further trip with the sincerist wishes."

The Neueste Nachrichten, after pointing out that the German Navy is "destined to clear the way for the peaceful development and prosperity of the German people," says:

"In this sense our guns will greet the ruler of the neighboring empire, who by words and deeds has proved himself a prince of peace. The voices are silenced which charged the Kaiser with being eager for conquest. Thus the two agreeing monarchs will celebrate their reunion."

ANOTHER RUSSIAN MEASURE AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS.

Administrator at Talien-Wan Announces that American Oil Will Be Excluded from Manchuria.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Pekin says:

"The Russian Administrator at Talien-Wan (Manchuria) has refused to permit the Americans to build godowns (Chinese warehouses) for the storage of American kerosene.

"He also announces that Russia intends to exclude American oil from Manchuria."

Two Monarchs Buy American Bicycles.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"Emperor Nicholas and King Edward," says a dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen, "have both purchased American bicycles here."

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., BURNING.

Damage Already Amounts to $500,000—The Fire Was Started by a Fatal Explosion.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 11.—A disastrous fire is raging here to-day. It has up to now resulted in the destruction of several stores containing fish and seal oil on the south side of St. John's. It started in a cooperage as the result of the explosion of a boiler. Two men were killed and several others injured.

The crew of His Majesty's ship Alert is helping to extinguish the conflagration. Already there is a loss of about $500,000.

The fire has been raging all day.

The most possible pleasure for $1.00 is a Day Line Newburgh excursion. Music.—Adv.

EMMA GOLDMAN MAY BE EXTRADITED

Buffalo Authorities at Work Upon Requisition Papers.

They Do Not Believe that It Will Be Necessary to Obtain an Indictment Before Applying for Extradition.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Superintendent of Police Bull to-night telegraphed to Chief O'Neill at Chicago that requisition papers for Emma Goldman were being prepared and would be forwarded as soon as possible. This telegram was sent after a consultation with District Attorney Penney, who assured Superintendent Bull that he believed there was sufficient evidence to warrant him in bringing Miss Goldman to Buffalo for trial for conspiracy to assassinate the President.

This evidence hinges on the meeting of Miss Goldman, the Isaaks, and Czolgosz in Chicago in August last. Gov. Odell has been communicated with and is ready to issue the requisition for Miss Goldman. It is likely that the papers will be ready to-morrow and that as soon as the Governor's signature can be had two Buffalo detectives will go to Chicago to bring Miss Goldman here.

Superintendent of Police Bull takes the ground that an indictment is not necessary to secure the Chicago prisoner, and although there is a Grand Jury in session here now, it may not be asked to indict the woman. It is generally believed that Emma Goldman is to be tried under the laws of this State for conspiracy, but it is admitted that much depends upon the nature of the showing that can be made against her in court. Doubt is expressed that the police have so far been able to secure any satisfactory evidence connecting her with the crime of Czolgosz, and the ability of the police to secure a conviction upon the information they now have is seriously question in some quarters. The police continue to withhold all information about their work, but say that they will not proceed against Emma Goldman unless their investigations fully warrant such action.

The local authorities feel certain that Emma Goldman will fight for liberation at Chicago on habeas corpus proceedings, but they feel quite confident that a showing sufficient to hold her can be made.

EMMA GOLDMAN NOT ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Committing Magistrate Desides to Await Outcome of Motion in Higher Court in Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Magistrate Prindiville to-day decided that Emma Goldman, the Anarchistic lecturer under arrest here, should be held without bail pending the decision of similar cases in the Superior Court.

This action extends only to Friday of this week. At that time the question will be reconsidered and the Magistrate will decide whether she shall be held without bail or rsleased under bonds until the preliminary hearing of the charge against her, which is set for Sept. 19.

Miss Goldman appeared for a hearing before the Magistrate during the forenoon. She had not then obtained counsel, but declared that she was ready to act as her own attorney. The Assistant City Prosecutor, however, obtained a continuance of the hearing till Sept. 19, the date set for the hearing of other Anarchists in custody here. Mr. Owens, the prosecutor, stated that the result of an investigation at Buffalo was being awaited.

The court postponed its decision in the matter of bail, which Miss Goldman demanded the privilege of furnishing, until later in the day. While waiting Judge Chetlain, in the Superior Court, held the other Anarchists until Friday, when, he said, he would hear arguments in the application for writs of habeas corpus. As the charge against Miss Goldman, "conspiracy to murder President McKinley," is the one lodged against the local Anarchists, who are named as co-conspirators with Miss Goldman, Magistrate Prindiville thought it wise to await the decision of the higher court. He said it would not be necessary for counsel to apply for a writ for Miss Goldman, as he would deal exactly with Miss Goldman as Judge Chetlain did with the other prisoners.

Miss Goldman was represented by Lawyers Brown, Geeting, and Saltiel. They were busy in the habeas corpus case during the afternoon, but interviewed their client in time to appear for her in the hearing on the matter of bail.

Mr. Geeting, in pleading for the prisoner, said: "This matter must be disposed of according to well known rules of law. When a party is brought into court charged with any criminal offense, that party has a right to an immediate hearing. Section 7 of Article II. of the Constitution of Illinois declares that all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offense, where the proof is evident and the presumption great. When a person is brought into court on a charge, even though it be capital one, it would be bailable, unless there was some evidence given before the court to show that the proof was evident and the presumption great.

In deciding the case the Court said:

"While this morning I was inclined to believe that the defendant might be entitled to bail, considering the condition that the President is now in, at that time, of course, I did not know that there was any proceeding pending, or that it was going to be taken to a higher court. Of course this present defendant is in charge, just the same as all the rest of them. She is charged jointly with them in conspiracy. The case being taken to a superior court, I do not feel as if I should now take any action which might be contrary to the decision to be arrived at by the upper court, or that would in any way influence the court in the matter there pending.

"That being the case, feeling as I do, and with the understanding that I had with counsel this morning, that if Judge Chetlain admitted the other defendants to bail, or if anything was done I would do the same, I still say that I will remand this defendant, and if Judge Chetlain at 11 o'clock Friday morning shall admit these prisoners to bail, I will immediately send for Miss Goldman, or at whatever time I hear of it, and will do the same; that is, I will admit her to bail the same as the upper court.

"I think that is all I could be asked to do under the circumstances. Judge Chetlain being my superior, I feel that I should take no action in this case until he has acted in the matter."

Mr. Geeting: "The law would require you now to make a mittimus, and the statute says that you must indorse on that mittimus the amount of bail."

The Court: "All right, I will remand her without bail."

Mr. Geeting: "That you cannot do under this state of facts, because the statute says you must indorse the amount of bail on the back of the commitments."

The Court: "Well, I will remand her without bail until Friday at 11 o'clock, or shortly after—whatever Judge Chetlain decides."

Round Trip Tickets to California on sale at all ticket offices offering a diversity of routes going or returning via the Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways. The "Overland Limited," the every day fast train, provides the best of everything. Address North-Western Line, 461 B'way. —Adv.

SENATOR WELLINGTON EXPELLED AND DENOUNCED.

Baltimore's Union League Club Resents His Comment on Shooting of President McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 11.—The Board of Governors of the Union League Club to-night expelled United States Senator Wellington from membership. Their action was subsequently ratified unanimously in a mass meeting of the members of the club by a rising vote.

Among those urging the resolution and denouncing Senator Wellington were several members of the Legislature that sent Wellington to the Senate.

The resolution, after referring to the attempt on the President's life, says:

Whereas, The people of Maryland have learned with shame and loathing that George L. Wellington, a representative of this State in the Senate of the United States, has countenanced the act of this traitor to his country and enemy of mankind by repeated and public expressions of indifference to the act or its results; and

Whereas, Said George L. Wellington is a member of this organization; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Board of Governors of the Union League Club, that we consider the conduct of George L. Wellington demonstrates his unfitness to associate with loyal citizens or right-hearted men.

Resolved, That George L. Wellington be, and he is hereby, expelled from membership in the Union League Club of Maryland, and that his name be stricken from the books.

BOERS' AGENT GOING HOME.

Gen. Pearson Says He Does Not Like the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"Pearson, Transvaal," was a name written on the register of the Shoreham this morning, the man who wrote it being Gen. Pearson, the agent of the Transvaal in this country.

To one who talked with him while here Gen. Pearson said that he had not profited much by his stay in America, that he did not like the United States, and that he intended to start for the Transvaal on Saturday. He left here for New York this afternoon.

SPAIN'S DEMAND ON MOROCCO.

Time Allowed for Release of Captured Children Expires To-day.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says that to-day (Thursday) is the date fixed by the Spanish Government by which the Spanish boy and girl made captive by Moors must be released. It is stated on behalf of Morocco that the tribes are in rebellion and that the Sultan wants an extension of time. This Spain is not disposed to grant.

Besides the release of the captives Spain demands compensation and the punishment of the tribes. It is believed that the other powers will support Spain's claim.

It is possible that a Spanish war vessel will be sent to Moorish waters.

DEMANDS REFORM IN TURKEY.

Youthful Member of Council of State Makes a Speech Which Causes a Sensation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says that at yesterday's meeting of the Council of State a proposed measure for the benefit of the Christian population was unanimously rejected.

Sheikh el Islam's son, the youngest member of the assembly, denounced the system of government which provided one law for the Moslems and another for the Christians, declaring that this state of things brought ruin and ridicule on the empire. He added that he knew his remarks would be reported to the Sultan, but he was prepared to say the same thing in the Sultan's presence.

The incident caused much excitement.

GIVES REFUGE TO FRENCH NUNS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Brussels correspondent of The Times says that Count Duasel has placed Castle Dussen, Holland, at the disposal of the French Dominican nuns, who are about to make their quarters there. The immigration of French religious bodies, the correspondent adds, makes less stir in Holland than in Catholic Belgium.

TREASURY SURPLUS IN JAPAN.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Japanese Treasury is in good condition. In spite of the outlay for the expedition to China there is a surplus of 3,000,000 yen (about $1,500,000) for the last fiscal year.

TO DISCUSS THE GERMAN TARIFF.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that, according to the Cologne Gazette, the discussion on the German Tariff bill between the Government representatives and the experts representing the interests affected will begin on Sept. 20. It will probably last ten days.

FRANCE CLAIMS THE CREDIT.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Paris to The Times says that at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, declared that the protocol signed at Peking reproduced the proposals presented to the powers by France, which all the powers accepted as the basis for the negotiations.

The Rio Grande Overflows Its Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Rio Grande is overflowing its banks along its upper course and has done much damage to property along the valley both in Mexico and Texas. At Del Rio both terries were washed away. The rise came suddenly and swept away and drowned many head of live stock.

For yacht races the fast steel steamers City of Lowell and Plymouth will be in commission. $5.00 either steamer. Limited number tickets. Fine band on deck. Sun adv.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S BLOOD FREE FROM POISON

Gratifying Result of Count of Corpuscles.

NO TRACE OF PERITONITIS

Mr. McKinley Is Bathed, Fed, and Put in New Bed.

He Takes and Digests an Increased Amount of Nourishment—Breathes Deeply and Normally, and Prospects of Speedy Recovery Are Excellent.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—That the condition of President McKinley warrants hopes of speedy and complete recovery is evidenced by the official statements of the attending physicians. The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 10 P. M. after a consultation:

The President's condition continues favorable. Blood count corroborates clinical evidence of absence of any blood poisoning. He is able to take more nourishment and relish it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.4.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

The other bulletins issued during the day were as follows:

6 A. M.—The President has passed a very comfortable night. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 26.

P. M. RIXEY,
EUGENE WASDIN.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

9 A. M.—The President rested comfortably during the night. Decided benefit has followed the dressing of the wound made last night. His stomach tolerates the beef juice well, and it is taken with great satisfaction. His condition this morning is excellent. Pulse, 116; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

3:30 P. M.—The President continues to gain, and the wound is becoming more healthy. The nourishment taken into the stomach is being gradually increased. Pulse, 120; temperature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHARLES McBURNEY.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary to the President.

NO BLOOD POISONING.

At the conclusion of the night conference of the physicians the doctors gave another extremely gratifying report of their patient's progress. The physicians did not begin to leave the Milburn residence until shortly before 11 o'clock. The reports which they had to communicate could hardly have been more gratifying than they were. Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Mynter came out together. The latter was hemmed in on all sides by the newspaper men.

"Good news, good news," he cried; "nothing but good news. We have washed and fed the President, and moved him to another bed."

"Is he still improving?"

"He is; and to prove it I desire to say that a count of his blood shows that it is in a normal condition, and we feel that we can announce definitely that there is not the least indication of blood poisoning."

He referred the reporters to Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service, who was standing at his side, for a scientific interpretation. The latter explained that a count of the blood was a microscopic determination of the relative number of white and red corpuscles in the blood to determine whether inflammation of any sort existed. An increase of white corpuscles, relatively speaking, would show inflammation and deterioration of the blood that might indicate peritonitis, a blood poisoning.

He said that this morning a few drops of blood were taken from the lobe of the ear and microscopically counted under his direction. "We found," said he, "that the number of white corpuscles was just about normal, while the red cells were slightly below normal, due to insufficient nutrition since the operation. The count was not made," continued Dr. Wasdin, "to verify the fact that blood poisoning did not exist, of which we felt certain, but to remove every shade of doubt. The result is that we feel safe in announcing that not a trace of blood poisoning, peritonitis, or inflammation exists. The test could not have been more satisfactory."

"Is the President out of danger?"

"No, I would not say that. He is a very sick man, but his condition under the circumstances could not be better. That much I will say emphatically."

"Was any trace of pus found in the exterior wound?"

"Not a particle. Pus means the existence of an abscess, and there is not a suggestion of pus about the President's body."

The bulletin which followed on the heels of Dr. Wasdin's statement officially confirmed what he had said.

Dr. McBurney remained in the house a while longer than the other physicians, leaving shortly after 11 o'clock.

He confirmed the statements made in the bulletin to the effect that the examination of the President's blood showed no evidence of blood poisoning; nor, he added, did it show any signs of peritonitis. While the examination of the blood was not made to determine the latter fact, yet it would unmistakably have shown it had there been peritonitis. The examination was simply a way of testing the condition of the President's blood.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Dr. McBurney laid particular stress on the fact that the President is able to take a great deal of nourishment, which was an important factor in the treatment of his case. It was this one thing needed to strengthen and build him up after the terrible ordeal which has so weakened him. He is now taking about an ounce of beef juice every hour, and so far the stomach has not rejected any of it. In addition to this nourishment in the shape of egg is administered through the rectum. The wound also which it was found necessary to redress last night is progressing satisfactorily, and Dr. McBurney said it had improved very much. The doctor apparently felt very much elated over the progress the President is making toward recovery, and in response to an inquiry as to whether he believed Mr. McKinley would recover, smilingly replied, "Oh, yes."

The doctor will remain over to-night and attend the consultations of the physicians to-morrow. The time of his departure has not been definitely determined.

Dr. Mann, who has attended every consultation of the physicians, was not present to-night, feeling that his attendance was unnecessary.

Dr. Park also expressed his satisfaction at the condition shown by the President and at the manner in which his system was responding to treatment. All the members of the Cabinet now in the city, including Secretaries Root, Wilson, Hitchcock, and Postmaster General Emory Smith, were again at the Milburn mansion to-night, and remained until after the consultation of the physicians was concluded. They are highly elated over the favorable developments in the President's case, and Secretary Root is so sanguine of the future that he has determined to leave the city to-morrow. He will take the 1 o'clock train for New York City.

NOT A TRACE OF BLOOD POISONING.

After Night Consultation the President's Physicians Give Most Favorable Reports of His Condition.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The condition of the President has continued favorable throughout to-day, and nothing occurred to shake the faith the attending surgeons and physicians have expressed that he will recover. After a consultation to-night the physicians announced that a microscopical examination of blood taken from the President showed no trace of blood poisoning. The distinguished patient was bathed, fed, and put in a fresh bed. The danger from two sources was pronounced practically over. The holes in the stomach caused by the perforation by the bullet are now considered healed, so Dr. McBurney and his associates state, and the eminent New York surgeon pointed to the fact that the beef juice, fed to the patient last night through the mouth, was readily digested, as proof of this. Sufficient time has also elapsed to warrant the doctors in asserting that the danger of inflammation where the bullet lodged has disappeared.

It is believed that the ball has now become encysted in the muscles of the back, and, unless its location should prove troublesome later on, there will never be any necessity for removing it. Dr. Mann, in speaking in regard to this to-day, said he knew a man who lived for years with a bullet in the muscles of his heart.

The attention of the physicians is now therefore mainly directed to the care and treatment of the wound caused by the incision made in the abdomen above the navel when the operation was performed. This wound is progressing satisfactorily.

"Decided benefit followed the dressing of the wound last night," is the way the doctors put it officially. The slight alarm which followed the announcement at midnight last night of the opening of the wound was dissipated when fuller details of its insignificant character and importance were obtained.

Another milestone passed on the road to recovery was the discontinuance to-day by the doctors of the figures showing respiration variations in their official bulletins.

HE RELISHES FOOD.

The President now breathes deeply and normally, and the addition of the respiration record to the bulletin was considered valueless. The President's pulse was slightly accelerated in the afternoon, but the change was not deemed material, and his temperature remained practically stationary at 100.2 from daylight until dark. The evidences of improvement were the President's keen relish of the beef juice given him during the night and the increase in his allowance from one to three teaspoonfuls, and also the fact that the wound is becoming "more healthy." These two words of the afternoon bulletins furnish the only vague note in the official record for the day.

But even the possibility that there was anything serious behind this disturbing hint faded away when Dr. McBurney subsequently explained that the slight irritation of the wound still remaining should pass away within the next twenty-four hours.

The President continues in excellent spirits, but he confessed to one of the attendants to-day that he was getting lonesome. He has asked several times if there was any news which he should know, but inquiries, especially about public matters, are discouraged, and the rigid inhibition against the admission of any one except his wife and Secretary Cortelyou has not been relaxed.

It is now virtually decided that no attempt will be made to remove the President to Washington until he has completely recovered, and in a general way it can be said that there is no likelihood that this will be until October. The physicians are all agreed that no attempt should be made to take the President to Washington while the probability of an oppressive hot spell in the capital city remained.

Mrs. McKinley still displays the same brave fortitude she has shown since the tragedy occured. She went out for a drive again to-day and appeared bright and cheerful. The five members of the Cabinet who are here talked over pending public questions for over an hour at the Glenny house, adjoining the Milburn residence, but it is understood that no action resulted. The South American situation was gone over and there was an exchange of opinions regarding the legal phases of the case against the would-be assassin.

NO CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

It can be stated again in the most positive manner that there is no conflict of authority between the State and Federal authorities for the possession of the prisoner. The members of the Cabinet, Attorney General Knox and Secretary Gage, as well as those who are here, are unanimously of the opinion that Czolgosz's offense is against the State of New York and Erie County, and that there is no Federal statute to cover the case. District Attorney Penney consulted Secretary Root to-day as to procedure. He did not seek Mr. Root's opinion as Secretary of War, but as one of the ablest lawyers in New York State. It is understood that the local authorities are only awaiting the result of the shot to formulate their charge against the assailant of the President.

After the afternoon bulletin Secretary Hay announced that he felt warranted in leaving for Washington, and he left to-night for the capital.

After the Cabinet conference in the Glenny house, the members crossed to the residence of Mr. Sprague, where they had luncheon. Gov. Yates of Illinois and State Senator Templeton, Chairman of the Exposition Commission of Illinois, called to pay their respects and also to advise with Secretary Cortelyou as to the propriety of proceeding with the arrangements for Illinois Day at the exposition, which was set for next Monday. Secretary Cortelyou advised them not to disturb the original programme. He told them it was the President's own desire that none of the features of the exposition should be disturbed by his illness, and assured them that there would be not the slightest impropriety in going ahead with the arrangements. Acting upon this suggestion, Gov. Yates and Senator Templeton telegraphed to Illinois that Illinois Day will be held as planned, next Monday.

NARRATIVE OF THE DAY.

At 8:30 o'clock the physicians began arriving for the morning consultation. Dr. Mynter was the first to appear. He was followed by Dr. Park, Dr. McBurney, and Dr. Mann. They had not been sent for, but came in accordance with the usual understanding that a consultation would be held at 8:30, preparatory to the 9 o'clock bulletin.

The conference broke up at 9:15, and five minutes later Dr. Mynter left the house. "It is all good news," said he. "The action we took last night has proved beneficial, and I feel more confidence in the President's recovery than at any time since he was shot. Everything is favorable, and we have tripled the amount of nourishment, giving him now three teaspoonfuls of beef juice every hour instead of one. But the President's recovery will be slow. All talk of him sitting up in a few days and leaving Buffalo in a week is nonsense. I shall be satisfied if he can be moved in six weeks."

Dr. Mynter said that Dr. Mann had taken out the stitches in the wound last night. He described the necessity for the action as an irritation of the skin not unusual in such cases. He said, generally speaking, that the President was doing excellently. He drank water freely, passed it freely, and the condition of his bowels was satisfactory.

Dr. Roswell Park, who came from the house two minutes later, gave the most positive assurances of satisfaction at the condition of affairs.

"SECONDARY OPERATION."

"What was done last night," said he, "should not be called 'secondary operation,' or any 'operation' at all, as it was nothing of that kind. It was just that ordinary care given to an incision that is called for by the requirements of surgery. In fact, as affecting the patient, it was little more than opening his vest; so the opening of the incision should not be given an erroneous interpretation. No one of us in particular performed the work, as might be the case if anything in the nature of an operation had occurred, but all of us assisted in what was done. Two stitches were taken out, but it was not necessary to make any new stitches."

At this moment Mayor Diehl drove up and inquired of Dr. Park as to the real condition of affairs.

"It could not be better," answered Dr. Park in most positive manner. "The President is doing well, and everything following what was done last night has been most natural and satisfactory."

Continuing, Dr. Park said: "No anaesthetics were necessary, or even thought of, as the course adopted was entirely too unimportant for anything of that kind. There has been no resort to any artificial processes. The President was of course perfectly conscious and calm, and there was not the slightest depression following the incident."

Dr. Park was asked as to the operation of the bowels, following the first administration of beef juice by the mouth last night.

"The results have been excellent," he replied, "and this morning we have increased the quantity of beef juice fed by the mouth. The bowels have moved, showing that the natural digestive processes are operating, and that the wounds in the side of the stomach are not interfering with the proper assimilation of food going into it."

BULLETINS PERFECTLY FRANK.

Drs. McBurney and Mann left the house together at 10:08. Dr. McBurney indicated not the slightest anxiety, and he expressed surprise when informed that alarmist stories had followed the issuance of last night's bulletin. "I think the bulletin was perfectly frank," said he. "We all united in the assurance that no complications could follow."

Dr. McBurney then explained the character of the irritation which had made the reopening of the incision necessary. "It was caused," said he, "just as we stated, by the fact that a piece of the President's coat was carried into the body by the bullet—not far, not over an inch. The bullet then slipped on through the fat. The fragment of the coat was, of course, removed when the operation was performed, but every surgeon understands that even though every foreign particle is removed, tissues exposed to contamination are apt to show irritation. That was so in this case. When the stitches were taken out the wound opened of itself."

In reply to the question: "Was any foreign substance found within?" Dr. McBurney replied: "Not a particle. The wound was not again sewed up," he added. "It will close and heal by granulation."

"Is the opening of wounds after such an operation unusual?" he was asked.

"Not in gunshot wounds where foreign substances can be carried into the body."

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. ANNOUNCES that, commencing Thursday, September 12th, dining car service will be established on Train No. 67, leaving New York, foot West 23d St., 12:55 P. M. daily, between Jersey City and Philadelphia.—Adv.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere; try it. —Adv.

he replied. "Wherever contamination is possible that is liable to occur. Of course, in cases of simple operations, where clean instruments are used, nothing of the sort should happen. When this irritation occurs, puss or serum is sometimes found when the wound is opened."

When asked, "Was any pus found in this case?" Dr. McBurney answered: "No, not a suggestion of pus. There was a thin fluid exuded as a result of the inflammation, as was to be expected."

HE COULD BE MOVED AT ONCE.

When asked as to when the President could be moved, he said that no such question as that had arisen. "If it were necessary," said he, "he could be moved to-day. He could be placed in an ambulance, taken to the train, placed on a lounge in a special car, and taken to Washington. That is, so far as his condition is concerned. But there is no reason why he should not enjoy every comfort and take his time about it. It will not hurt him to remain a few weeks in Buffalo."

Dr. McBurney said that the interior wounds had healed. That, he said, was proved by the manner in which the patient had digested the beef juice given to him last night. He said the President had relished the nourishment given him through the mouth, and that to-morrow, white of egg and perhaps something else would be given him.

Dr. Mann, who performed the original operation last Friday, and who dressed the wound last night, concurred in the confidence which the other doctors had expressed.

"What was done last night," said Dr. Mann, "was merely the usual dressing of the incision of the abdomen requisite to keep it in proper condition. The incision is about five inches in length, just above the navel, horizontal and in line with the body. There is no cross incision. This cut was laid open carefully and some antiseptic gauze inserted. The results were entirely satisfactory and the President's condition this morning shows the benefit of what was done. He is cheerful and confident. In fact, he is doing so well that I would not be surprised if we let him have a cigar before long. As to just when he can be moved, that is not being considered, for the reason that he is much better off here than he would be in Washington. There the weather is intolerable in September, but here it is cool and bracing, which will count much in the stages of convalescence. One of the most depressing heat periods I ever experienced was in Washington in September, so that, all things considered, I think that it will lend much to the President's recovery to remain where he is at least until October."

Dr. Mann was asked as to the relation of the outer incision to the inner wounds of the stomach.

"They are quite separate," said he. "The wounds of the stomach are those made by the bullet, while the outer incision was that required by the surgical operation immediately after the shooting. As to the wounds of the stomach, they were closed during the operation, and now sufficient time has elapsed to permit the sutures to heal by natural processes.

"That this is progressing nicely is evident from the restoration of the normal digestive processes. Until last night we had not permitted food to enter the stomach by way of the mouth. But the administration of beef juice has proved so satisfactory that we have doubled the amount and will add the white of eggs. He is receiving as much as three and four teaspoonfuls of beef juice an hour, and this will be gradually increased."

NO FEAR OF THE BULLET.

When Dr. Mann was asked if the treatment of the wounds would in any way affect the course to be pursued as to extracting the bullet, he replied, "Not at all; there is no need of extracting the bullet. I have known a man who carried a bullet in the muscles of his heart. In this case the bullet is encysted by this time, and it is not a feature of the case to give further concern."

Some slight uneasiness was manifested after the doctors assembled for the afternoon consultation by the spread of rumors that the President was worse, but reports were dispelled by Dr. Park, who was the first of the doctors to leave the house. He said everything continued favorable and the President was still gaining.

"Is he out of danger?" he was asked.

"A man is not safe from the train until he is out of the carshed," the distinguished surgeon smilingly replied. Continuing, he said that there was absolutely nothing to cause alarm.

"The incident of last night," said he, "was insignificant. In an ordinary hospital it would not be mentioned in the history of the case. We debated the matter, however, and decided that as we had promised to be entirely frank with the public we would stand by our pledges."

The 3:30 o'clock bulletin, which appeared a few minutes later, at 4:10, bore out all Dr. Park had said, and was even more roseate than he had indicated. The temperature had fallen since the morning bulletin was issued and the distinct statement was made that "The President continues to gain and the wound is becoming more healthy."

CABINET IS GRATIFIED.

The members of the Cabinet, who had remained at the house during the afternoon consultation of the doctors, came away after the bulletin had been issued. Secretary Root was joined by Dr. Park, who gave the Secretary personal assurances of the President's progress, substantially similar to those he had just given to the reporters. Mr. Root and the other Cabinet officials were entirely satisfied with the assurances of the afternoon bulletin and of the physicians individually, and it was made known that Secretary Hay felt warranted in leaving to-night for Washington.

Mrs. McKinley took her usual afternoon drive, returning shortly after the doctors had concluded their consultation.

Dr. McBurney remained at the house for some time after the consultation. When he came out he said:

"The abdominal wound is decidedly improved. The irritation has largely disappeared, and it will all be gone in twenty-four hours. It was to remove this irritation that the wound was dressed last night with such satisfactory results. There is not the slightest sign of blood poisoning or any other complication. Altogether the conditions are all right, you may be sure of that."

MORE MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

King o. Italy, Sultan of Turkey, Li Hung-Chang, and Others Heard From.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following message was received to-day from United States Minister Conger at Peking, China: "Earl Li on behalf of himself and Government sends sympathy and prayers for President's recovery."

The Secretary of the Treasury of Russia sent the following to Mr. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States:

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.

Accept my most sincere condolences on account of the frightful attempt committed against President McKinley. I share with all my heart the sorrow of the American people, to which we are bound by ties of sincere friendship and by economical interests, as also in the earnest wishes of your citizens for the re-establishment to health of that eminent statesman.

WITTE.

In response, Mr. Adee sent to Mr. Tower, American Ambassador to Russia, the following:

Department of State, Washington, Sept. 10.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Mr. Witte a touching telegram of sympathy and condolence. He asks me to request you to make appropriate acknowledgment to His Excellency. He feels that this message is not less addressed to our nation than to himself, and that it testifies the deep affection that links the two peoples and finds its just expression on every possible occasion. The President's condition is most encouraging.

ADEE, Acting.

A number of the messages which had been sent direct to Buffalo were received at the State Department to-day from there. They included the following:

Teheran, Sept. 11.

His Excellency, Mr. McKinley, President of the Republic, Washington:

I am happy to congratulate the President on his escape from the awful and ignominous attempt aimed at his person. I pray God and make the most sincere wishes for his early recovery, and shall further be very glad to receive reassuring advices from him.

MOUZAFFER ED-DINE,
The Shah of Persia.

Yildiz, Sept. 7.

I have just learned that Your Excellency has been the victim of an accident. Expressing my most sincere regrets, I cherish strong wishes for your speedy recovery.

ABDUL HAMID,
Sultan of Turkey.

Racconigi, Sept. 7.

The vile attack committed against you has painfully moved me. Italy joins with me in deploring the event and in hoping for the First Magistrate of the great North American Republic a speedy and safe recovery.

VITTORIO EMMANUEL,
King of Italy.

Lima, Sept. 7.

I hasten to express my profound regret for the abominable crime perpetrated on the person of Your Excellency, and I form fervent votes for the prompt recovery of your health.

ROMANA, President of Peru.

Quito, Sept. 9.

People and Government of Ecuador deplore attempt against Your Excellency, and pray for speedy recovery.

PRESIDENT PLAZA.

ITALIAN COLONY'S TRIBUTE.

Floral Piece and Expression of Sympathy Reach the President.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—A beautiful floral piece, in the form of an American flag on an easel made of roses and evergreens, arrived at the Milburn residence at noon. It was fully 6 feet high, and was the gift of the Italian colony in New York, in whose behalf it was presented by the Italian Consul here. Many other boxes of handsome cut flowers were being delivered continuously throughout the day.

The card which accompanied the floral piece was as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the Italian colony of the City of New York, being deeply grieved and shocked by the misfortune that has overtaken you, our beloved President, and thanking God that you are spared to us, we do hereby send a small token to show that you are always dear to us, and we love our President and our country with all our hearts and souls, and wish you a speedy recovery.

"Your devoted servants, Achille Loshei, Vito Contessa, Anthony Guiolta, Dr. Giuseppe Lafento, Giuseppe Rabino, Eugenio Buccieri, Pasquale Pati, Enrico V. Passia, Angelo Leguiti, Parfilio Scimeca."

"LICENTIOUSNESS OF THE PEN."

Harlem Republican Club Advocates Its Suppression by Law.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Harlem Republican Club, held on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted condemning the attack on the President. These resolutions, after proposing the setting aside of a day of general thanksgiving for the recovery of the Chief Magistrate, conclude:

"It is further resolved that every patriotic body of citizens should unite in urging upon Congress and the proper authorities the necessity of making such changes in the law of the land as are required to prevent in future such attacks upon the life of any President of the United States; and that, without restricting the freedom of the press and freedom of speech, such Federal and State laws should be passed as shall be sufficient to suppress that licentiousness of pen and tongue which incites to lawlessness and crime, the assassination of rulers, and the subversion of all government."

Masons Sympathize with President.

At the regular communication of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening at the Masonic Temple, in this city, a special prayer was offered at the opening of the lodge by the Chaplain for the speedy recovery of the President, and a telegram was sent to Secretary Cortelyou expressing the sorrow of the members of the lodge at the attack upon the President.

Jewish Children Pray for President.

One hundred and fifty children of the congregation of the Temple Shaari Zedek, 40 Henry Street, on Tuesday evening joined in religious services for the recovery of President McKinley. Hymns and psalms were recited. Rabbi Adolph Spiegel led the exercises and prayer.

MORE TEXAS RESOLUTIONS.

House of Representatives Vigorously Denounces the Anarchists.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Texas House of Representatives to-day adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, A demon-inspired attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the United States by one of whose nature and instincts are foreign to every sentiment of American citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of Texas, in special session assembled, that this attempted assassination is but the outgrowth of the barbaric principles of anarchism, that can find no place among the civilized, intelligent, and Christian people of any nation; that it is but the impuse of a frenzied brain, made mad with hops of destroying rather than reforming our Government;

Resolved, further, That as representing the great Democratic Commonwealth of Texas, we earnestly recommend to all the States of our Union, especially to those where the spawn of most despicable "isms" is deposited and breeds revolution, murder, and other crimes, to enact and enforce the most stringent laws, with a view of the complete suppression of anarchism which can produce only discord, disgrace, disaster, murder, and assassination;

Resolved, further, That while recognizing the desirability of wholesome immigration, we petition Congress of the United States to enact and rigidly enforce such additional immigration laws as will prevent the dumping upon America of the depraved, debauched, and criminal elements of other nations.

KING EDWARD WIRES AGAIN.

Delighted to Hear Satisfactory Account Regarding the President.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—United States Ambassador Choate last night received the following message from King Edward, dated Fredensborg, Denmark:

"Delighted to hear your last and very satisfactory account regarding the President. Sincerely trust convalescence may soon be important."

A cable repetition of King Edward's message to Mr. Choate still gave the last word as "important."

SOME BADLY NEEDED LAWS.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs Outlines a Few Anti-Anarchistic Measures.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs says the talk of amending the Constitution to deal with the situation which arises out of the shooting of President McKinley is unnecessary, and that there is no need of such radical action.

"A law should be passed," says Mr. Griggs, "making it an offense punishable by imprisonment for life to be a member of any organization that teaches the murder of public officials. It should be made a capital offense to attempt the life of the Chief Executive and the higher officers of the Government, whether it succeeds or not. This is not like attempted ordinary murder. The object of the crime is the subversion of the Government, and is therefore aimed at every citizen of the Republic.

"Another law should be passed prohibiting the importation into this country of all persons who are members of organizations that hold and teach these murderous doctrines, and still another providing for the deportation of all such persons.

"There is no need for any amendment to the Constitution, as some have suggested, for the enactment of such laws. There is ample authority under that instrument, as there is to cover all the enactments I have named."

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN'S VIEWS.

Says Czolgosz Is "a Common Murderer" —Malatesta Interviewed.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Prince Krapotkin, the Russian revolutionist, in an interview yesterday on the attempted assassination of President McKinley, characterized Czolgosz as "a common murderer," and said he should be dealt with as such. Prince Krapotkin refused to express an opinion on the political significance of the Anarchist's act.

Enrico Malatesta, the Italian refugee, said:

"There is no reason for such an act in a country like America. It will bring more trouble to the innocent than to the guilty, as in the case of Spain and Italy after the Anarchist outrages there a few years back."

STONE NOT AN ANARCHIST.

Man Arrested in Camden, N. J., in Connection with Buffalo Crime Set at Liberty.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 11.—Ethelbert Stone, who was arrested here last night on the charge of "aiding and abetting in the attempted assassination of President McKinley," was released late this afternoon. He says he is not an Anarchist and never had any intercourse with the "Reds." He insists that he was always a Republican and that he voted for President McKinley. He admits having remarked on Friday, the day on which the President was shot, that he would not be surprised if McKinley was killed, but he says he was only joking when he made the remark, and had not the slightest idea of how near his words were to come true.

Secret Service Agent Griffin received a message from Chief Wilkie at Washington instructing him to examine Stone. Griffin visited the prisoner and remained closeted with him for an hour and a half. After the examination Griffin said there was nothing in the case.

CALLED ANARCHIST; USED RAZOR.

Pella Condomenico, thirty-six years old, of 599 East Eighty-fourth Street, was locked up in the Tremont Station last night for cutting John Alphonso, thirty years old, of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Hoffman Street, in the throat with a razor. Alphonso was taken to the Fordham Hospital with a gash across his throat, and may die. He and Condomenico had a fight about the attempted assassination of President McKinley, each accusing the other of being an Anarchist.

The men, who are laborers, met near a saloon at One Hudred and Eighty-seventh Street and Arthur Avenue and began talking about the shooting of the President. Then they talked of Anarchists, and, becoming angry, accused each other of being in collusion with Anarchists. Condomenico at last drew a razor, cut Alphonso in the throat, and then ran.

Alphonso followed with blood running down his clothing and as he ran he left a trail of blood. Policemen Gribben and O'Rourke pursued Condomenico through to Webster Avenue, where they arrested him.

Poles to Denounce Czolgosz's Act.

Czolgosz will be denounced and a message of sympathy sent to President McKinley by the Poles of this city. They are to have a mass meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night in Krywaczy's Hall, 74 East Fourth Street, and sixty different Polish societies will be represented by delegates. The meeting, however, will not be restricted to Poles, for all citizens who abhor the assassin's act are invited to attend. There will be numerous speeches at the meeting. The Poles of the city are emphatic in denying that Czolgosz is one of their compatriots, as he claims.

Letter Returned to Czolgosz.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The police have learned of a letter that was written by Czolgosz to a man named John Krunick at 2226 Oakley Avenue. There is no such address. The letter was mailed in Buffalo shortly before the attempted assassination, and yesterday the Post Office Department returned it to Czolgosz. It is said that on Monday a man called at a drug store near the address given and by telephone asked the Chicago Post Office to forward any mail for the Oakley Avenue house to some other address. The letter had already been returned to Buffalo. The police are trying to locate Krunick.

Czolgosz May Be Moved.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Czolgosz is still in the police lock-up, but will probably be removed shortly to the Erie County jail. The latter offers special advantages in connection with his arraignment, for it is connected by tunnel with the City Hall, where the courts are located, and privacy and secrecy in handling him are assured.

Czolgosz's Sympathizer Punished.

CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 11.—Hans Wagner, who is said to have expressed sympathy with Czolgosz, was to-day tarred and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail.

Message from President of Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 11.—The President of Brazil has sent the following dispatch to Mrs. McKinley:

Please accept an expression of my greatest sentiment of sympathy concerning the attempt against the President of the United States, whose precious health I so much desire should be recovered. With sincerest wishes, CAMPOS SALLES.

Anarchist Says He Is Coming Here.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A dispatch from Geneva to The Daily Express says:

"Taffai, a dangerous Anarchist and a friend of Bresci, has been expelled from Switzerland. He asserts that he intends to proceed to the United States."

ECHO OF A BANK FAILURE.

Vice President of Emporia Institution Indicted as Embezzler.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 11.—William Martindale, Vice President of the defunct First National Bank of Emporia, was indicted today by the Grand Jury in the United States District Court on eighteen separate counts. It is said that his irregularities in the second charge amount to more than $100,000.

E. P. Moxey, an expert accountant in the Department of Justice, has been at work on the books of the bank for the last sixty days, and his report alleges irregularities and the embezzlement of funds by Martindale. He alleges than on one occasion Martindale appropriated $6,000 to his personal use, and $2,600 at another time, besides smaller amounts which will aggregate over $100,000. At the time the bank failed, Nov. 16, 1898, Martindale was indicted on eighteen counts for the embezzlement of $100,000 of the bank's funds. The case is still pending. Soon after C. S. Cross, President of the bank, committed suicide by shooting himself.

RELIEF FOR MR. SAGE.

With Other Property-Owners He Escapes Paying an Assessment.

Russell Sage and many other property owners were relieved from paying an assessment levied by the city for the public park at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street. A hearing was given to the property owners at a meeting of the Board of Public Improvement yesterday. Ex-Justice Augustus C. Van Wyck appeared for the property owners with William H. Steinkamp.

The lawyers claimed that as the city at large had paid the expenses of the West Side and Bronx Parks no extra assessment should be levied on east side property for the Seventy-sixth Street Park. John C. Shaw claimed that the property in the immediate neighborhood of Mulberry Park had been greatly benefited, but that the city at large paid the expenses. He said that the same rights should be given to east side property holders as those of the west side and the Bronx. A resolution vacating the assessments and placing the expense on the city at large was adopted without opposition.

Sixty-Two-Year-Old Schooner.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—There arrived in this harbor to-day one of the veteran schooners on the coast, the Metropolis, Capt. Fearly, from Portland, Me., with lumber. The Metropolis was built at Essex, Mass., in 1839, making her now sixty-two years old. She is 61 tons' burden, 66.5 feet long, 18.6 feet beam, and 8.9 feet deep, and is quite a lively little looker for her size. She hails now from Eastport.

Cloudburst at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A cloudburst broke over this city about 3 o'clock this afternoon and damage resulted to the amount of about $50,000. The wind blew a hurricane, and the fall of rain was so great that the sewers were unable to carry off the water. Windows were broken, electric-light poles and trees were felled, and chimneys were blown from houses.

YACHT RAPIDAN ASHORE OFF CAPE HENLOPEN

Owned by Robert Hall McCormick —Will Be a Wreck.

Rough Time at Sea After Leaving New York—Ran Into a Gale.

CAPE HENLOPEN, Del., Sept. 11.—The handsome steam yacht Rapidan, owned by Robert Hall McCormick, of Chicago, went ashore on the point off here late last night, and probably will become a total wreck. Two guests, the Captain, and a crew of seven men landed in surfboats after considerable difficulty.

The Rapidan, with Mr. McCormick and a party on board, left Chicago some time ago to attend the trial races of the Constitution and Columbia at Newport, R. I. The trip was made through the lakes. After the races the yacht was taken to New York, where the party split up, some going to Cape May, N. J., direct by rail. Two guests preferred to remain on the yacht and go to Cape May by water. The Rapidan left New York on Monday, and on that night, while steaming south, off Barnegat, ran into a northeast gale. Capt. Wallace thought it unsafe to keep close to the shore, so decided to go to sea. The yacht had a rough time of it, and became short of coal. The Captain then made for the Delaware Breakwater, but was either blown out of his course or lost his bearings, and the yacht went ashore on the point of the cape, which is fourteen miles across the entrance to Delaware Bay from Cape May. The Cape Henlopen life savers saw the vessel and attempted to take those on board off by means of the breeches buoy, but the sea was too rough. A surf-boat was launched, and with great difficulty the guests and the crew were safely landed.

The Rapidan is pounding badly on the beach to-night, and the prospects of saving her are not bright. A tug is near here and will attempt to float her after the storm lets up, if she does not, in the meantime, go to pieces.

The Rapidan, which was formerly the Catherine C., is handsomely appointed. She is 120 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 9 feet deep.

STORM PUTS SCHOONER ASHORE.

The Lucy W. Snow from Nassau Goes Aground at East Moriches, L. I.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 11.—The three-masted schooner Lucy W. Snow, Capt. Silva, from Nassau, N. P., for Providence, R. I., in ballast, came ashore during a thunderstorm at 3:30 this morning. She lies high up on the beach broadside on. The Moriches station life-savers discovered and boarded her. The crew of seven men remained on the vessel.

Capt. Silva says he struck a heavy thunderstorm early this morning. He shortened sail, but the vessel had more leeway than he calculated on, and the vessel struck the beach before he was aware of his proximity to land.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company has been notified and it is thought probable that with the aid of the wrecking steamer the vessel will be saved.

ENTOMBED MINERS FOUND.

Three Months After Explosion at Port Royal, Rescue Party Finds Seven Bodies.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Sept. 11.—The long-continued efforts of the daring rescue party at Port Royal were crowned with success to-day. Seven of the thirteen bodies that have been entombed since June 10, when the explosion in the coal mine of the Pittsburg Coal Company took place, were recovered and brought to the bottom of No. 1 shaft. There is little doubt but that the remaining six bodies will be reached to-morrow. The rescue party was headed by Inspector Charlton Dixon; other members of the party were Superintendent Benjamin Foreday of McDonald, John W. Hindamarsh, Superintendent of Port Royal; Charles F. McKay, mine foreman; William C. Stratton, civil engineer; Andrew Yates, mine boss at Laurel Hill No. 2; Thomas O'Donnell, Emmanuel Cornelli, and two laborers.

The party proceeded down No. 20 entry, which they found free from gas, except in one place, where a pocket had collected near the arched roof. Here the brave men crawled on their hands and knees. Where the tracks curve from No. 20 entry to No. 5 face the first of the bodies were sighted. The death chamber was at last opened, and the secret kept closed for three months brought to light. Side by side were the first two bodies.

The rescue party proceeded about fifty feet further, when another body was found. This was near a partly finished brattice. In one hand a hatchet was grasped, while in the other was a rusty saw. The miner had evidently been surprised at his work by the second explosion. More than a hundred feet beyond this man the four others were found in a group. They had evidently fallen at the same time, for their bodies were quite close together. In the hand of each was a safety lamp. Some lay on their faces and some on their sides. At the end of the room the gas was encountered and the men returned. None of the bodies was identified.

DEFIED CANADIAN AUTHORITY.

Capt. Barry Refuses to Pay Damages Done to a Bridge by His Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Sept. 11.—Capt. Miles Barry and his steamer Hartford defied the whole Canadian Government here last night and is now sailing up Lake Erie, in spite of the Revenue Cutter Petrel, which had orders to stop him. The Canadian Government wants $500 from Capt. Barry for damage done to a railroad bridge by the Hartford as it came up the Welland Canal yesterday.

Orders came from the Superintendent of the canal to hold the steamer until the damages were paid. Capt Barry refused to pay any attention to the demand. The officers of the Petrel were requested to hold the Hartford. Capt. Barry cut the lines holding the Hartford to the pier and steamed away.

At the entrance to the Detroit River the Hartford will again be in Canadian waters. The Hartford is on her way to Chicago from New York, where Capt. Barry purchased her from the Government.

PETROLEUM IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following information relative to the discovery of petroleum in New Brunswick was transmitted by Commercial Agent Beutelspacher of Moncton, under date of Aug. 15, 1901:

"For some years past different parties have been prospecting for petroleum in this province. Very little success attended their efforts, however, until the present year, when a company operating at Memramcook, about fourteen miles distant from Moncton, struck a well which it is thought will yield in paying quantities.

"It is producing from eight to ten barrels of oil per day. There is also a good flow of gas. The 0.880 specific gravity oil has been subjected to fractional distillation, according to the Engler method, and was found to yield a very high percentage of good burning oil.

"The company has placed three more boring rigs in the field, and is extending its operations rapidly."

Railroad Accident in Vermont.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 11.—One of the worst accidents on the Central Vermont Railway in recent years occurred this morning about a mile north of the East Granville station. Eleven men were injured, two probably fatally. The accident occurred near Webb's Siding on a curve where the engineers of the approaching trains could not see each other. One train, which carried about twenty-five section hands, was running at a high rate of speed in order to reach East Granville within the time assigned it from St. Albans. The other train, a freight, was not going very fast. The crews of both engines saw their danger in time to jump and escape injury, but both engines were very seriously smashed. The most serious results were in the car containing the section men. These men were thrown forward with great violence.

German Reform Union Primaries.

The members of the German-American Reform Union held primaries yesterday and elected delegates to the different conventions and to the new General County Committee. This latter body will meet next week.

Absolute and invariable reliability in quality is the necessary adjunct to the successful conduct of a business and one of the features that you can rely upon when placing your order for our importations. Our values are based on cost of expert labor and dependable fabrics.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

$250,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE

Compartment of the Red Hook Stores Burned Out.

Firemen Had to Cut Rivets from the Shutters Before They Could Fight the Fire.

One compartment of the big five-story storage warehouse known as the Red Hook Stores, owned by the New York Warehouse Company, at the foot of Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, was burned out last night. The building fronts for 200 feet on the street and extends back 300 feet to the water. It was filled with cotton, and that the whole was not destroyed is due to the fact that it was divided into three compartments, known as Compartment A, B, and C, each separated from the other by twenty-inch brick walls.

The fire was discovered at 10:30 last night in Compartment B, but when the firemen arrived they found it necessary to cut off the rivets before they could open the massive iron shutters. This done, the interior of the compartment was seen to be a furnace of blazing cotton from the ground to the roof, and a glance was enough to show that not a single bale could be saved. Four alarms were turned in, bringing to the scene fourteen engines, the firefloats Seth Low and David A. Boody, five hook and ladder trucks, and Chief Croker's searchlight engine.

Soon torrents of water were being poured on the blaze, but with little effect. The smoke was so dense that the searchlight engine was brought into play as soon as the firemen began their battle, but the result was a grave disappointment to them, for powerful as the electric rays were, they could not penetrate the dense veil sufficiently to be of the least practical aid to the firemen. It was said that the blaze would continue until morning, no matter what efforts might be put forth, and the most conservative estimate of the damage was $100,000. Some good authorities placed the loss at $250,000. These figures, too, are based on the assumption that the brick partition walls would save the other compartments, both of which were filled to their utmost capacity with baled cotton.

FIVE FIREMEN OVERCOME.

Serious Consequences Follow a Fierce Blaze on Broadway.

Five firemen were overcome by gas and foul smoke in a fire in the basement of 862 Broadway at 6 o'clock last evening, about half an hour after a fire had taken place in the Everett House, in Union Square, 100 yards away. The firemen were revived, but one was seriously overcome. He is Francis McGuire of Engine 72.

The ground floor and basement of the building are occupied by Herbert L. Greenbaum, a dealer in antiques, silks, embroideries, and rugs. The basement has only one outlet, a small one on Broadway. There was so little fresh air in the basement that the firemen thought the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion in the rubbish.

Policeman Sloan of the Broadway Squad discovered smoke coming from the cellar, sent in an alarm, and the firemen soon responded. Capts. Shea and Kenlan and Firemen McGuire, Miller, and McCue went into the cellar at once. A gas pipe broke and gas escaped freely and mixed with the other odors in the cellar, and the firemen were overcome. Every one of them fell on the floor, Capt. Shea last. He had time to yell out, "Help us out," before he was made unconscious. They were finally rescued by four heroic policemen.

The five unconscious men were laid out on the sidewalk and all were soon brought around except McGuire. He went from unconsciousness into delirium. He seemed to believe that his mates had been killed and he jumped up suddenly, hit the fireman next him in the face, and rushed to the cellar hole. He peered down and cried out, "Too bad," and then ran up and down the street, shouting wildly. Five firemen restrained him, the man fighting madly. Dr. Chittenden gave him something which calmed him, and after resting till the end of the fire, McGuire was taken back to his quarters. The other firemen were not badly off and some of them worked through the fire.

The blaze reached the back part of the ground floor and destroyed some silks and embroideries, while smoke injured others permanently. The loss is about $2,500.

WILL COST $1,350,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 11.—Early this Spring the Michigan and West Shore Traction Company secured a franchise along certain streets in Benton Harbor. To-day S. B. Downer, one of the heaviest stockholders in the company, filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock will be $1,350,000. Mr. Downer also filed a mortgage payable to the American Trust Company of New York for $1,350,000, which amount will be used to construct, maintain, and equip a new electric system. The Michigan and West Shore Traction Company will build and operate an electric railway from South Haven through Covert, with a loop around Paw Paw Lake, through Watervliet, Coloma, and Riverside, terminating at Benton Harbor.

The Ohio Southwestern Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 11.—The strike started last Friday by unskilled workmen in the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway shops is growing more serious. Nearly all the section men on the road between Cincinnati and St. Louis quit work to-day, and the machinist helpers were ordered out of the shops to-day because they refused to perform work heretofore done by unskilled laborers. General Superintendent Rawlin this afternoon posted notices that the strikers, nearly 500 in all, were discharged. Two hundred non-union workmen from St. Louis are working in the shops. Fifty Deputy Sheriffs are maintaining a picket line about the shops.

Chicago Great Western.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western, while in the city to-day, denied the reports that Morgan and Harriman were likely to get control of his road. The report that an alliance with the Hill roads is contemplated he declared to be equally false. "Of course," said Mr. Stickney, "any one can buy Great Western securities in the open market or from individual holders who are willing to sell, but the stock and bonds of the company are held by a large number of people, and few of them, it seems to me, are willing to dispose of their holdings, considering them an excellent investment."

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 11.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad was held to-day and the old Board of Directors re-elected with the exception that W. Role was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. M. Fogg. The Board of Directors re-elected all of the old officers. President Thomas submitted his annual report, which was very favorable.

Mr. Roosevelt in the Adirondacks.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Vice President Roosevelt passed through here this morning on his way to the Tahawus Club in the Adirondacks, where his family are staying. He expects to remain there until Friday.

The RESOURCES of the Aeolian Are Limitless.

ANY MUSIC you desire—Symphonies, Overtures, and entire Operas, all the great masters, all the best light music—these are for you whenever you feel in the mood for them. The Aeolian will provide the accurate playing, and it is for you to put in the expression, the light and shade, and all those beautiful nuances that give character to rendition.

Herein lies the charm of the Aeolian. It provides you with the ready-made notes, the raw materials, and out of these you make the music.

You have the same feeling of actually producing something that the hand-player has, and you do not have to give up your life to it as he has to do, If you are entirely ignorant of music, but possessed of a liking for it, you can play the greatest music at the first attempt.

Your playing will be better and better as you become familiar with the music. In a short time you will become a cultivated listener and an accomplished performer.

JEAN DE RESZKE writes:—
"The Æolian places the best music at the doors of all, and affords a simple means of enjoying and studying the conceptions of the masters of music, ancient and modern."

MASSENET—
"To give to a musical work an absolute and exact interpretation; to make clear the composer's most intimate thoughts; to bring into play a wealth of execution which only the orchestra can give—in a word, to translate all the shades of coloring intended by the composer—this is the achievement of the Æolian."

Our latest Aeolian is the Aeolian Orchestrelle. If you have not seen this instrument it will be well worth your time to call and hear it.

Visitors welcome.

Aeolians, $75—$750.
Aeolian Orchestrelles, $1,000—$2,500.
Pianolas, $250.

The Aeolian Co., New York, 18 West 23d Street. Brooklyn, 500 Fulton Street.

Cantrell, Bootmaker. 25 West 23d St., three doors from Fifth Avenue Hotel, between Broadway and 6th Ave.

LAST CALL. Now is your chance. Extraordinary sale of broken lots of High Grade and Custom Made Shoes for Men and Women at one-half former prices. Such values rarely present themselves. It will be to your advantage to secure some of these exceptional Bargains:

Here Are a Few of the Opportunities:

Small lot of Women's Kid also Cloth Top Button, sizes 2 to 4, narrow widths; former price $6.00, reduced to..... $1.00

Small lot Women's Calfskin, also Cork Sole Button and Lace Boots; former price $7.00; reduced to..... $2.00

Women's fine Kid, also Patent Leather Oxfords, small lots in many styles; our regular $5.00 and $6.00 grades, reduced to..... $2.50

Men's Russet and Tan Shoes, laced and Oxfords, hand sewed; former prices $5.00 and $6.00, reduced to..... $2.50

Men's Calfskin and Vici Kid Laced Boots, finest grade; former prices $6.50 and $7.00, reduced to..... $3.00

Men's Patent Leather Lace and Button Boots, finest grades, hand sewed, former prices $6.00 and $7.00, reduced to..... $3.50

CARDIGAN

AN IMPORTANT NOVEL

By Robert W. Chambers

A stirring tale of life and love in the days just before the Revolution.

HARPER & BROTHERS

For Sale Now

THIS WIFE COST $6,000.

Husband, Forty-four Years Her Senior, Now Seeks to Deprive Her of Her Dower Rights.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Jacob R. Davis, a wealthy resident of the Township of Mansfield, Warren County, has brought action in the Chancery Court by which he seeks to have his wife, Rosa, deprived of her dower rights in his estate should he die before her. The complainant is seventy years old, and his wife is forty-four years his junior.

Davis, in his bill of complaint, alleges they married in 1898, and an agreement was entered into whereby she was to receive $8,000 for her acceptance of his offer of marriage. After the receipt of the sum, according to Davis, she was not to claim any further money either during his life or after his death.

The agreement, the bill filed by Davis sets forth, was executed and signed by both principals on the day of the wedding. Davis paid the defendant a check for $500, and gave her a promissory note for $500. Davis goes on to state that his wife stole the agreement paper from a closet about a year after their marriage, and has since refused to affix her signature to a reproduction of the agreement.

Mrs. Davis has filed an answer and a cross bill, in which she enters an absolute denial of the charges. She declares she asked $10,000 to marry Davis, but later compromised on $6,000. The agreement papers were held by Mrs. Davis, the answer sets forth, with the understanding that they might be destroyed as soon as the entire sum had been paid over. But after many altercations between them about the payment of the money it was mutually agreed, the answer states, to destroy the agreement, and it was destroyed.

Mrs. Davis seeks to have the ante-nuptial agreement annulled, and wants the court to grant the dower rights of a wife, which is one-third interest in all his property.

Alaska Salmon Pack Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The Alaska Packers' Association announces that all quotations on salmon have been withdrawn. It is understood that the association has sold its entire pack of this year. The stock of the association has been steadily rising, and sold to-day for 135, and closed at 136. It is expected that the price of salmon will go up.

Lightning Kills on Golf Links.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 11.—Patrick Finn was killed and Frederick N. Kneeland, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, and Dr. Elmer H. Copeland, were seriously injured by a bolt of lightning this afternoon, while under a tree on the Warner Meadow golf links. Mr. Finn was green keeper, and Mr. Kneeland and Dr. Copeland were playing golf when the storm came up. Mr. Finn was nearest the tree and was holding an umbrella.

New Publications. New Publications.

ENGLISH LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS
Fitted Complete, for Picnics, Travellers, and Yachting.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West 41st Street.
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

$20.00 WATCHES $9.
JUST 16 TO BE SOLD at this price. Gents' 14 karat gold stiffened, very fine American movements, made by the "WALTHAM WATCH CO."; regular price $20.00; this lot of 16 (brand-new samples) for $9 each. "Warranted 20 years." Several ladies' sizes same price. Gents' solid 14 karat gold Waltham Watch, cost $75.00, for $35 cash; also a ladies' "Waltham" solid 14 karat gold Watch for $15 cash; cost $38.00 last fall. Several other watch bargains this week. A big steel-white Diamond Ring for $90; cost $175.00. Ladies' Diamond Engagement Ring, $50; cost $95.00. Diamond Stud, $8; cost $15.00. Several other Diamond bargains this week. KEENE'S, 140 FULTON ST., NE

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY WILL MEET TO-DAY

Rear Admiral Howison Will Serve Unless Disqualified.

No Summons Has Been Issued for Admiral Sampson—First Witnesses to be Called by Schley.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Rear Admiral Howison reported at the Navy Department to-day. He said:

"I have received no information from official sources, and could not talk if I had. All my information is derived from the newspapers, and one cannot believe all one reads. If the newspapers were to be believed the people would think, from recent statements, that I ought to be in jail. I hope they will leave me alone until my standing as a member of the court is settled. I did not know I was a man of so much importance until the newspapers began to talk about me."

Admiral Howison was extremely guarded in answering inquiries respecting the court of inquiry. He said it would not be proper to say anything for publication in advance of the meeting of the court as to his own intentions or probable line of action of the court. It was evident, however, that he has not in any degree altered his resolution to serve as a member of the court if the other members accept his own view as to his qualifications.

Assistant Secretary Hackett expressed relief at the convening of the court of inquiry. He said: "I hope the newspaper men will let up on me now."

EVERYTHING IN READINESS.

Everything is ready for the meeting of the court. The impression of the Navy Department now is that the taking of testimony will not begin to-morrow, although that was the original expectation. A large number of witnesses are in Washington ready to take the stand at a moment's notice, but formalities are expected to consume most of to-morrow's session, which is likely to be short owing to the late hour of beginning. No summons has yet been issued for Admiral Sampson. It is said very few formal summonses have been issued by the department. The Government officers seemingly have no present intention of calling Admiral Sampson.

While observing all the forms that are necessary to maintain the dignity of the court, there is no disposition on the part of its members to try to magnify its importance by useless ceremony. There will be no waste of gunpowder in salutes, nor will the marines be turned out in state at the Navy Yard as the three Admirals make their way to and from the building where the court will meet. To-morrow the members of the court will go to the yard in plain clothing and thus relieve the commandant of the necessity of ordering an official salute. In the commodious retiring room adjacent to the courtroom provided for their accommodation they will array themselves in what is known as the naval dress uniform. This is not what is known as "special full dress." The main difference consists in the elimination of the cocked hat. Instead of the cocked hat Admiral Dewey and his fellow-members will wear simple naval caps. For officers of their rank, however, the cap is almost incrusted with gold save on top. They will wear the naval frock coat, gold epaulets, and the service sword. After the first day this uniform will give place to the easier though less impressive naval undress uniform.

Precisely at 1 o'clock to-morrow the members of the court will be seated, Admiral Dewey at the centre of a table placed crosswise of the courtroom, with Rear Admiral Benham on his right and Rear Admiral Howison on his left. The witnesses will stand at the left end of the table next the official stenographer, and the Judge Advocate, Capt. Lemley, with Solicitor E. P. Hanna, his associate in the case, will occupy the other end of the table. A place has been reserved for Mr. Stayton, who is to represent certain naval officers not officially named as yet. He will not be recognized as counsel by the court until some of his clients are involved in the case by the testimony. The Judge Advocate first will address the court, and read the precept under which it is convened. The next step will be the recognition of counsel by the court, and Capt. Lemley then will introduce Mr. Hulse as the official stenographer. Next will come the most interesting part of the day's proceedings, namely, the challenging by Admiral Schley's counsel of the competency of Rear Admiral Howison as a member of the court. They will reiterate the charge that Admiral Howison had expressed an opinion adverse to Admiral Schely, and it will be the object of counsel to support this charge by affidavits, and perhaps by oral testimony. It is for the court to say whether such testimony will be admitted. The expectation is that an hour or two will be consumed in argument by counsel directed to two members of the court whose competency is not questioned.

Rear Admirals Dewey and Benham then will retire and determine whether or not the statements presented are sufficient to make manifest the incompetency of Rear Admiral Howison. There will be no appeal from the decision of the court on this point. Even the Secretary of the Navy could not undo its work.

Admiral Schley's counsel during the evening completed the formal challenge to Admiral Howison. This is a very brief document, and according to counsel will be supported by several witnesses who will be ready to appear to-morrow, including Mr. Frost of The Boston Record, which printed the alleged interview of Admiral Howison. The names of the other witnesses who are expected by the Schley counsel to substantiate the authenticity of the Howison interview and who are expected to arrive in the city by to-morrow morning are withheld pending their appearance before the court. Counsel during the evening examined George E. Graham of Albany, N. Y., the newspaper correspondent who was on Admiral Schley's flagship during the Santiago campaign, and went over the lines of his testimony with him.

SCHLEY'S FIRST WITNESS.

Capt. Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the West Indian campaign, probably will be the first witness. The headquarters of Admiral Schley were a scene of great activity to-day. Up to noon five of the witnesses named by the Admiral had been in consultation with Messrs. Wilson and Rayner, and had informed them of the line of testimony which can be expected from them when called before the court. They were Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman, Lieut. Johnson, and Lieut. Commander R. F. Nicholson, all of whom were on the Oregon during the Santigo sea fight, (the last named being the executive officer of the vessel during the battle,) and Lieut. Charles Webster, who was on Admiral Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, during the fight. A number of civilian witnesses also were closeted with the counsel during the morning, but their names were not disclosed.

This afternoon additional witnesses were examined, and Admiral Schley and his counsel say they are in complete readiness for the opening of what is looked on as one of the greatest naval trials in history.

"From Mamma to Addie" is the legend on the title page of the official Bible to be used in the inquiry. It was brought to Capt. Lemley's office this morning, and all the witnesses will take oath upon it. It is a small Oxford Bible bound in pliable black leather and carefully kept, and is the property of Miss Adelaide Ellis of 1,221 Harvard Street.

"NO PHOTOGRAPHS," SAYS DEWEY

The Admiral Issues an Order Against the Snapshooters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The hordes of photographers who are gathering to swoop down on the Schley court to-morrow will be disappointed, unless they can induce Admiral Dewey to change his mind. The Admiral has put his foot down on the photograph subject.

"Not a single snapshot in the courtroom," he declared, "and not one in the navy yard grounds."

Rear Admiral Terry will enforce Admiral Dewey's orders. The photographers will have to do their snap-shooting at members of the court and witnesses on their way to or from the navy yard. One of them conquered Rear Admiral Terry to-day. He visited the Rear Admiral and requested him to pose for his portrait. The Rear Admiral declined.

"Well, Mr. Terry," said the photographer, who did not know the Rear Admiral's title, "I have been told to get a picture of you, and I'll get it if I have to take a rear view of you in the act of running away. It's immaterial to me, but I should think you would like the photograph to look like you."

This argument was too much for the Rear Admiral, who surrendered.

Sampson's Condition Unchanged.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Dr. Henry G. Beyer, Chief Surgeon at the Charlestown Navy Yard, returned from his visit to Admiral Sampson this morning. He said the Admiral's condition was about the same as when he left the yard. He would not state whether the Admiral would attend the court of inquiry or whether he would return to the yard to take up his duties.

YOUTHFUL FORGERS CAUGHT.

Two Boys Forge Employer's Check in Order to See the World.

A desire to get rich quick, coupled with just enough knowledge of the methods of business to be dangerous, landed Kenneth Caruthers, fifteen years old, of 640 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Fahlbusch, sixteen years old, formerly of 605 Franklin Street, Brooklyn, in Tombs Prison cells yesterday afternoon on a charge of forgery.

Kenneth Caruthers, a bright, well-dressed boy, told the Magistrate that his father is William J. Caruthers, a lace importer at 66 Greene Street. During the Summer, he said, he had been working in the emery wheel factory of Levy Best, at 45 Vesey Street. His duties gave him access to the office. The Fahlbusch boy said he had been sent away from home by his father, a barber at 1,394 Bedford Street, because the latter thought he stole, and for several months had been employed on the Ward Line steamship Esperanza.

According to the story of the two boys, young Fahlbusch had returned home a few days ago from a voyage and told his friend Caruthers wonderful stories of the West Indies, and said if they could but raise funds their fortunes would be assured in Porto Rico. They decided to collect on one of Mr. Best's blank checks, first filling it out for $1,200.

Last Tuesday night, according to Caruthers, he took three checks from Mr. Best's book after closing hours, and with these joined his companion. They filled one out, they said, for $1,200, signing Mr. Best's name, and making it payable to James E. Riggs, or bearer, whose name was duly indorsed.

Then they made preparations for the departure to the Antilles. Two grips were filled with food, and a third with a few necessary articles of clothing. Then, bright and early, they went to the Importers and Traders' National Bank, and Fahlbusch, who was detailed to present the check, went in. Caruthers waited around the corner.

When Fahlbusch shoved the twelve-hundred-dollar check through the window, the young paying teller felt suspicious, and, after looking over both the boy and the paper, turned the case over to the assistant cashier, Henry H. Powell, who, on the pretense that the money had not yet come up from the vaults, held Fahlbusch waiting while he sent a messenger post haste with the check to Mr. Best's office.

When the emery wheel manufacturer saw the forged check he was dumfounded. He hurried to the bank, and when, upon entering, he saw a perfectly strange young boy, he was still more mystified. Then all hands began questioning the youngster. He denied that it was a forgery, and his only explanation was that a Brooklyn boy had given it to him to be cashed. Then Detective McVeigh of the Church Street Station, who had been called in, happened to see a boy peeping in the doorway, and immediately rushed out and collared him. It was Caruthers, grips in hand, who had come to see what detained his partner.

The boys were taken to Centre Street Police Court, where they waived examination and were held to answer in $300 bond each.

GIFT TO NAVAL ACADEMY.

Chapel Window as Memorial to Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 11.—A handsome memorial window in memory of Lieut. Commander T. B. M. Mason, United States Navy, has been received at the Naval Academy chapel, and will shortly be unveiled. It is larger than any memorial window in the chapel, was made in New York, and cost $20,000.

The prevailing color is gray with a pearl tint. The central figure is that of a knight in armor, with a robe falling from the shoulders and holding a sword, the right hand being on the hilt, the left touching the blade. On either side are angels in drapery, holding palm branches over the head of the Sir Knight. Below the figure is the inscription in old English, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me shall never die," and the following:

"Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, Jan. 8, 1848, Oct. 15, 1899."

It is thought the unveiling will take place about Oct. 15, but definite plans cannot be made before the arrival of Mrs. Mason, who is traveling in Europe.

CANADA DISALLOWS LAWS.

Statutes of British Columbia Relating to Mongolians Set Aside.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 11.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day an act to regulate emigration into British Columbia and an act relating to the employment of Mongolians on works carried on under franchises granted to private companies were disallowed. The first act set up an educational test, which had for its object the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese; the other act prevented the employment of Mongolians on works which obtained franchises from the Legislature.

The Provincial Government was asked by the Dominion Government to amend these acts so as not to necessitate their being disallowed, but the Provincial Government declined to act. The imperial Japanese Consul in London, England, called the attention of the British Government to these acts, and the home authorities insisted that they should be disallowed. It was pointed out that they were in direct violation of the interests of the empire. The Canadian Government had no alternative than to disallow them.

Family Killed Returning from Funeral.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 11.—Nathan Foutz, his sister, Mrs. Niccum, her husband, and their eighteen-months-old daughter were killed near here to-day by a Lake Erie and Western passenger train. They were returning from a funeral.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieuts. Van Leer Wills, Twelfth Infantry, and John McClintock, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed to Omaha and report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for duty as aides de camp on his staff.

Capt. William A. Shunk, Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop I of that regiment, vice Capt. Stephen L'H. Slocum, who will remain unassigned until further orders.

Second Lieut. Richard W. Walker, Eighth Cavalry, will join Troop M.

Capt. Marcus D. Cronin, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will join his regiment.

Capt. Charles McClure, Fourteenth Infantry, will join his regiment at Fort Wayne.

Major Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, is transferred from the coast artillery to the field artillery. He will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and assume command of the field batteries at that post.

Navy.

Naval Cadets W. McEntee, W. B. Ferguson, Jr., and J. A. Spilman are transferred from the Columbia to the Wabash for special instruction in naval architecture, &c.

Assistant Naval Constructors H. Williams and H. T. Wright are detached from the special course in naval architecture at Paris Oct. 1; they will report to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for temporary duty.

Assistant Naval Constructors G. A. Bisset, J. E. Bailey, and H. M. Gleason are detached from the special course in naval architecture at Berlin Oct. 1; they will report to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for temporary duty.

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch is detached from the Solace and ordered home to wait orders.

Past Director of the Hydrographic Office Bridge will be transferred to the retired list Sept. 21, with rank of Rear Admiral, &c.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. O'Leary is detached from the Michigan Oct. 1 and ordered home to settle accounts; then to Cavite Station as assistant to the general storekeeper, sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 1.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Barber is ordered to the Michigan Oct. 1 as relief of Assistant Paymaster O'Leary.

Naval Cadets E. E. Scranton and C. P. Huff are transferred from the Iowa to the Ranger.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Ranger sailed yesterday from Panama for Acapulco.

The Atlanta has arrived at Ceara.

The Alert is at Bremerton.

The Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, and Potomac sailed to-day from Newport News to Hampton Roads. The address of the North Atlantic Squadron continues Fort Monroe.

The Albany and Nashville sailed to-day from Goes for Port Said.

HAS ENOUGH MEN TO START THE MILLS

Steel Company Determined to Resume Operations at Once.

Injunction Against Strikers Will Be Applied for If There Is Violence, and Aid of Militia Invoked, If Necessary.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 11.—The New York Council of the National Tube Company met with the local council at Pittsburg to-day to discuss the strike. It was announced that the council voted without taking final action and will probably meet again to-morrow. It was practically settled, however, that no long shut-down would be tolerated, and that the next attempt to start will be a determined one. This is taken to mean that an injunction to protect the employes is in store for McKeesport and probably a visit from the State militia.

To-night for the first time since the strike the steel hoop mill at Monessen is running full force, which practically ends all semblance of a strike there. Every mill in that town is now running day and night.

While stories of a peaceful settlement of the strike with the Amalgamated Association were heard with much force and persistency, President Shaffer continued to deny them emphatically. He said that the battle of the steel workers would go on until they won. He denied that the Executive Board had instructed him to settle the strike on any terms, and said that he would not go to New York or make any further peace move for the present. While the President of the Amalgamated Association was making known how he stood, the officials of the United States Steel Corporation were putting forth active efforts to start its plants. They made special efforts on the South Side. The strikers' pickets were held back by a show of police, and a lot of provisions, cooking utensils, and cots for the men to sleep on were brought into the Monongahela plant of the American Tin Plate Company. It was officially announced at the same time that there was an ample number of men ready to enter the plant and start the mills as soon as they were in readiness.

About 11 o'clock in the morning a car loaded with skilled men for the Star plant arrived in the Union Station. These men were taken to the plant without any interference from the strikers, as none were about at the time. Pickets who had been guarding the works had gone over to the South Side to take part in the movements of the strikers there. In the carload were about sixty men. They were all men who had worked in tin mills, and among them were rollers, roughers, and catchers. They came from the East. It is said many of them had broken away from the ranks of the strikers in other mills, seeking work here under assumed names.

With this increased force the Star plant is practically filled with skilled men and will be able to operate all of the mills there on full turns. The efforts of to-day it is believed, have practically ended all possibilities of the Amalgamated Association ever getting back the Star mills into their control, as the men who have gone to work there have declared their intention of remaining as individuals for all time.

President Shaffer discussed the trouble of yesterday on the South Side and said he deplored it sincerely. He further said that any member of the Amalgamated Association who was guilty of such actions again would be dropped from the rolls, as such actions only injured the cause and aided the combine in its purpose. The same rule would apply to violence in McKeesport. Other officials of the Amalgamated Association also expressed themselves strongly in this matter. Secretary Williams said he would send out the second instalment of strike benefits during the day, and would have them all out during the week.

The number to receive benefits is 10,000. This will require about $40,000 weekly. It is claimed that the Amalgamated treasury, reimbursed by the lodges whose members are at work, will be able to meet the payments with the aid of funds contributed by sympathizers.

The Hungarian strikers at McKeesport held an indignation meeting to-night and decided that if they could not draw benefits sure and quickly they would draw out of the strike. Strike leaders have tried every means to appease their anger, but the result is doubtful. Fires in the Monongahela Steel Works, which were scheduled to start to-day, have been drawn.

All repairs are suspended and the men sent home. Fires are still on in the National Tube mill, and the report of indefinite shut-down cannot be confirmed. The Demmler mill is working smoothly, with one-sixth capacity, and small increase each day in number of employes. Pittsburg, McKeesport, and Youghiogheny Railroad detectives were driven off the tracks near the mill to-day by a crowd of strikers, whom they had ordered off the company's property. Thomas Ennis an old man employed at the tube works, was badly beaten on his way to the mill to-day.

A telegram from Newcastle to-night says a party of fourteen Amalgamated men from that city departed this evening for some unknown point. They told friends they were going to take places in the Star mill at Pittsburg, but it is also rumored that their real destination was Elwood, Ind., where an attempt is soon to be made to operate the plant. Local strikers are indignant at the defection, while others refuse to believe that the men really intended taking the places of strikers.

The strikers are growing ugly, and numerous assaults have been reported within the last forty-eight hours. This morning Mrs. Peter Snyder was assaulted by a foreigner while carrying luncheon to her husband in the National Rolling Mill. Her dress was torn and the dinner pail carried off. Mike Culovitch, who, with his twenty boarders, worked in the tube mill, was attacked this morning and warned that his house would be burned if he did not stop working.

WILL START UP FRIDAY.

Attempt to be Made to Reopen Illinois Steel Mills.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11.—An attempt will be made to reopen the Illinois steel mills here Friday morning, with or without the consent of the Amalgamated Association. This fact was made plain at a protracted meeting of the strikers to-day. Two of the head Superintendents of the mills were permitted to address the session. A speech was made also by Vice President Davis of Chicago. The men finally decided to adjourn until to-morrow afternoon, when a decisive vote will be taken on the question of returning to work. The company is summoning men to report for duty Friday, and the fires are all ready to be lighted.

Official notice was posted to-day at the tin plate works that that plant is closed indefinitely, and probably will be dismantled. Striking employes were notified that there will be no work for them this Fall or Winter.

RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Nine Men and Two Women Admitted to Bail by Justice Jerome.

Prisoners arrested in several raids yesterday by the Committee of Fifteen and the Society for the Prevention of Crime were arraigned before Justice Jerome, who had issued the warrants yesterday afternoon.

Samuel Koller and May Smith, arrested at 141 East Fifteenth Street by Agent Conkling and others of the Fifteen, were held respectively in $500 and $300 for examination on charges of running a disorderly house.

Charles A. King, Solomon Levy, William Bohn, Thomas O'Brien, and Emanuel Greene, arrested for running an alleged crap game at 2,011 Third Avenue in a raid by Society for the Prevention of Crime agents Tuesday night, were held in $1,000 bond each for examination.

George Williams, John Davis, and John Kelly, arrested in a raid on an alleged poolroom at 121 Eighth Avenue by Superintendent McClintock and his assistants, were held in $1,000 bond each for examination.

In all these cases the date for examination was made Sept. 30. Bonds were given in all the cases.

Amelia Hasselbach, thirty years old, was arraigned and examined on a charge of running a disorderly house in the tenement house at 1,382 First Avenue. She is a married woman, with two children, who were in court. Agents Harris and Von Metson of the Committee of Fifteen testified that they had found the house disorderly, and had been solicited from the stoop by Mrs. Hasselbach.

Neighbors living in the same house testified that the woman was respectable, and that they had associated with her continually since early in July without detecting anything unusual in her conduct. Justice Jerome finally held her, however, in $300 bond for trial in Special Sessions. The children will be cared for by the Gerry society.

National Council of Women Meets.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The National Council of Women of the United States, an organization formed in 1888 at the suggestion of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and really under the auspices of the Women's Suffrage Association, opened its Pan-American session to-day. Its total membership is more than a million. Resolutions expressing sympathy for the President and Mrs. McKinley were adopted. The resolutions also condemned lynching.

Brooklyn Boy Wins a Scholarship.

A competitive examination for the scholarship provided by Columbus Council, No. 126, Knights of Columbus, in St. Francis's College, Brooklyn, was held on Friday, Sept. 6, resulting in the success of Daniel J. Jordan of 743 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The boy has been an attendant at the parochial school attached to St. Joseph's Church.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A fire starting in the Syracuse Silk Company's mill at 2:30 A. M., spread to the works of the Will-Baumer Candle Company and completely destroyed both plants and their contents. The loss is more than $180,000. At 7 A. M. large oil tanks exploded. During the early progress of the fire three firemen were injured by falling debris.

The silk company estimates its loss at $40,000, with $25,000 insurance. The Will-Baumer Company gives its loss at $40,000 on stock, with an insurance of $26,000, and a total loss on the [illegible] which cost $100,000. The insurance on the Will-Baumer buildings was $40,000.

HARDMAN PIANO.

We are now sending from our factories to our Fifth Avenue warerooms daily additions to the

CHOICEST AUTUMN STOCK

we have ever shown of this matchless instrument. A recent great increase in our manufacturing facilities enables us to do this.—one which has already permitted our supplying promptly during the summer the unprecedented demand for the "Hardman" which has come to us from all parts of the United States.

Low prices for cash or on monthly payments. Pianos to rent a specialty for city or country.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST.
Brooklyn Representatives:
Anderson & Co., 470 Fulton St.

TENDERNESS IN HOSPITALS.

Dr. Fairbairn Tells the Superintendents' Convention that it Is Badly Needed.

Delegates to the third annual conference of the Association of Hospital Superintendents, meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, heard various reforms urged in papers read by Byron M. Child, Superintendent of the State and Alien Poor of the State Board of Charities, on "The Relation of the State to the Hospital" and by Dr. H. A. Fairbairn on "The Hospital from the Standpoint of the Visiting Physician." Mr. Child urged that it was the duty of the supreme governmental authority to see that all hospitals were properly built and conducted, and he and those who followed him in discussion agreed that State supervision has not always been all it should be. Dr. Leroy of the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, said that the last Inspector sent to that institution by the State Board was a girl about twenty-one years old, whose mission it was to examine the architecture, engineering, and sanitary appliances. According to Dr. Leroy, she soon made it evident that she knew nothing about any one of those subjects.

Dr. Fairbairn called for more courtesy and tenderness in hospital administration, for private rooms for the dying, and less of a tendency to hurry away convalescents. Committees of citizens, he thought, should look after hospital appropriations and hospitals be taken out of politics.

An invitation to hold next year's conference in Philadelphia was unanimously accepted.

BIG LIBRARY FOR BROOKLYN.

Plans on Foot for Providing an Elaborate Central Building.

In an interview last night, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, a Director of the Brooklyn Public Library, said that there would probably be an agreement between the Long Island Historical Society, the Brooklyn Library, and the Brooklyn Public Library to proceed under one management in order that Brooklyn might be able to accept the offer of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie proposes to provide funds for the erection of a central library building for Brooklyn.

Prof. Hooper said: "If the three libraries will unite and form a large library interest for the benefit of the public of Brooklyn, Mr. Carnegie agrees to contribute a large central library building. A letter from Dr. Billings, written from Mr. Carnegie's home in Scotland, setting forth the conditions of the offer, was read at a meeting of the committee of the Brooklyn Public Library on Tuesday night.

"I think, from what I have been able to learn, that a plan will be adopted to unite the libraries, that will be satisfactory to all concerned, and that as a result Mr. Carnegie will give a sufficient sum to build a library building."

Conferences of delegates of the three bodies interested have been held, and it is thought that the difficulties in the way of a combination have been overcome. It is proposed to make the central building a reference library for students. It is expected to obtain a site for the building in the most central part of the borough.

CARNEGIE BRANCH LIBRARIES.

Board of Estimate Approves Contracts for Those in Brooklyn and Queens.

The Board of Estimate yesterday formally approved the contracts for the establishment of the Carnegie branch libraries to be erected in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Messrs. David A. Boody, Daniel W. McWilliams, R. Ross Appleton, and John W. Devoy of the Brooklyn Public Library Board are named in the contract as Mr. Carnegie's representatives, and the Board of Estimate acts as the representative of the city. The representatives of Mr. Carnegie will audit all bills for the twenty Brooklyn branches, but all the libraries when completed will be under the supervision of the Brooklyn Public Library Board.

The agreement with Mr. Carnegie as to the building of the Brooklyn branches is that not more than seven buildings shall be erected in a calendar year. Ten per cent. of Mr. Carnegie's gift will be appropriated annually by the Board of Estimate for maintenance.

The Queens Borough libraries will be under the control of Walter G. Frey, Walter L. Bofert, and Philip Frank. Three Carnegie branch libraries will be established in that borough. Under the agreement for Queens Borough, there may be established eight branches, all of which are not to exceed in cost $240,000, and no building and equipment shall cost less than $20,000.

OATH BY TELEPHONE LEGAL.

Maryland Judge Upholds an Affidavit Taken in That Manner.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—An affidavit by telephone, taken by a Justice or notary, is legal, according to Judge N. Charles Burke of the Circuit Court for Baltimore County, who to-day gave his decision to that effect in the case of the petition of the Manor Lumber Company of Baltimore County, asking for the recision of an order appointing Osborne I. Yellott receiver for the concern.

When Mr. Yellott was ready to file the necessary papers asking for a receiver, he had Mr. Cross come to the telephone at Cincinnati, and Justice Thomas Butler, who knows Mr. Cross very well, took his affidavit to the bill. The contention was made by the attorney for the company that affidavits taken in the manner described are not legal and bona fide.

The question of the legal sufficiency of an affidavit taken by telephone was one which had never before been brought to the attention of any of the courts in this State.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

A Special Sale of

Rare Old Bottled Sherries

FROM THE

Royal St. James's Palace Wine Cellars of

Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria

AND

His Majesty King Edward VII.

From the New York Herald of June 23, 1901.

THE KING'S WINE AUCTION

Purchasers from Every Land Flock to Sale of Royal Sherry at Christie's.

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting events of the week has been the sale by auction which finishes to-day at Christie's rooms, of the overstock of rare old sherry from the cellars of the royal residences. The keenest interest has been taken in the sale throughout the length and breadth of England, the Continent in fact. The wine has been purchased by people from every part of the civilized world.

I was told a leading member of New York society cabled he was willing to raise the limit originally arranged for his purchases if he could only procure some of the King's sherry.

Even from St. Petersburg orders have been received. Many others have come from France. Quantities of the wine have been purchased for the cellars of the houses of Parliament, the leading hotels, such as the Carlton, the Savoy, the Berkeley, Claridge's and the Cecil, and many West End clubs. In the opinion of leading wine merchants the price will probably be about a guinea a bottle.

Interest in the sale is exceeding all expectations. Great has been the eagerness in society circles to taste the royal sherry. It was placed on the table at a private dinner party for the first time on Wednesday night and has been served nowhere else since.

being part of the wines purchased by this firm at the recent sale referred to in the newspaper article reproduced herewith.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
EVERY BOTTLE BEARS THE ROYAL SEAL.

Samples will be opened for inspection and satisfaction will be guaranteed in every instance.

The wines we offer in this sale are the most perfect types of high-class sherries we have ever seen—very likely the finest that ever came to America. Yet we strictly adhere to our principle of charging but a fixed small percentage of profit—even on so attractive a purchase as this—and although wines similar to the ones we are offering have at wholesale been sold at $90.00 a dozen, our price for

LIGHT PALE, PALE GOLDEN and GOLDEN AMONTILLADO, is but **4.00** per large bottle.

Needless to say: Quantity limited. If you want any of this choice old wine, don't delay. It's the first time in our entire business career that we are able to offer them to our trade—it may be, and very likely will be, the last time.

WE HAVE THE HAT YOU WANT
AT A PRICE YOU CAN AFFORD

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

605 Broadway, cor. Houston St.
190 Broadway, near Dey St.
299 Broadway, near Duane St.
1,197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1,359 Broadway, near 36th St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opposite City Hall.

Derbys, $3.00 and $4.00
Alpines, $3.00 and $3.50
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Capt. R. Phipps Hornby, Australia; Col. R. G. Shannon-Crawford, Royal Ulster Yacht Club; H. M. McGildowney, Royal Ulster Yacht Club; ex-Senator W. C. Squire, Seattle, Washington.

HOLLAND—John W. Sills, Baltimore; Bertram H. Bowen, Manchester, England; William L. McClure, Pittsburg; H. E. Wild, Liverpool.

GRAND—Capt. W. P. Newcomb, United States Army; Alex. Dick, Wilkesbarre; Dr. D. N. H. Rose, Rosemont, Penn.

PLAZA—A. G. Rollins, Portland; E. A. Lawrance, Dayton, Ohio; C. M. Van Heusen, Albany.

NETHERLAND—M. L. Stokes, Bayswater, England; ex-Mayor W. W. Jacobs, Hartford.

MANHATTAN—Theo. M. Pomeroy, Auburn; J. R. Bacon, Boston; Francis B. Allen, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—H. C. Chisholm, Cleveland; R. C. Allan, Ottawa; A. S. Crane, Boston.

STURTEVANT—L. A. Farron, Philadelphia; the Cincinnati Baseball Club.

IMPERIAL—Murray Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.; Gresham Poe, Baltimore; W. D. Low, Pittsburg; Col. F. J. Ludington, Waterbury, Conn.

HOFFMAN—F. W. Steadman, Montreal; H. C. Pollock, Phoenix, Ariz.

VICTORIA—Col. C. A. Raymond, Boston; Judge J. T. Marchand, Washington; R. D. Wallace, Pittsburg.

GILSEY—Dr. George E. Bray, Pueblo, Col.; R. J. Sweeny, Spokane, Washington; Thomas F. Porter, Savannah, Ga.

FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. H. C. Yarrow, Washington; J. T. Cassels, London; Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; John D. Rockefeller, Westchester.

ALBEMARLE—W. T. Neidringhaus, St. Louis; C. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Capt. T. W. Irvine, India.

ASTOR—George J. Barker, Boston; Philip Mauro, Washington; Brian P. MacErlean and Dr. P. R. O'Connor, Belfast.

EMPIRE—Alex. Peters, Boston; W. D. Cochran, Boston; A. E. Hoyt, Cleveland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, silks and dress goods; Hotel Albert.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; W. Davies, furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Ross, Huntress & Co., Rutland, Vt.; C. E. Ross, notions and cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.

Steiner, Lobman & Frank, Montgomery, Ala.; R. E. Steiner, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Sulzbacher, L., Steubenville, Ohio; notions; Hoffman House.

Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Aronson, woolens; 744 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Euwers, J. N., Sons, Youngstown, Ohio; W. D. Euwers, cloaks, suits, and domestics; Hotel Rossmore.

Mertens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Mertens, woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, ribbons and millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; E. Mullen, carpets and rugs; Holland House.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing and fancy goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

White, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Lane, hosiery and gloves, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Swett, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Kollenberg, G. H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; H. W. Kenter, linens and white goods; W. H. Turner, laces and ribbons; Hotel Albert.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; E. H. Tiffany, leather goods; 2 Walker Street.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Navarre.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; W. P. Lincoln, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Morton House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. V. Taylor, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington; Thomas F. Porter, Savannah, Ga.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; S. D. Deneale, silks; 467 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; S. Miller, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

King & McCleod Company, Newport, R. I.; P. King, notions and furnishing goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Peter, notions and jewelry; 12 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Walker Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; F. H. Clarke, domestics and linens; 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Reeves-Veeder Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. H. Reeves, carpets; 60 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. A. Kilburn, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Arensberg, J., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. C. Arensberg, dry goods; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emerson, Blake & Adams Company, Bangor, Me.; C. C. Emerson, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schiff & Bloom, Baltimore, Md.; M. L. Bloom, dry goods; A. Schiff, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery and knit goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Cranfield, C., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. G. D. Vance, dry goods.

Kirkpatrick, W. K., St. Joseph, Mo., jewelry; Hotel Bartholdi.

Alms & Doepke Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles S. Snyder, carpets and dry goods; Grand Hotel.

McKelby, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Catherine Browder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bisch, Charles, Springfield, Ill., carpets; Westminster Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss B. McGraw, dry goods; 021 Broadway.

Briggs, O. & B., Friendship, N. Y.; Bella Briggs, millinery; O. Briggs, millinery.

Barcus, Paul J., Crawfordsville, Ind.; general merchandise.

Perkins, Laub & Co., Union City, Ind.; A. Reitenour, general merchandise; Hotel Marlborough.

Scanlan, Lee, Madison, Wis.; millinery.

Dodd & Cobb, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Dodd, architects.

Lickle, Catherine, Toledo, Ohio; dressmaker.

Boughner, S. & M., & Co., St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada; W. W. Boughner, crockery; Hotel Ashland.

Ryan & Goodwin, Kirksville, Mo.; J. E. Goodwin, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

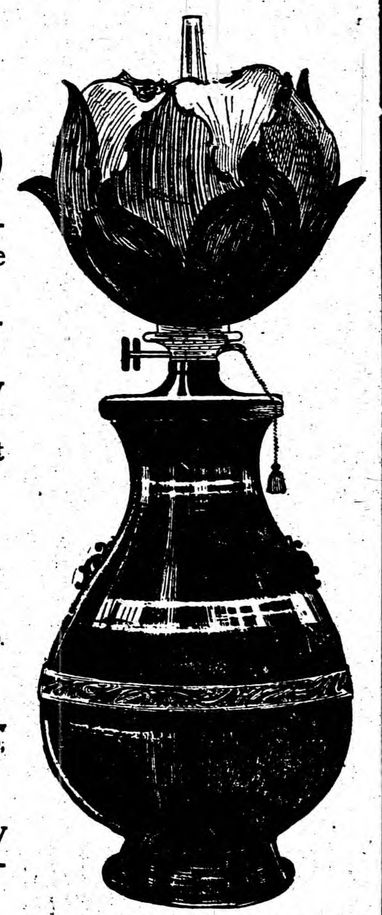
Borders, W. R., & Co., Sparta, Ill.; W. R. Bor

The Wanamaker Store

Store will close daily at 5 o'clock until September 16th.
On that date usual hours of business will be resumed.

The Wanamaker Store

Superb Introductory Display of New METALLIC LAMPS



THE best furnishers now demand Metallic Lamps. Of course, the decorated sorts maintain a wide popularity and manufacturers have brought out many new effects which we also show. But the Metallic Lamps make a more imposing, more original, more artistic display.

The collection is largely of designs made exclusively for us. The various classic and modern styles have given decorative inspiration; and the lamps will harmonize consistently with special furnishings.

There is a refined elegance of style that has scarcely been attained before; yet with the lamps that are admittedly expensive, are profuse varieties of others, true to their classic style, and possessing artistic beauty, at very low prices.

There are small table lamps, reception lamps, banquet lamps, piano lamps, hanging and swinging lamps, in most satisfying profusion.

A feature of the present display is the variety of tall lamps with exquisite shades in quite original effects.

There is quite extensive variety among the fine bronze electroliers.

Lovers of fine furnishings will enjoy a view of the Main Aisle and Basement displays to-day.

These brief hints of sorts and price ranges:

Metallic Lamps—
Heraldic, Florentine, Moyen-Age Styles, in antique copper and Empire red, old brass, real bronze, Etruscan gold and Barye bronze finishes. $13.50 and $22.50.
French Empire Styles, in old brass and black, Etruscan gold and Barye bronze finishes. $16.50 and $22.50.
Old Dutch Styles, in dull brass and real bronze finishes. $15
Flemish Styles, in oxidized brass, antique green or light bronze finishes. $16.50 and $18.
Italian and French Renaissance Styles, in Etruscan gold and Barye bronze, antique green, old brass and black finishes, $10.75 and $13.50.
Colonial Styles, in dull brass and black, real bronze and antique brass finishes. $9.75 and $12.

Japanese Bronze and Pottery Vases—
These are fitted with oil wells, and they form one of the choicest collections in the lamp stock; no two alike, making lamps that cannot be duplicated. $7.50, $13.75, $16.50, $18, $25, to $75.

Globes and Shades for the Lamps
The globes and shades, made of bent colored glass panels, set in manner to represent roses, tulips and other flowers. $2.50, $6.50, $9, $15, $22.50, $30 and $40.

Silk Lamp Shades—
Silk shades, in latest styles and shapes, including bell, dome, Empire, star and Oriental. $5.75, $6.50. $7.50, $9.50, $12, $16, to $26.50.

Tall Metal Banquet Lamps—
In large variety of styles and in bright gold and new dark finishes. $8.50, $9.75, $10.50, $13.50, $22.50, $37.50.

Main aisle and Basement.

The Piano Question

Is Up for Decision Now In Many Homes

There are many pianos sold at low prices; but few could satisfy a home where the musical sense is educated and true quality of tone demanded.

It was a short search to find the best piano in the world. It required two years of effort to find a thoroughly worthy piano to sell at a low price. Our thorough investigation makes your decision easy.

The Campbell Piano at $180

is the best piano in construction and tone that has ever been made at the price. It is a true piano, bearing its maker's name, yet made expressly for us. For those who wish to make a safe purchase of a thoroughly good piano—the best ever offered at so low a price, there can be no other desision than a "CAMPBELL". $180 is the price of piano and stool. Fully guaranteed, of course. The price may be paid in cash, or in easy monthly payments, as we will explain.

Piano store, Fifth floor.

The more you know about a piano the better you'll like the *Campbell*. May we show it to you?

Trunks Enter This Sale of Housefurnishings

The noteworthy event to be chronicled today concerning this Housefurnishing Sale is the advent of a group of about fifty excellent trunks, that bear new prices which are

A Third Below Their Value

They are perfect in every way, and come at an opportune time to fit out the boy or girl who is bound for school or college. In fact, one lot in the group is composed of *School Trunks for Girls*.

They are 34 inches long, with tray and partition for books and other school requisites; will take nicely dresses that are folded once; and are of convenient height to use as a seat. Value $8.25. Price, $5.50.

Trunks at other prices:

$34.50, from $51.75	$15.65, from $23.50	$12.15, from $18.25	$8.50, from $12.75
$20.65, from $31	$14.50, from $21.75	$11.35, from $17	$7, from $10.50
$18, from $27	$13.50, from $20.25	$11, from $16.50	$5.35, from $8
$16.50, from $24.75	$13, from $19.50		

Basement.

Then here is today's chapter of information as to the more strictly household articles in the sale:

Household Utensils—
Royal Cake Mixers, 5c.
Japanned Chamber Pails, 25c.
Clothes Lines, 50 ft. long, 10c.
Coffee Mills, 25c.
Wanamaker Clothes Wringers, $1.85.
Pastry Tables, with drawer and flour bin, $3
Combination Grater, 8c.
Wax Tapers, for lighting gas, 3c a box.
Wire Soap Holders, 8c.
Sweeping Brushes, with long handles, 75c.
Nursery Clothes Dryers, 8c.
Japanned Bread Boxes, large size, 65c.
Dust Brushes, 10c.

Venetian Enameled Ware
Equal to the best in the market. No "seconds" in the offering.
Saucepans, 32c to $1.05.
Tea Kettles, 50c to $1.05.
Wash Basins, 20c to 32c.
Dish Pans, 50c to 85c. Pie Plates, 10c.
Covered Buckets, 20c to 46c.
Milk Boilers, 65c to $1.12.
Basting Spoons, 5c. Jelly Cake Pans, 10c.
Tea Pots, 35c to 55c. Milk Pans, 9c to 32c.
Water Pails, 70c to 95c.

Basement.

Women's Walking Suits and Separate Skirts

Chiefest dress thought of the moment for women centers around Walking Suits for immediate wear when they get back to the city, and this hasty thought promptly includes the choosing of separate dress skirts in the new styles.

There is vast satisfaction in choosing from the large assemblage of these garments which is ready in this store—for whatever purpose and at whatever price you wish.

Just a hint of sorts and price ranges:
Walking Suits in the new heather mixtures and stripes; also cheviot and covert cloths; with Norfolk and Eton jackets; with both flare and gored skirts. $16.50 to $36.
Dress Skirts of taffeta silk, at $12.50 to $48.
Dress Skirts of velvet, at $14 to $67.50.
Dress Skirts of cloth in a wide variety of styles and materials, at $4.50 to $75.
Walking Skirts of plain and double-faced materials, at $5 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Garments —A Serial Story

It makes a mighty interesting serial story, the chronicling of the continual new arrivals among this collection of Women's Wearing Apparel—waists, wrappers, petticoats, that illustrate to the fullest extent the charming new styles for the coming season; dainty muslin underwear, refined and distinctive, that joins the already large gathering unceasingly.

Word today about some of the newest Muslin Underwear and Brilliantine Waists:

Night Gowns—
50c—Of muslin; plaited yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle.
75c—Of muslin; yoke of bias hemstitched plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched cambric ruffle.
85c—Of muslin; yoke of cluster of plaits and 2 rows of embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Petticoats—
$1—Of muslin; with cambric umbrella ruffle; trimmed with embroidery and hemstitched plaits above.
$1.25—Of cambric; with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with 2 rows of torchon insertion and lace edging.
$1.50—Of cambric; with deep lawn flounce of perpendicular clusters of plaits, with panels of lace insertion and torchon lace edging.

Waists—
$1.75—Of brilliantine; full front, plaited back; waist unlined.
$2.25—Of brilliantine, two styles; waist plaited front and back; the other with front of clusters plaits, and stitched box plaits and plaited back.
$2.50—Of brilliantine; stitched box plaits front and back; plain bishop sleeves.
$2.75—Of brilliantine; front of fine plaits forming yoke effect; back of clusters plaits; sleeves plaited to elbow.

Second floor.

Handkerchiefs for Women

This handkerchief stock is prolific of excellent values. The opportunity to save money on goods of undoubted reliability is always grateful. And every one who knows handkerchiefs knows that Wanamaker handkerchiefs are reliable of pure linen, and always, even at full prices, moderately priced.

Word today of two attractive groups of Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, on which original low prices have been made still lower:

At $1 dozen—Women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, of a fine, sheer quality of pure linen; ¼ and ½-inch hems.

At 12½c each, worth 25c—Women's hand-worked Initial Handkerchiefs, with revere stitching inside of hems, unlaundered.

Broadway.

The Fall Overcoat

The Prince Albert Suit

The season when a man most uses and most appreciates good clothes is just beginning.

The delightful afternoons call for the stylish Prince Albert. The cool nights demand a smart top coat.

No need to go to your tailor for either—particular though you may be.

Wanamaker ready-made clothing offers the smartness, correctness, and goodness of tailor-made, at about half the latter's cost. This will not be comprehended until you learn all about our clothes and methods.

The new goods are ready. Will you look at them?

Fall Overcoats—
Some very stylish garments have just made their appearance. The long swagger coats are to be favorites. They make the small man look athletic, and do fullest justice to the larger men. The materials are rough-faced cheviots and covert cloths.
Overcoats of Oxford-mixed whipcord, 32 inches long, with yoke back, are very stylish. Coats of the same good made 48 inches long, are equally stylish. Price $20.
Very dressy coats of Oxford-mixed or black unfinished worsteds, silk lined and faced to edge, at $15; although $20 would be a fair price.
Splendid coats of Oxford-mixed cheviots, serge lined, at $10. Same, silk lined, at $12.
$20 to $30 overcoats are the best that can be made. The best custom coats are no better at double the cost.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—
This is the most important part of a man's wardrobe. Here you can come in and be fitted many times without the slightest alteration. We make sizes for slender men, stout men, and men of all shapes.
If you have never worn a ready-made Prince Albert and want to be fitted as well as your tailor can do it, at one-half the price, come to Wanamaker's.
At $20—Of all-wool black Thibet, serge lined and silk faced to button-holes. Same material, silk lined and faced to button-holes, at $25.
Of fine quality dark Oxford Vicuna, silk lined throughout, at $30.
Of imported black Vicuna, soft and luxurious; lined throughout with best quality silk Merveilleux, at $30.
All vests are made double-breasted.
A good assortment of men's striped worsted trousers just in, at $5 and $6.50.

The China Sale

Offers Stocks not Perceptibly Diminished and Values Never Exceeded Before

The Lamp display on the Main aisle crowds the showing of Fancy China to the Basement with the other September wares. But if space is curtailed, values and varieties are not. It is a marvelous collection of pretty and practical wares that is now assembled in our Basement Store. Most of both the China and Cut Glass has been made up new to our special orders for this September Sale—made in new patterns specially selected; yet ordered in such vast quantities that prices are

A Quarter to a Half Under Value

There is abundant variety of Dinner Sets, Chamber Toilet Sets, and Cut Glass, as well as of the Fancy China which alone is told about in detail today.

Fancy French China at 25c—
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Sugars and Creams, Olive Dishes—every piece of which is easily worth 50c.

Fancy French China—
Chocolate Pots, $1.75; regularly $2.75. $2; regularly $2.75.
Sugars and Creams, $1.50 pair; regularly $2.50.
Salad Bowls, 85c, from $1.50; $1.25, from $2.
Celery Trays, $1; regularly, $1.50.
Plates, $7 doz.; regularly $12. $6 doz.; regularly $10. $4.50 doz., regularly $7. $3.75 doz., regularly $6.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $12 doz., from $18; $18 doz., from $27.50; $12 doz., from $24.

Main aisle.

Fine New China—
In two new decorations. The shapes and styles of decorative treatment are quite original. The two patterns are entirely distinctive from each other, and both are very beautiful.
The one pattern consists of a pretty purple flower design, with brown border, finished off with gold edge.

Dinner Plates, $9 doz.	Salad Bowls, $1.75 each
Breakfast Plates, $7.20 doz.	Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $10 doz.
Soup Plates, $8.40 doz.	Tea Cups, $8 doz.
Chop Trays, $2.50 each	After-dinner Coffee Cups, $6 doz.

The second pattern is a Rococo border design, with orchid flower decoration.

Breakfast Plates, $21 doz.	Cake Plates, $3.25 each
Tea Plates, $15 doz.	Sugars and Creams, $2.50 pair
Salad Bowls, $3.25 each	Celery Trays, $2.75 each.

Upholstery News That Offers Marked Economies

September at Wanamaker's bristles with benefits for house owners. You have welcomed, and profited by the announcements of the Sales of China, Glass, Blankets, Bedding and Housefurnishings.

Today, to round out the list of splendid opportunities for the housekeeper, the Upholstery Store swings into line with news of stirring importance. Right and left has the pruning knife cut its way through prices. Timely reductions of note appear on handsome upholstery goods of all descriptions. There's news of

Portieres **Lace Curtains** **Lace Bed Sets**
Table Covers **Silk Damasks** **Silk Tapestries**

that will not fail to interest all who have planned to beautify their homes this Autumn, and to do it as economically as possible. Fuller details follow:

Portieres—
Mercerized tapestry portieres in new styles and colors; some corded and some fringed; very desirable. Prices:
Were $4.75, $5.50, $6.65; now $3.75 pair.
Were $6.50, $6.75, $7.50; now $4.75 pair.
Were $8, $8.75, $9.50; now $6.75 pair.
Were $15; now $9.75 pair.

Lace Curtains—
White Irish Point, at $3 to $11 pair; from $4.25 to $16.
Renaissance, two pair lots, at $3, $4.50, $8.50, $14 a pair; from $4.25, $6.50, $12.50, $20. Three-pair lots, at $3, $5.75, $10, $16 a pair, from $4, $7.85, $13, $22.50.
Arabian, two pair lots, at $6.75, $11, $15, $26, $37.50, $39, $62, $85 a pair, from $9, $15, $20, $35, $50, $52, $82.50, $90.

Upholstery Fabrics—
1,800 yards, for walls, furniture coverings and hangings.
Artistic designs and desirable in every way.
Silk Armure, two colors, at $1.85 a yard, from $2.50.
Silk Damasks, three colors, at $4 a yard, from $5.25. Five colors, at $4.25 a yard, from $5.50.
Cotton Tapestries, two colors, at $1.75 a yard, from $2.25.
Wool Tapestries, two colors, at $3 a yard, from $4.25.
Silk Tapestries, three colors, at $2.90 a yard, from $4. Four colors, at $2.50 a yard, from $4.25. Four colors, at $4, from $5.25.
Velours, five colors, at $1.85 a yard, from $3.50.

Lace Bed Sets—full size—
Marie Antoinette, at $14, $19, $22.50 each, from $19, $25, $30.
Renaissance, at $11.50, $17.50, $19.50 each, from $15.25, $23.50, $26.
Ivory Irish Point, at $5.25, $6.50, $7.75, $11.50, $15 each, from $7.25, $9, $10.50, $15.50, $20.

Table Covers—
Imported English Table Covers; new styles, and colors; very desirable in every way; at these prices:
1½ yards square, at $1.75 and $4.75 each, from $2.25 and $7.
2 yards square, at $7.75 and $8.75 each, from $12.50 and $12.

Third Floors.

Moving a Shoe Store And Moving the Shoes

The Annex at Fourth avenue and Ninth street is closed temporarily, and the Men's Under-priced Shoe Store is now located in the Basement of the Main Store, where bargains are as big as ever.

There is also a curious sale of men's, women's and children's Rubber Shoes, at half of our regular prices, which were already low. It makes one forget that the calendar says "September," and look ahead to the sleet, snow and slush of midwinter.

It is an unusual occasion that enables you to supply your overshoe needs now at

A Saving of One-Half

The shoes came to us direct from the United States Rubber Company. They were made in one of their best mills—are perfect in every respect and the following kinds may be found in a full assortment of sizes. Some details:

Arctics, with one buckle, wool-lined; for men, 62c, instead of $1.25; for women, 50c, instead of $1.
Alaska Overshoes, cloth, wool-lined; men's, storm cut, 50c, instead of $1; men's regular cut, 45c, instead of 90c; women's, storm cut, 37c, instead of 75c; girls', storm cut, 37c, instead of 75c.
High Cut Arctics. Women's, 10-button, 87c, instead of $1.75; 4-buckle, 87c, instead of $1.75; 8-button, 75c, instead of $1.50; children's 3-buckle, 62c, instead of $1.25.
Rubber Overshoes. Men's self-acting rubbers, 37c, instead of 75c; women's plain overshoes, 25c instead of 50c; girls' storm and plain rubbers, 20c, instead of 40c; children's storm and plain rubbers, 17c, instead of 35c; children's fleece-lined rubbers, 25c instead of 50c.

Then here is other important shoe news from the Basement Store; which is increased in size by the addition of the Men's Bargain Shoes, as told above.

Excellent opportunities to buy good shoes at sharp savings will be found among these:

Men's $3 Lace Shoes, $1.50—
About 300 pairs rounded up from lots that have been nearly sold out; about all sizes to start with, but they are apt to be broken before midday.

Women's $2 Oxfords, $1
Black kid Oxford shoes; with kid or patent leather tips; some turned soles, others stouter; made to sell at $1.75 and $2, and now grouped for rapid eviction at about half price.

Children's Shoes at 75c—
Black kidskin spring heel shoes; sizes from 8½ to 2; original values ranged from $1 to $3, but the highest priced are in narrowest widths.

Boys' Strong Shoes at $1
Casco calf; a very durable leather; with stout soles; sizes 12 to 2; all with heels; worth a third more.

Broadway.

You Will Admire These Coats for Girls

People in whose opinions we place reliance compliment us upon the extent and character of this gathering of coats for young girls. We think that you, too, will admire it when you see it. Each day sees it enriched by important additions.

The coats we tell of today are box coats of particular appropriateness for the cooler days. They are made somewhat longer this year—a reflection of the styles for the grown-ups. Among the broad collections in different materials, colors and styles, we emphasize a few:

$7—Three-quarter coats of camel's-hair, in red or blue; fly front or double-breasted; velvet collar.
$9.50—Three-quarter length coats of kersey, in navy blue, castor and brown; buttoned high to neck; lined throughout with heavy satin.
$12.50—Three-quarter length coats of fine kersey, in navy blue and red; yoke effect with velvet cording and stitching; stitched velvet collar and cuffs; lined with taffeta.
$18.50—Full length coats of kersey; with circular cape; front and sleeves trimmed with narrow braid; velvet collar; lined throughout with heavy satin.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Boys' Clothing That Lasts

This lastingness is one of the strong merits of all Wanamaker clothing. It is most important when present in boys' clothing; for men take more or less care of their clothes—boys can't be expected to, particularly when they're going to school.

Clothing such as this takes most of the responsibility off the boys' shoulders;—for instance, this Special School Suit and Top Coat:

At $5—Special Double-Breasted Suit, with jacket and knee trousers; in plain blue serge and cheviots, and several styles of mixtures. Sizes 8 to 16 years.
At $5—Top Coat, in a moderately dark shade of mixed cassimere; an exceptionally handsome overcoat for Fall wear. For boys of 4 to 10 years. Same, sizes 11 to 16, $6.

Second floor, Ninth street.

For the Floor of Your House

What are your plans for it? Carpets, of course, for most of it; rugs here and there; linoleum or matting in their proper places.

You will have definite ideas about the matter sooner or later. The point we want to emphasize now is—make it *sooner*. Better for you, better for us.

For you, because choosing is now at its best. New patterns, hundreds of them—are here in our carpet stock; and more are arriving every day. You won't be hurried in making your selection; and the results will be more satisfactory.

Then we shall not be able to make your carpets as promptly, later, when the pressure of business becomes greater, as we can now. If you will allow us, we will measure your rooms and make the carpets for them now; and lay them at your convenience.

A hint of price ranges in carpets, mattings and linoleums follows:

Carpets—
Wiltons, $1.75 to $2.75 yard.
Bigelow and Imperial Axminsters, $1.65 and $2 yard.
Other Axminsters, $1, $1.15 and $1.40 yd.
Velvets, $1 and $1.40 yard.
Brussels, $1, $1.25 and $1.40 yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 55c, 70c, 80c and 85c yd.
Also a fine selection of Ingrain Carpets, in small, neat Brussels-like effects, 65c to 85c yard.

Grass Mattings—
In a variety of plain colored effects, at 40c yard. Very artistic and most satisfactory to all who have used it.

Linoleums—
In many grades. 55c to $1 square yard.

Inlaid Linoleums—
The kind in which the color goes through to the back. $1.35 and $1.50 square yard.

Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FREE THIS WEEK. BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

RETAIL BRANCHES EVERY-WHERE.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FREE THIS WEEK. BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Manhattan.

EAST SIDE.

217 First Ave., cor. 13th St.
340 First Ave., cor. 20th St.
506 Second Ave., bet. 28th & 29th Sts.
641 Second Ave., cor. 35th St.
857 Second Ave., cor. 46th St.
1042 Second Ave., cor. 55th St.
1143 Second Ave., cor. 60th St.
1382 Second Ave., cor. 71st St.
1463 Second Ave., cor. 76th St.
1679 Second Ave., cor. 87th St.
2047 Second Ave., cor. 105th St.
1696 Third Ave., near 95th St.
1828 Third Ave., cor. 101st St.
2005 Third Ave., cor. 110th St.
2223 Third Ave., cor. 121st St.

WEST SIDE.

2175 Fifth Ave., cor. 133d St.
2170 Eighth Ave., cor. 117th St.
2288 Eighth Ave., cor. 123d St.
2391 Eighth Ave., cor. 128th St.
2466 Eighth Ave., near 132d St.
2566 Eighth Ave., cor. 137th St.
2643 Eighth Ave., cor. 141st St.
2709 Eighth Ave., cor. 144th St.
353 Ninth Ave., cor. 30th St.
522 Ninth Ave., cor. 39th St.
702 Ninth Ave., cor. 48th St.
169 Tenth Ave., cor. 20th St.
451 Tenth Ave., cor. 35th St.
614 Tenth Ave., cor. 44th St.
669 Tenth Ave., cor. 47th St.
750 Tenth Ave., cor. 51st St.
859 Tenth Ave., near 56th St.
332 West 125th St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
16 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 60th St.
74 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 63d St.
109 Amsterdam Ave., near 65th St.
175 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 68th St.
416 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 80th St.
520 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 85th St.
654 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 92d St.
774 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 98th St.
867 Amsterdam Ave., near 102d St.
1640 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 141st St.
1795 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 149th St.
1961 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 157th St.
2112 Amsterdam Ave., cor. 165th St.
754 Columbus Ave., cor. 97th St.
941 Columbus Ave., cor. 106th St.
506 Hudson St., near Christopher St.
286 Bleecker St., cor. Commerce St.

Borough of Bronx.

2756 Third Ave., cor. 146th St.
3363 Third Ave., near 166th St.
249 Willis Ave., cor. 139th St.
753 Tremont Ave., cor. Bathgate Ave.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

LAUNDRY SOAP SPECIAL!

One by one the various departments of our business are brought prominently to the attention of the public by the announcement of some big special attraction. This week it's Laundry Soap, and we venture to say that no offer equal to the one we make has ever been attempted by any grocery concern in America.

A CAKE OF BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP FREE THIS WEEK

to every customer who purchases two cakes at the regular price of 4 cents each. In other words, by the purchase of two big, generous 12-ounce cakes of Butler's Borax Soap for eight cents we give you, with our compliments, an additional cake absolutely free. Butler's Borax Soap is recognized everywhere as the highest grade of laundry soap made, and this is undoubtedly due to the well-known cleansing properties of the ingredients employed in its manufacture. We guarantee that it will not injure the finest fabric, and this is a point well worth remembering, particularly in times like these, when so many low grade, uncertain soaps are offered for sale. Butler's Borax Soap is a labor saver, too, but this is true of all good soaps.

POTATOES.

Another special sale of Potatoes is on for this week. The price, quality considered, cannot possibly be matched anywhere throughout Greater New York.

Prime Long Island Potatoes,

At 15 Cents a Basket.

BUTLER'S FAMOUS TEAS.

Our Teas are famous for their absolute purity and flavor.

Butler's No. 1 Tea, a pound..... 35c
Butler's No. 2 Tea, a pound..... 29c
All kinds at above quotations.
New Teas, Essie Brand, extra sifted, a can..... 15c
New Peas, Hubbard's Brand, Early June variety, a can..... 10c
Pears, Essie Brand, California, finest packed, a can..... 19c
Apricots, Essie Brand, California, finest packed, a can..... 17c
Peaches, Oriole or Patapsco Brand, Baltimore pack, 3-lb. can..... 10c
Cherries, Cable Brand, fine California, a can..... 17c
New Lobster, Star Brand, best packed, picnic tall can..... 23c
Asparagus Tips, El Dorado Brand, fancy California, a can..... 18c
Asparagus, Amador Brand, California, a can..... 15c
Asparagus, Hudson's Brand, Long Island, finest packed, 3-lb. can..... 33c
Salmon, Karluck Brand, choice, rich fish, a can, 13c., or 2 for..... 25c
Soups, Anderson's Concentrated, best packed, a can, 7c., or 3 cans for..... 20c

BUTLER'S LIBERTY PICKLES.

Gherkins, Chow Chow or Onions. The finest goods sold anywhere at the price.

A LARGE BOTTLE..... 10c
Condensed Milk, Butler's Famous Brand, a can, special..... 7c
Jelly or Apple Butter, Fine Goods, in quart Mason jars..... 10c
Jams, Southwell's imported, a jar, 15c.; Curtice, a jar, 14c.; Liberty, a jar..... 8c
Macaroni or Spaghetti, Trovatore Brand, imported ½-lb. package..... 5c
Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Brand, made of purest cream of tartar, special, ¼-lb. can, 8c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; 1-lb. can.. 29c
Salad Oil, best domestic, our own bottling, a quart..... 15c
Codfish Threads, Peerless Brand, our best, a package..... 7c
Lemon or Vanila Extract, our own brand, special, a bottle..... 8c
Table Salt, Blue Ribbon Brand, will not cake or lump, in moisture-proof carton.. 5c
Imported Olive Oil, our own best bottling, ½-pint bottle..... 17c
Worcestershire Sauce, Peerless Brand, our best, pint bot., 10c.; ½-pint..... 7c
Olives, Fancy Queen, good and meaty, 10-oz. bottle..... 13c

BUTLER'S FAMOUS COFFEES

Have that rich, delicious flavor found in pure, honest Coffees.

Butler's No. 1 Coffee, Mocha and Java, a pound..... 25c
Butler's No. 2 Coffee, extra Maracaibo, a pound..... 20c
Prunes, Fancy Santa Clara Valley Fruit; large size, a pound, 8c.; medium size..... 5c
Evaporated Apricots, Choice California, special, a pound..... 11c
Lemons, fine juicy Messina, a dozen..... 9c
Malt Breakfast Food, this famous cereal, a package..... 12c
Tomato Catsup, Peerless Brand; pint bottle, 15c.; ½ pint..... 8c
Cocoa, Wm. H. Baker's 1-5 pound can, special..... 9c
Potted Ham, special for this sale, a ¼-lb. can..... 7c
Cheese, very best New York State, a pound..... 11c
Washing Powder, Butler's Clenewel Brand, 6-oz. package..... 2c
Borax, Butler's best packing, ¼-pound box..... 3c
Shoe Polish, Butler's Blue Ribbon Brand, bottle in carton..... 8c

FLOUR.

Pride of St. Louis Brand.

A flour that we do not hesitate to recommend to the most discriminating judges of flour quality. It is milled on our order by the largest and best mill in America.

3½ lb. Bag - - - 9c
7 lb. Bag - - - - 17c
24½ lb. Bag (⅛ bbl.) 49c

FREE THIS WEEK. BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

Prices Quoted Do Not Apply to Our Suburban Stores.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

FREE THIS WEEK. BUTLER'S BORAX SOAP

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

NEW YORK:

Borough of Brooklyn.

126 Bridge St., near Prospect St.
110 Smith St., cor. Pacific St.
242 Smith St., cor. Douglass St.
187 Columbia St., cor. Degraw St.
306 Columbia St., cor. Woodhull.
347 Van Brunt St., cor. Walcott.
517 Court St., cor. 9th St.
1185 Third Ave., cor. 49th St.
1315 Third Ave., cor. 56th St.
97 Atlantic Ave., near Hicks St.
77 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Place.
185 Fifth Ave., cor. Berkeley Place.
423 Fifth Ave., cor. 8th St.
598 Fifth Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.
692 Fifth Ave., cor. 21st St.
171 Myrtle Ave., cor. Prince St.
259 Myrtle Ave., cor. Division St.
462 Myrtle Ave., cor. Washington.
699 Myrtle Ave., cor. Spencer St.
840 Fulton St., cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
1109 Fulton St., cor. Ormond Place.
2643 Atlantic Ave., cor. Pennsylvania.
220 Broadway, cor. Roebling St.
268 Grand St., cor. Roebling St.
720 Manhattan Av., nr. Meserole Av.
993 Manhattan Ave., cor. Huron St.

Borough of Queens.

173 Main St., cor. Willow St., Astoria.
102 Vernon Ave., cor. 6th St., Long Island City.
46 Main St., Flushing.

Borough of Richmond.

52 Castleton Ave., cor. Elizabeth St., West New Brighton.

Jersey City.

102 Newark Ave., near Grove St.
222 Newark Ave., near Coles St.
636 Newark Ave., near Five Corners.
152 Pavonia Ave., cor. Grove St.
429 Jackson Ave., cor. Forrest St.
325 Central Ave., cor. Griffith St.
148 Ocean Ave., cor. Pearsall Ave., Greenville.

Hoboken and Union Hill.

167 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
117 Washington St., bet. First and Second Sts., Hoboken.

Suburban.

389 Avenue D, cor. Anderson St., Bayonne, N. J.
52 First St., bet. Fulton and Franklin, Elizabethport, N. J.
279 Main St., cor. Smith St., Paterson, N. J.
3 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.
137 South Fourth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
56-58 Orchard St., Tarrytown, N. Y.
270 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
31 Railroad Ave., cor. Lexington Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

PRICES AT SILK SALE UNEXPECTEDLY HIGH

By Auction 4,500 Bolts Were Disposed of in One Day for $200,000.

Because of the Prices Many Dealers Bought Smaller Lots than They Expected To—Market in Healthy Condition.

Unexpectedly high prices were realized in the peremptory sale of silks conducted yesterday by Townsend & Montant in the auction rooms at 87 and 89 Leonard Street, and many large buyers who expected to bid in quantities of goods contented themselves, because of these high prices, with small purchases. The sale was the most important general sale of silk goods of the year in this country. Some 200 buyers, who came from points as far west as San Francisco and as far south as Houston, Texas, were present. Nearly all the large jobbing establishments of the country were represented, while the large department stores of New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia as well as of St. Louis figured very largely in the buying.

In all, some 4,500 pieces or bolts of silk were sold in the course of the day. A silk auctioneer wastes no time in describing his goods, but places them on the table and starts the bidding immediately. Before a man who attends an ordinary auction could decide whether he liked the goods offered or not the silk man has knocked down his goods and started off at a lightning pace on the next lot. This made it possible to sell this enormous quantity of silks in one day, there being in all nearly 200,000 yards, and the entire lot being valued at $200,000.

The silks were offered by Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co., the largest manufacturers of silk fabrics in this country. The goods included cloths of both American and foreign make and were sold to the highest bidder without reserve, 1,181 lots being disposed of in all. The aggregate amount which the goods brought was not to be obtained last night, owing to the amount of accounting to be done.

The best average prices were brought by the black silks. Five hundred pieces of black taffetas, 19 to 24 inches wide, in a full range of qualities, brought from 40 to 60 cents. One hundred pieces of black taffetas, 27 to 36 inches wide, in several grades, brought a maximum price of 82½ cents. Much better prices were realized upon 120 pieces of pure dye black taffetas brilliant, 20 to 22 inches wide, as much as $1.03 a yard being bid in some cases.

In pure dye black cashmere silks, 22 to 24 inches wide, 20 pieces were sold at 61 cents. One hundred and ten pieces of black grosgrains, 18 to 23 inches wide, for mourning use, were knocked down at from 49 to 75 cents a yard. Black Corsica lining silks, 19 to 21 inches wide, 50 pieces, realized from 50 to 90 cents.

In satins, the black satin duchesse, 19 to 24 inches in width, 130 pieces were sold at from 50 to 95 cents, while some very rare pieces brought $1.90. Fifty pieces of black satin luxors, 19 inches wide, and 400 pieces of black peau de soie, 19 to 23 inches wide, in a full range of qualities, sold for from 62½ to 90 cents. Black satins merveilleux, 21 inches wide, 50 pieces, sold for from 60 to 68 cents. One hundred pieces of black armure lumineux, 19 to 21 inches wide, brought from 47 to 90 cents, and 33 pieces of rich armure royal, 20 inches wide, sold for 60 cents a yard.

A very large quantity of colored silks was disposed of, and upon them the bidding was at times very lively. The chief offering in colored fabrics was 650 pieces of colored taffetas, 19 inches wide, in all grades, which sold for from 36 to 43 cents a yard, the prevailing prices being from 36 to 39 cents. The fifty pieces of colored taffetas, 21 inches wide, of orange and green colors, brought 55 cents.

Great interest was taken in the bidding for white taffetas. Two hundred and fifty pieces of these goods were sold, from 19 to 21 inches wide, and the prices realized were from 40 to 60 cents a yard. In taffetalines, 235 pieces of colored fabrics, 19 to 20 inches wide, were sold for from 21 to 23 cents a yard. Two hundred and thirty-five pieces of all-silk colored pongees, 27 inches wide, brought 33 cents.

Colored armures, 20 inches wide, 25 pieces, Three hundred and fifty pieces of colored satin duchesse, 21 inches wide, in evening and street shades, brought $1.05, and 100 pieces of white satin duchesse, 20 to 24 inches wide, brought the same price. One hundred and ninety pieces of colored armure lumineux, 20 to 21 inches wide, were sold variously at from 47 to 90 cents. Twenty-five pieces of colored peau de Sapho, 20 inches wide, brought a maximum of 62 cents.

Colored armures, 20 inches wide, 25 pieces realized 64 cents. One hundred pieces of liberty satins, 21 to 24 inches wide, white and black, were bid in at from 40 to 60 cents. Sixty pieces of crepe de chine, colored, 23 inches wide, brought from 55 to 59 cents.

The prints sold for good prices, too. Fifty pieces of printed foulards, 24 inches wide, brought 45 cents, and 150 pieces of chine "warp" prints, in taffetas, satin, Luisine weaves, plain, striped and Jacquards, sold for from 65 to 87 cents. One hundred pieces of black and colored brocades and swivel brocades, 21 to 24 inches, sold for from 81 cents to $1.22.

Among the buyers who took part in the bidding were:

From New York—Bloomingdale Brothers, Charles Broadway Rouss, Adams & Co., Siegel, Cooper & Co., David Harris, N. Cohen, R. H. Macy & Co., James McCreery & Co., James A. Hearn, J. McCutcheon & Brothers, Syndicate Trading Company, Dry Goods Union, S. Eisman & Co., Fashion Manufacturing Company, and John O'Connor.

From Philadelphia—B. F. Dewees, McDonald & Stoutt, John Wanamaker.

From Baltimore—Joseph Greensfelder & Sons, M. Goldenberg, Goldbenberg Brothers, Epstein & Co., Joel Gutman, Julius Gutman, Hochschiel & Cohen.

From New Orleans—Schwartz & Isaacs, A. Schwartz & Son, L. Fallman, M. Kaufmann, and Kaufmann & Strauss.

From Brooklyn—Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser, and the Berlin.

From St. Louis—D. Crawford & Co., B. Nugent & Co., Schlesinger & Mayer, Stix, Baer & Fuller, and Morris Wolff & Co.

From Washington, D. C.—Landsberg Brothers and Louis Kahn & Sons.

From Chicago—Carson, Peary & Scott, Charles Netcher.

From Newark, N. J.—J. Bamberger & Co., L. S. Plaut.

Among the others represented were W. E. Edwards of Syracuse, Edward Malley & Sons of New Haven, Wolff & Marks of San Antonio, Texas; J. Yuers & Sons of Youngstown, Ohio; D. Cohen & Co. of Richmond, Va.; Murphy, Grant & Co. of San Francisco, William M. Whitney & Co. of Albany, Miller & Peck of Connecticut, Howe & Stetson of New Haven, Conn., and Shepard Norwell of Boston.

Mr. Montant of Townsend & Montant said after the sale that the prices which had been realized indicated that the silk market was rising.

"The prices are much higher than they were last year," he continued, "although it must be borne in mind that last year was a very bad year for silks. There is a very great demand for silk goods in the United States at this time, and if manufacturers were willing they could by reducing prices just slightly have a very much larger market for their goods.

"The reason the manufacturer will not reduce his prices, however, is that the price of the raw material is very uncertain. At the present time it is unusually high. That makes the manufacturer very careful about the contracts he makes. The market is in excellent condition, and the silk dealer and manufacturer both have every reason to feel optimistic."

TO WELCOME GEN. BOOTH.

Local Salvation Army's Elaborate Preparations for Reception.

Arrangements are fast being completed for the coming visit to America of Gen. William Booth, founder and Commander in Chief of the Salvation Army, who is expected to reach this port Sept. 28, when there will be a great reception in the harbor. Gen. Booth will remain in this city until Oct. 5, during which time there will be great meetings in Carnegie Music Hall and the Academy of Music, and a general conference of field officers of the East, of whom 1,000 are expected to attend from the Central, New England, Atlantic Coast, and Western New York provinces.

Gen. Booth will then start on a tour of the United States, extending to the Pacific Coast, returning to New York during the first week in February, and sailing for Europe on the 8th of that month.

A GIGANTIC WAVE BOARDS THE OCEANIC

Big Liner Deluged by Water—A Passenger Injured.

Many Distinguished Voyagers on Board —Jefferson M. Levy Talks Politics —H. C. Frick on Carnegie.

With her cabins full of people, the big White Star liner Oceanic, from Liverpool, steamed into port yesterday morning after a passage that, with the exception of about twelve hours, was about as pleasant a one as a voyager could wish for. The unpleasant part was due to some rather strong head winds and heavy seas that the great liner had to contend with on her second day out. On that day, which was last Thursday, the Oceanic was boarded by a huge wave, that, breaking over her bows, deluged the deck, knocked down a woman in the steerage, and finally wended its way into the saloon, where the stewards lost no time in repairing what little damage it did. The woman who was injured was a Mrs. Mary Radican. She had her shoulder dislocated, but was nearly well when the vessel reaches port.

As the Oceanic arrived in the vicinity of Nantucket Lightship on Tuesday Capt. Cameron had the vessel steered close enough for the observer at that point to report his arrival. When the liner was abreast of the lightship the latter's Captain through a megaphone informed Capt. Cameron that President McKinley had been shot at Buffalo on Friday. Before the Nantucket Captain could tell him that the President was improving every day the Oceanic was out of hailing distance. There was a great deal of speculation on board after the news was communicated to the passengers as to the extent of the President's injuries. Had it not been for the fact that the Stars and Stripes flying from the lightship was not at half-mast, many of them said that they would have undoubtedly thought that the President was dead. As it was, when the liner arrived off the Hook and took on her pilot the passengers surrounded the latter and got from him the latest details concerning the condition of the President. The good news he communicated to them caused a great deal of rejoicing on board.

Among the passengers on the Oceanic was ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy. After deploring the frightful occurrence at Buffalo on Friday, and expressing his delight at the splendid progress the President was making toward recovery, Mr. Levy, speaking of local affairs, said:

"I do not believe in the centralization of power and the one-man authority. There will have to be a change, and it will come. Things cannot go on as they are now. For one thing, they ought to get rid of corrupt officials, then they ought to fire about 30 per cent. of those drawing salaries; after that they should cut down salaries about 35 per cent. Conditions as they are cannot go on forever, and changes will have to be made. I do not believe in the one-man form of government."

Another passenger was H. C. Frick, the steel magnate of Pittsburg. He declined to talk about the attempted assassination of the President, beyond saying that he was greatly shocked by the intelligence, and that he was glad that the President was improving so rapidly. He refused to talk of the attempt that was made on his own life a few years ago beyond pointing to a scar on his left cheek, where a bullet had gone through. Asked if he had seen Mr. Carnegie in England, Mr. Frick looked surprised, and then added in a most positive manner: "Why do you ask me that? I only deal with men who are honest." Mr. Frick will leave New York to-day.

The body of Mrs. Wickham Smith of Brooklyn was brought home on the Oceanic. Mrs. Smith, while touring the Alps, was struck by a falling block of ice on Aug. 23, and died in a few minutes. The accident happened at the head of the Rhone, not far from Lucerne. With Mr. Smith and her daughter she was returning from exploring a grotto, when, just as she reached the entrance, a piece of ice about two cubic feet in bulk was dislodged from above, and, falling, struck her on the back of the neck. The body was taken to Mr. Smith's home in Brooklyn. It is expected that funeral services will be held to-morrow at her home, 1,152 Dean Street. Burial will be at Greenwood.

Other passengers on the Oceanic were Melton Prior, the artist, who is en route to Canada, where he will make sketches in connection with the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the Dominion. Col. John J. McCook, T. W. Cramp, E. V. W. Rossiter, F. H. Rossiter, and Commander Phipps Hornby, Royal Navy.

Arrival of the Alene.

The Atlas Line steamer Alene arrived yesterday from South and Central America. This is the first time she has been in port since she ran down and sank the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett, a few weeks ago, as a result of which three pilots and a steward of the pilot boat were lost. Capt. Rohde, who commands the Alene, said he preferred not to make a statement about the accident beyond saying that it was caused by a misunderstanding of orders. It was learned on board that the Quartermaster, who was on duty at the time, was an old hand, having served over two years on the Alene.

COASTWISE SCHOONER INJURED.

The Helen G. Moseley Was Rammed by German Steamer at Sea.

The coastwise schooner Helen G. Moseley, which arrived yesterday from Fernandina, presented a damaged appearance coming in port, having been in collision with the German steamer Albano, bound from this port for Newport News. Capt. Burch of the Moseley said that the accident occurred at 1:30 A. M. Sept. 10. The weather was clear and the schooner's lights were burning brightly, when the steamer came down upon her, stove in her bow and ripped her open down below the water line. The bowsprit was cut out of her, bringing down all the head gear, and the foretopmast was broken off above the foremast head and the windlass was also broken. The steamer stood by until daylight, when she was made out to be the Albano. Capt. Burch said that he asked the steamer for assistance, but that she steamed away to the southward, paying no further attention to him.

FAST BOATS IN LIVELY BRUSH.

Steamer Sandy Hook Defeats Yacht Kanawha in Run from the Highlands.

H. H. Rogers's steam yacht Kanawha and the twin screw steamboat Sandy Hook engaged in an exciting test of speed from the Highlands to Governors Island yesterday morning. It was the first brush of the two boats this season, and the excitement engendered by the contest was intense on both boats.

The Sandy Hook was two minutes ahead of the Kanawha at the commencement of the race. She increased the lead by thirty seconds, arriving off Castle Williams just two and a half minutes in advance of the Rogers boat. Last season the Kanawha was the victor in several contests with the Sandy Hook.

TO AID CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Association Incorporated to Organize and Assist Churches.

Upon a certificate of Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court, articles of incorporation were issued yesterday to the Federation of Churches and Christian Organizations in New York City. The objects of the association are to organize and assist churches and Christian organizations in co-operative work in behalf of spiritual, physical, educational, economic, and social interests of its family life, and to represent the Christian sentiment of the city in regard to moral issues. The Directors of the Federation are John Seely Ward, Jr., Samuel Thorne, Jr., W. H. Rowe, Jr., Rev. Dr. Anson P. Atterbury, J. Bayard Backus, Charles Wheeler Barnes, Samuel T. Carter, Jr., Rev. Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, Harvey E. Fisk, George H. Johnson, Sc. D.; Rev. C. Armand Miller, Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Rev. Edward S. Ralston, J. G. Phelps Stokes, William Iver Washburn, and the Rev. Leighton Williams of Manhattan; Charles A. Schieren, Frank L. Babbitt, Robert D. Benedict, J. M. Bulwinkle, Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D. D.; Rev. Dr. John J. Heischman, John Hills, Dr. Evan F. Smith, Robert Van Iderstine of Brooklyn; Rev. H. D. Ladd of Jamaica, Robert Graham of the Bronx, and Rev. Fred Perry Powers of Arrochar, S. I.

HORGAN & SLATTERY SUCCEED J. R. THOMAS

Board of Estimate Names Them to Complete Hall of Records.

Mayor Van Wyck Forced Their Selection, Which Was Opposed by Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, at the first meeting after his Summer vacation of the Board of Estimate, forced through a resolution appointing Horgan & Slattery, the Tammany Hall architects, to complete the work on the new Hall of Records, which until his death was under the supervision of John R. Thomas. Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer opposed the appointment of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery. Mayor Van Wyck was aggressive, and as he had the votes of Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy and President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments he carried his point.

Architect John R. Thomas spent years at work on designs for the new Hall of Records, and he told many friends before his death that the building would be his monument. Every detail of the construction was worked out with great care. When the city decided to build a new Hall of Records years ago competition was invited for the plans. Many of the best architects in the country entered the competition, but the award was given to Mr. Thomas. The building was designed to be fire-proof, as the records which the structure will contain are the most voluable in the city. Architect Thomas planned to make the interior of the building the handsomest in the country, and by the use of varicolored marbles the rotundas and rooms were to be made artistic.

Soon after Mayor Van Wyck took office a plan was formed to oust Architect Thomas and put Horgan & Slattery on the work. The Hall of Records Association and other organizations, composed of lawyers and real estate men, protested so vehemently that the matter was dropped.

When the regular business of the session of the Board of Estimate was ended yesterday Mayor Van Wyck passed to the clerk a written resolution designating as the architects to complete the Hall of Records Horgan & Slattery and providing that "they be paid for their services the rate of fees established by the American Institute of Architects."

"Call the roll on that," said Mayor Van Wyck in a snappy tone.

"Hold on a minute," said Controller Coler. "The counsel for the family of Mr. Thomas has notified me that they would claim the right to carry out this contract with the city. I promised that no action should be taken until the legal rights of the estate should be investigated or counsel heard in the matter. I am not prepared to vote to-day because I want to look into the matter."

Mayor Van Wyck showed his nervousness plainly. He said:

"The death of Thomas ends his contract with the city. That work must not be delayed, and there must be an architect to supervise it."

"I fail to see the need of such haste," said President Guggenheimer calmly, while Mayor Van Wyck again snapped out:

"Call the roll."

"The work is going on. Perhaps the assistants of Mr. Thomas can carry on the work. They may be able to continue the supervision, besides the legal rights of the estate should be considered," continued Mr. Guggenheimer.

"Call the roll," again snapped Mayor Van Wyck.

Controller Coler and President Guggenheimer voted "No" in a loud tone, and Mayor Van Wyck, Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy, and President Feitner voted in the affirmative. Mayor Van Wyck declared the resolution adopted.

When seen after the meeting, Controller Coler said:

"I opposed the resolution and tried to do all I could to have the legal rights of the estate of Mr. Thomas settled."

"How much will Horgan & Slattery get out of the job?" was asked.

"Not a very large sum of money. It was lucky for the heirs of Architect Thomas that the large contract for finishing the interior of the Hall of Records was awarded prior to his death. Mr. Thomas also received large sums of money for the plans and the supervision of the work so far as it has gone. The city had paid to him about $140,000 for work on this building."

Horgan & Slattery have been collecting large fees from the city since Mayor Van Wyck took office. Their first job of importance was the rebuilding of the interior of the Democratic Club for Richard Croker. Since that time every department of the city except the Finance Department has been finding work for the firm. If a scow of the Street Cleaning Department needed repairing, Horgan & Slattery would supervise the work and get the usual fees. Repairs to fireboats, building of engine houses, and hundreds of odd jobs, large and small, were found for the favored architects.

Many bills were sent to Controller Coler and fees aggregating 10 per cent. of the cost of the work were charged for architects' fees. The bills were held up and Controller Coler refused to audit any of the bills unless the usual charge of 5 per cent. on the cost of the work was made.

Ex-Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, who is counsel for Miss Thomas, the executrix of the Thomas estate, when seen last night, said:

"I think it would have been an act of courtesy to have withheld the resolution from presentation until after the will of the late Mr. Thomas had been probated. The estate by law had a right to be represented."

Mr. Fitch commended the action of Controller Coler and Mr. Guggenheimer.

AUDITOR HELD FOR LARCENY.

Charged with Repeating the Sale of Rights to Act as Agents for His Employers.

Chauncey W. Walker, traveling auditor of the Policy Holders' National Union of Chicago, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, charged with repeating the sale of exclusive rights as manager for the business for the district comprising New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to different persons for $1,000 each, promising them $150 a month salary and 20 per cent. of the proceeds.

John W. Cavanaugh, the complainant, said he met Walker through an advertisement and paid him the money, understanding it was merely security. He then opened an office at 105 Fulton Street and entered upon the business, which consisted in investigating merchants' insurance policies for a small payment, thus protecting them from loss. He said that his relations with the main office, to which he forwarded moneys collected, had been perfectly businesslike, and he first knew that something was wrong when he received a note from George McLogan notifying him to cease his operations. He met McLogan by appointment and found that both held precisely similar credentials. Walker's arrest followed.

Walker, who was represented by Abraham Levy as counsel, was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Olmsted on a charge of grand larceny. It is said there are others who have paid a like amount to be made managers of the concern for the same territory and are now doing business in this city.

HURT IN SURFACE CAR CRASH.

Collision in Brooklyn Results in Injuries to Four Women—Other Passengers Shoken Up.

Another trolley collision was caused in Brooklyn yesterday by a misplaced switch. Four women were injured. They were Lena Fine, thirty years old, of 185 Boerum Street, who received a severe shock and internal injuries; Miss Clark, thirty-one years old, of 315 Third Street, who received a fracture of the leg and severe contusions; Edith Nichols, eighteen, of 910 Gates Avenue, who suffered from shock, and Adelaide Radcliffe, twenty-two years old, of 885 St. John's Place, who received many bruises. The first two named were taken to Seney Hospital, while Miss Nichols and Miss Radcliffe went home after being attended to by the ambulance surgeon.

The accident occurred on Rogers Avenue, between St. John's Place and Douglass Street. Car No. 227 of the Douglass Street line was coming down town, and Car No. 601 of the Rogers Avenue line was proceeding in an opposite direction. Almost at the point of meeting the Douglass Street car, striking the open switch, veered over and struck the other car. All the passengers of both cars were badly shaken up.

OUTING OF DEAF-MUTE BOYS.

Inmates of St. Joseph's Institute Exhaust the Sights of Coney Island.

The man who boarded a certain Third Avenue elevated train due at City Hall at an early hour in the morning took his seat conscious at first only of the fact that there was an unusually large number of boys in the car. They were of all sizes and ages, from the smallest size in short trousers to the largest in trousers of a manly length. Off in one corner of the car apparently having no relation with the rest of the party was a blue-coated officer. The average passenger for a few minutes would be aware of nothing out of the ordinary. But if there was anything about the cut of his clothes, the set of his hat, or the color of his hair that was not in keeping with boyhood's ideas of how such things should go the attention of the passenger was speedily called to that fact by what seemed on the surface the usual means of amused boys. Some few of them carried on labial conversations, gazing the while intently at each other's lips. But by far the greater part of them waved their fingers in the air with gestures that seemed a trifle extravagant to the passenger. Upon such occasions the blue-coated one at once got into wigwag communication with the boys. A few cuts of the forefinger in the air and a slight tickling of the other with his thumb, and the passenger was annoyed no further until the officer leaned back in his corner and a man with red hair got on.

To any one seeking the explanation of the wigwagging phenomenon the officer was quick to make explanation.

"The boys are all deaf and dumb," he said. "It's an outing party from St. Joseph's Institute, Throgg's Neck. Some 300 of the boys are going down to Coney Island for a day's outing as the guests of Paul Boynton."

When Officer McEntee, in charge of the party for the day, was asked how he had acquired his knowledge of the deaf and dumb alphabet, although he had been detailed for the day alone, he replied that he had been stationed at the Institute for many years before the introduction of the three-platoon system, which took away the details from all such places.

After the party had gotten across Brooklyn Bridge without more than an occasional stall at one fat women, they were loaded into special through Coney Island cars that their host had waiting for them. Cheering inarticulately and making sounds which, though belonging to no language, could express only joy, the boys moved swiftly through Brooklyn's streets. For they could all cheer, though they themselves could not hear their own shouts. But still the boy's impulse to shout was there. The level stretches of country and the queer little villas pretentiously named by their outside Brooklyn owners came in for their share of attention. But it wasn't until the island itself was reached that the full capabilities of the crowd were manifest.

In a straight line that Officer McEntee took care should have some military semblance and with a card tied to each coat lapel, the boys moved down Surf Avenue to the place of their entertainer. To their disappointment the chutes were not running. But the boats were, and into these they crowded. A broad canal of artificial propelled water moved them rapidly through grottos and under bridges. Other diversions were provided for them. For some there were donkeys and jaunting cars. These were for the larger boys. For the smaller ones there were peanuts and candy and some matronly looking women to coddle them.

The host of the day had secured a wide-open Coney Island for his guests—that is, wide open so far as money was concerned. So the boys passed on to a place where there were boats running on water deep down into artificial chasms.

Next the party went riding on the switchbacks and other rolling devices. When their visit to each place was finished the officer in charge took a boy to the proprietor.

"Did you have a good time?" the proprietor would ask.

The boy, who had watched his lips intently, would reply:

"Sure I did."

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THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The election of an anti-Tammany Mayor will redeem the city only in part. It is not enough that criminals should be put out of office—crime must be punished. But the crimes we are all talking about will not be punished and the vicious and corrupt men of Tammany will not get their just dues of conviction and sentence unless we elect as Public Prosecutor of this county a man of firm courage and tireless energy.

The office of District Attorney is by no means overshadowed in the campaign by the importance of the first and more conspicuous place. The two offices must be continually kept in mind, and the one associated with the other in every plan and policy of the anti-Tammany union, for even a first-rate Mayor with a weak or lazy District Attorney would find himself balked and baffled in his reform undertakings.

The Tammany rascals do not so much mind the loss of the offices. That calamity has befallen them before, and they have survived it and returned to power. They care nothing at all for the public loathing and contempt of which they are the objects. But they shiver at the name of Sing Sing and have a horror of stripes. If they feared that the election was going against them they would sacrifice their last chance of the Mayoralty and every other office to keep the power of the Public Prosecutor out of the hands of their foes. Police Headquarters and the station houses are full of connivers at crime who would quake in guilty terror if an upright Mayor and a stern and relentless District Attorney should be chosen by the people to smoke them out and get the long procession started up the river.

It was in the thought of all men that Mr. PHILBIN would be nominated on the union ticket for this office, in which he has exhibited so much real capacity and zeal. He would be strong in the campaign and efficient in the office. But Mr. PHILBIN does not want the nomination, and declines, we understand, to permit his name to be used. Other names, excellent names, are under consideration. Some at least of the leaders and organizers of the union campaign understand perfectly the qualifications that must be insisted on in the candidate. A sweet-sculed, ladylike person won't do at all. It is no place for putty men. The District Attorney must have a backbone that will not bend—not even when a very great scoundrel sends an eminent reformer to intercede for him, as now and then happens. He must be altogether without fear and indifferent to the storm of abuse which the earnest prosecution of conspiring criminals always stirs up in this town. He must have a natural capacity for the chase and a stern joy in it. He must be smarter than the criminals he is to hunt down, and must have the independent judgment and self-reliance to discard methods that fail and employ methods that succeed.

In the prosecution of Tammany malefactors he will find work enough to occupy his time for a year. Enough of them have been uncovered already to fill all the rest with consternation. They should have no rest or respite. If the new District Attorney is made of the right stuff they will get none.

PUBLIC SAFETY AT CUP RACES.

There are around New York Harbor a great number of vessels that are very old and yet are to all appearances safe enough for the ordinary traffic on excursions on the rivers, harbor, or upper bay, which are not to be trusted to meet the conditions that are apt to prevail outside of Sandy Hook, where the cup races are to be held. Many of the vessels of the class referred to are over thirty years old and would unquestionably be dangerous if subjected to conditions that might even tax the strength of newer and stronger boats. The boilers and machinery of those boats are of ancient make, and after long years of active service are not to be supposed to be in first-class condition and able to withstand any very unusual strain. In all probability all of such vessels will be brightened up, painted, and renovated for the coming harvest and will be advertised as new and perfectly seaworthy boats.

In recent years the United States Government has assumed control of the vessels at the races to the extent of forcing obedience to the rules of the course by the various boats, thereby preventing that overcrowding and interference with the racers that in years gone by were such drawbacks to the sport. This has proved a great benefit to the public and has effectually removed one serious danger that menaced those who were at the mercy of the steamboat Captains that were willing to run risks to get near the racers.

It is to be hoped that some rigorous measures will be taken by those upon whom the duty lies to safeguard the patrons of the public boats, that will insure none but perfectly safe and stanch vessels being permitted to solicit the patronage of the people.

THE SAVING SCIENCE.

The operation which Dr. MANN performed so promptly for the relief and safety of the President was of a simple, every-day character. Had it occurred in his hospital practice he would have considered it of no unusual importance or risk. But the praise and admiration it has called forth are justly his due, for he operated upon the head of the Nation with a mind as clear and a hand as steady as he would have employed in the case of an inconspicuous patient, and he did his work faultlessly, and with complete success. These are the faculties of a great surgeon. Yet to the credit of medical science in this country it can be said that in any large city of the United States some surgeon of ample qualification would have been within reach for this great emergency.

It is the present state of the art that makes surgeons capable and confident. The development of aseptic methods in surgery has been so rapid and has attained to so high a degree of perfection in the last twenty years that no practitioner of reasonable experience and skill would now decline an operation of abdominal surgery that in the seventies would not have been attempted even by the most eminent.

One of the surgeons in attendance upon the President said the other day that 1901 was not 1881. The allusion to the treatment of GARFIELD'S wound was obvious. It is one of the unsolved mysteries connected with the advancement of science that great, needless, and avoidable injury was done to President GARFIELD by his physicians by a neglect of precautions which even at that time every practitioner should have observed scrupulously. From the point of view of the surgeon there could hardly be a filthier place than a great railway station, frequented all day and all night by all sorts and conditions of men and necessarily having an atmosphere not only foul in the lay sense, but peopled with pathogenic germs of almost every variety. It was in such a place that GARFIELD was shot down. Yet when the surgeons arrived the wound was fully exposed and a probe, not sterilized or cleaned, but taken from an ordinary pocket case, was inserted and passed along the track of the bullet in the hope of ascertaining where it had lodged, bringing the germs with which the probe must have been literally covered in contact with the blood and torn flesh of the victim of the attack, and of course establishing conditions that made pyaemia inevitable.

Within a few days the bulletins began to tell of the formation of pus within the wound; then of the burrowing of the pus, and of incisions to permit its escape. The rapid pulse and high temperature completed the story of the disaster. The doctors then comforted the public with statements about "laudable pus," a phrase that then for the first time came to the public notice and will never be used again.

There is no such thing as laudable pus. A surgeon of the present day regards all pus in a wound under his treatment as odious, alarming, and possibly disgraceful to himself. The incision made in the operation upon President MCKINLEY was closed "without drainage," showing that the formation of pus was not expected, and had in fact been precluded by the aseptic and antiseptic precautions observed. In modern practice the pathogenic germs are either excluded altogether or are made harmless by sterilizing chemical preparations.

Why was the blood of GARFIELD poisoned twenty years after the great English surgeon JOSEPH LISTER had announced his discovery, primarily a deduction from the teachings of PASTEUR, that suppuration in wounds is not a "laudable" process, but is chiefly due to the introduction of septic germs that exist everywhere, in the atmosphere, upon instruments and the hands of surgeons and on sponges and bandages? It was in 1860 that LISTER announced this discovery. A complete public exposition of the system of aseptic operative surgery known as Listerism was made in The Lancet in 1867. Yet fourteen years later an eminent surgeon of the United States probed for a bullet in the back of the President with a surgically foul probe in a public railway station, and he and other surgeons put out statements about the resulting pyaemia in which the public was informed that the pus was "laudable" and indicative of the healing process!

Evidently American surgical science in 1881 was not abreast of the times.

SUPPRESSING THE ANARCHISTS.

There is no short way with the Anarchists, as we shall find out if we adopt any of the preventive remedies proposed in such a glib, off-hand, confident fashion during the past week. Let us not forget that the Russian Government has unexceled facilities for suppressing every kind of seditious opinion or practice. No constitutional guarantees there limit the power or restrain the hand of the Czar, yet neither the vigilance of the famous Third Section of the Police nor the ruthless transportation to Siberian prisons of men and women on mere suspicion has sufficed to arrest the propaganda of the Russian Anarchists and Nihilists nor even to protect the person of the Czar himself. It was only twenty years ago that ALEXANDER II. was slain by the bomb of an assassin, and since then attempts and plots against the life of the ruler have been often reported.

We are told that the meetings of the Anarchists must be broken up, that we must stop their harangues, and that they must be driven from the country. It is seriously proposed that the civilized Powers unite in an agreement to expel them. But unless we can drive them into the ocean or off the earth this co-operative denial of the right of domicile would be futile. An Anarchist who took the simple precaution to keep his mouth shut would easily escape detection and be free to continue his insane dreaming and his plotting. Suppression of Anarchist meetings and speeches would seem to be an indicated remedy, since it is plain that the right of free speech cannot be claimed for the enemies of the Government that grants it. But if we close the mouths of the Anarchists we simply drive them into their holes and hiding places, where the evil of which they are capable will be planned in secret and society will be quite unaware of its peril. A den of rattlesnakes is not broken up by the killing of the reptiles that emerge and approach the habitations of men.

Nevertheless, communities that are infested by Anarchists must take thought about the matter and devise protective measures. England and the United States have pursued the policy of letting them alone. They have freely sought refuge in these two countries when driven out by Continental Governments, which have complained of our Anglo-Saxon hospitality. The policy of letting them alone does not work well. That is a sufficient reason for adopting a different treatment. Exclusion is the safeguard that first suggests itself, and it is the best and most practicable in a land of liberty and law. It is not a perfect safeguard, nor is capital punishment a perfect safeguard against murder. But it would be absurd to reject a remedy because it would merely diminish, not cure, the evil. We have let known Anarchists come here. We ought to shut them out. In fact, we ought to shut out a considerable part of the immigration that flows to our shores. A system of diligent inquiry into the antecedents of persons of the immigrant class, the requirement that their neighborhood standing should be certified to by some form of official declaration, and that a Consular certificate from a representative of the United States in the country of their origin should be exhibited to the authorities here prior to their landing would exclude a part at least of the multitude of the undesirable, whether Anarchists, criminals, or paupers who in one way or another now pass the insufficient defenses we have erected. The system would give a great deal of trouble. It is worth while to be at some trouble to keep out even an occasional Anarchist; and it is time that reasonable obstacles were interposed to check indiscriminate immigration. Our Consuls could in no way more profitably busy themselves.

As to what we may do with Anarchists already on American soil we shall be instructed by the proceedings in the case of EMMA GOLDMAN. CZOLGOSZ says that he was prompted by the speeches of this woman to attempt the life of the President. The woman has been arrested. What can we do with her? There is no record of the meetings at which CZOLGOSZ heard her speak, there is no report of the speeches to put before the jury. It would be easy to draw the indictment, but where are the proofs? She has "done time" already for her dangerous talk, but in that trial she was confronted with a report of her utterances. If it could be shown that CZOLGOSZ had in fact been incited to his crime by this woman's speeches she would be convicted as an accomplice. But it is not at all probable that the speeches to which he may have listened would have caused her arrest even if policemen had been present.

That is one of the most serious aspects of the problem. CZOLGOSZ'S confession creates a presumption that in one case the words of an Anarchist speaker provoked an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States. Shall we continue to incur that frightful risk, or shall we pass laws forbidding the public or private preaching of these perilous doctrines and try to shut the mouths of all the Anarchists? We know very well that we cannot altogether stop their talking, and we have hitherto believed that it was the best policy to let them reveal themselves in this way. Of course we are not going to dodge the problem because it is difficult, nor are we going to confess that we are powerless. But those who study the evil most soberly will be least inclined to prescribe remedies off-hand. Doubtless what the newspapers call nests of Anarchists should be broken up by the application of existing laws. It is not safe or reasonable to permit enemies of the human race to spread their doctrines and gain confidence in complete immunity from molestation. Public opinion, awakened and concentrated by the attack on the President, will demand and sanction repressive measures of some kind. But neither newspapers nor ministers of the Gospel nor statesmen should delude themselves with the belief that it is going to be easy to extirpate these reptiles. On the other hand, it would be absurd to defer the attempt to provide safeguards because some critic points out the fact that the remedies suggested are not perfect. All laws are open to the amendments suggested by experience.

OUR NAVY IN 1801 AND 1901.

The London Times is printing every day a short extract from its issue of the same day a hundred years ago. Many of these reprints are so interesting that the practice, we should suppose, will never be abandoned. The Revolutionary period is skipped under the conditions of the scheme, which is unfortunate, as some of the incidents of that time have a bearing upon present-day events. Such a period interesting to Anglo-Saxons upon either side the ocean will be reached. Coming events cast their shadows before, and we reproduce a paragraph from a recent issue: "The last accounts from America state that the American Navy, which was the stalking horse of the Republican Prints of London, has very properly been disposed of. Six of the best vessels have been laid up, and the rest sold at auction."

We would not dream of finding fault with the inaccuracies of the report under the conditions of news-getting in those days. JEFFERSON—whose name BRYAN so takes in vain—had been elected, and it was thought that the navy would be abandoned in deference to the same sentiment which objected so recently to the maintenance of an army increased much less proportionately than the United States had grown since the military establishment had been settled. But the "little Americans" of those days no more had their way than the Bryanites of the present. Of the navy's thirty-four vessels, fifteen, representing four-fifths of its strength, were retained. Those sold were mostly merchantmen, secured for the emergency, just as were the transports which were disposed of after our peace with Spain. The vessels retained had names recognizable even now, still more in England then—Constitution, President, United States, Congress, and New York were some of them. It was fortunate that they were kept, for the "stalking horse of the Republican Prints of London" soon had a task in the disciplining of the Barbary pirates better worthy the dimensions of the European fleets which shrank from the undertaking executed by us across the ocean.

From which it appears that the skies can never be so clear that we can dispense with our navy, and that our military must be maintained if we would have peace with honor. It also appears that even a hundred years ago we had learned how to rise to emergencies, and when they were past how to return to a peace basis. We have been thought an unmilitary race, although recent events may have changed that estimation somewhat. However that may be, we are an exceptionally adaptable race. To that quality we owe our success in commerce, as well as in war, and we are aware of no presumption in recommending this incident to the candid consideration of our transatlantic friends. Indeed, perhaps that is why selection was made of this paragraph as among the most important news of that day a century ago.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Friends of Mr. HERBERT SQUIERS, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, were much offended and grieved, naturally enough, at the recent application of the word "loot" to the art treasures which he has collected in China, and which, it is said, he intends to present to the Metropolitan Museum. The implied charge, so far as known, has no other basis than the fact that the opportunities for loot have been great in China of late, and that a good deal of looting has been done. Americans, however, have generally been vindicated of any participation in this wretched work, and the reputation of Mr. SQUIERS is so high as to make it much more than improbable that he has been an exception among his countrymen. It is stated, too, on the authority of one whose intimacy with him has certainly been close enough to give the right to speak with assurance on the subject, that as long ago as 1899 Mr. SQUIERS had already spent over $50,000 on his collection of pottery and the like, and had acquired many pieces of great rarity and value. It is true that he has added to his collection since the foreign occupation, but information from the same source is to the effect that it was by purchases from Chinese officials of the highest rank, whose urgent need of money forced them to dispose of treasures which in ordinary times they would not have dreamed of selling. LI-HUNG-CHANG'S secretary is an intimate friend of Mr. SQUIERS, and it has been through this official that the best of the recent additions to the collection have been made. That some of the pieces were once spoils of war is likely enough, but even if that is so, it is one thing to loot and quite another to purchase loot after it has passed through several hands, and when its return to the original owner, if unpurchased, is out of the question. It may confidently be expected that Mr. SQUIERS on his arrival here will give a satisfactory explanation of all he has done, and the hopes of the Metropolitan Directors need hardly be soured by fear that there will be indelicacy in taking anything Mr. SQUIERS may give them.

—In a long article contributed to The Medical Record by Major and Surgeon W. C. GORGAS, Chief Sanitary Officer in Havana, that city's unprecedented approach, this Summer, to complete exemption from yellow fever is confidently ascribed to the energetic and successful campaign which has been waged there against the mosquitos. Despite the improvement in the general sanitary condition of Havana, the presence of an unusual number of non-immunes made an epidemic of serious proportions highly probable, and the failure of one to appear must be ascribed, the Major thinks, to the only entirely new precautionary measure that was taken. The war on the mosquitos began in February and has continued ever since. It took several forms. In the outskirts of the city much work was done in the way of draining or filling up pools of stagnant water and in treating others with petroleum. Within the urban limits a corps of Inspectors went repeatedly from house to house and when necessary took drastic means to abolish the breeding places of the insects. These places were discouragingly numerous, for Havana has few sewers, and though it is supplied with excellent drinking water from a large spring on a distant hill, this water, originating in a limestone region, is extremely "hard," and therefore unsuitable for many domestic purposes. Consequently tanks and barrels for the collection of rain water from the roofs are common in all parts of the city, and in the past almost every one of these receptacles was a source of innumerable mosquitos. Now they are all effectually screened or treated with oil. The result was that, though yellow fever has been brought to the city several times this year, on each occasion the infection was prevented from spreading and was soon stamped out. "I feel confident," concludes Major GORGAS, "that the destruction of the mosquito is the proper method for fighting the disease, and that we shall be eventually successful on these lines."

—One of our correspondents, exercised on the subject of the city dog, sent us a copy of the local ordinance relating to that animal, and at his request we published it, but the probability that anything will thus be accomplished is extremely small. The law in question amounts practically to a prohibition of dog keeping within the city limits, since the enforcement of its provisions would not only make every dog utterly miserable, but it would impose an amount of trouble on the owners which very few indeed of them could think of taking. But the public demand for the complete banishment of dogs from the city is comparatively small, and it is not made by people who are particularly successful in getting their demands granted by the municipal rulers. As a matter of fact, this dog law has been the deadest of dead letters from the moment it was passed, and no general attempt to enforce it has ever been made. The foes of the city dog will have to get a multitude of converts to their belief before an appeal to the law will be of any real use. They have many good arguments on their side—all the good arguments, perhaps—but against them is the firm hold which every dog is able to get upon at least one human heart. Disliked by many, he is always loved by a few, and so he defies his enemies, walks abroad about as he pleases—unless he is so unfortunate as to have a large money value—and would bark derisively, if opportunity offered, at too elaborate laws like the one our correspondent persuaded us to print.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CZOLGOSZ'S EMULATORS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the dastardly attack upon President McKinley, permit me to make the following suggestions as my humble contribution in the way of preventing the recurrence of similar outrages.

Let us assume that Congress shall decree that the whole United States constitutes one military district, as concerns the protection of the President as head of the forces, military and naval. Furthermore, that the writ of habeas corpus be perpetually suspended in such cases, the attacking party being turned over to the military tribunal for punishment by court-martial. Approval of the finding could be indorsed by the Vice President, by special authority conferred.

This procedure would lead to speedy punishment, after such proof as is required in military tribunals, and after one review, and would seem to include all the protection which can reasonably be accorded to such atrocious offenders. Since it is the incumbent of the Presidency, as the head of the social organization, whom these people attack, it would appear to be unnecessary to make this protection more extensive at the present time.

Precautionary measures in the way of preventing the entrance of conspirators into the country might be effective in some cases, but that course would not dispose of persons already here or of home-born disciples of anarchy. At best it is an expedient of doubtful utility as a preventive, and could have no effect as a cure.

There is a wholly different course, however, open to selection, which is to treat all such persons as incurable lunatics and to confine them in asylums for criminal insane, without hope of reprieve. Such course, that in part followed in regard to the later assailants of Queen Victoria, and the element of the mock heroic being thus removed, those assaults became less frequent and ceased entirely the last twelve years of her reign.

RICHARD S. HARVEY.
Nyack, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1901.

A LAW FOR ANARCHISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the intense excitement and indignation over the awful tragedy at Buffalo last Friday have in a measure abated and the people are in a mood to listen to reason and not advocate absurd measures that can never be carried out, let us see if some Constitutional means cannot be devised for meeting just such an emergency in the future.

We must ever bear in mind that these United States are simply a great league of independent sovereign republics, bound together by mutual consent, for mutual protection, under a Constitution expressly adapted for that purpose; that the General Government enjoys no original powers or prerogatives of its own, but only such as are expressly delegated to it by the several States through the Constitution which contains this assertion—that all powers not expressly delegated to the General Government by this Constitution remain vested in the several States.

Now then, here is an express recognition of the doctrine of State rights, and no mere act of Congress can set it aside; there is but one way—and one only—viz., by the adoption of a Constitutional amendment, wherein a Constitutional majority of the States (three fourths) consent that the General Government shall have absolute control of the matter. Said amendment to contain this express provision: "That if any person or association of persons shall conspire against or attempt to take the life of or otherwise do grievous bodily harm to the person of the President, Vice President, a member of the Cabinet, a member of the Supreme Court, President pro tem. of the Senate, or Speaker of the House, he, she, or they shall be deemed guilty of high treason, and when duly tried and convicted be punished by death.

WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, Sept. 10, 1901.

Should Workingmen Give Alms?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, close beside the Paymaster's window, two Sisters of Charity stand every Saturday morning waiting with outstretched hands for the contributions of a long line of workmen on our rapid transit tunnel.

By what right are they stationed there to solicit alms from these poor workmen whose families should have the first right of access to their weekly wages? And why should not more needy and quite as worthy charitable organizations send their representatives to all places where men congregate to receive payment for their hard work?

Is their charity only obtained by compelling men to "stand and deliver" at a time—and perhaps the only time—when their pockets are filled? E. D.
New York, Sept. 9, 1901.

NUGGETS.

Some Girls.

Some girls, when asked to elope, are like ice. At first they are cold and repulse you; then they melt and run away.—Whitewater (Kan.) Independent.

Mabel's Haste.

"Mabel doesn't believe in long engagements."

"Yes, I understood Mabel's young man had a good deal of money."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Another Strike.

Proud Mother—Tommy, won't you say that little speech of yours for the gentleman?

Tommy—I will if the gentleman has a penny.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Of More Immediate Value.

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—I presume yours is not one of the Mayflower families.

Miss Triplex (of Minneapolis)—No, indeed. Ours is one of the famous Minnesota-flour families.—Chicago News.

Why She Called Him Mean.

Mrs. Phoxy—Well, I'll be ready for that sealskin sacque soon.

Mr. Phoxy—What's a sealskin "sacque-soon"?

Mrs. Phoxy—Oh, don't be funny. You said if I'd live at home economically this Summer you'd buy me a sealskin sacque.

Mr. Phoxy—You misunderstood me, madam. I said I'd be able to buy you one, that's all.—Philadelphia Press.

A PATRIOT.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald.

"My country right or wrong," he cried,
"My country first of all!"
He bravely put his work aside
And, filled with loyal love and pride,
Obeyed his country's call.

On many a field he fought and bled
To check his country's foe;
In many a frightful charge he led;
His country's flag he bore ahead
Where cowards feared to go.

He that so bravely bled and fought,
When peace prevailed again,
Won office and at once forgot
His love and through his stealing brought
Shame on his country then.

SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE TO BE CARED FOR

Mr. Jasper Expects to Give Full Time to All of Compulsory Age.

For 1902 the Finance Committee Asks the School Board for $9,497,393 for the Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx.

According to the report submitted to the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by Borough Superintendent John Jasper, last night, 2,029 children were refused admission to the public schools on the opening day, Sept. 9, and 15,069 pupils have already been put in part-time classes. Mr. Jasper estimates that by the end of the week the part-time pupils will number at least 18,000.

The number actually turned away is an improvement upon the first day of school last year, for upon that day 2,395 applicants were refused admission. In spite of the number turned away and the large number of part-time classes that were found to be essential, there were 22,151 vacant sittings in the schools at large on Monday, while on the opening day last year there were but 19,010.

The total number of pupils registered on the opening day in the two boroughs was 263,068, as against 248,719 last year. The attendance of pupils was 234,671, as against 221,247 last year, a gain of 13,424. The number of part-time classes organized on Monday was 295, as against 318 last year. The number actually refused admission, according to Mr. Jasper, represents the whole number refused at the several schools, but there is evidence that a large number of them were admitted to schools to which they applied later in the day.

The real conditions cannot be known until the schools have been in session for about two weeks. By that time a large number of those present on the opening day drop out, while others come in to take their places. Whereas the attendance on the opening day last year was 221,247, the attendance two weeks later was 233,220.

A 5 per cent. increase is to be expected over the admissions and figures in general for last year. From the fact that 54,818 pupils were admitted during the first two weeks of last year, probably 54,000 may be expected to be added during the next two weeks to the 234,671 present on the opening day. The number of recent sittings, however, changed very little in the first two weeks, for on the opening day there were 19,010, while two weeks later there were 19,103.

The report of Superintendent Jasper showed that the number of regular teachers, including Principals, who were present on the opening day was 5,904, and the number absent 225. Last year there were but 5,397 present on the opening day and 238 absent.

Mr. Jasper said that part-time classes were being organized as rapidly as possible, and that within two weeks he expected to have a full-time class for every child in the city of the compulsory school age. He said, however, that the lack of buildings would make it necessarily impossible to accommodate all the younger children.

"The only way for some parents to get their children into the schools," he said, "would be to mandamus the Board of Education. The laws of the State guarantee an education to every child, and a mandamus proceeding would make it very embarrassing for some people who will not give us adequate building facilities."

Reports were sent to City Superintendent William H. Maxwell yesterday showing just what the situation in the other boroughs was. In Brooklyn the pressure has been very much relieved, only about 700 children being refused admission to the schools. The largest number were turned away from School No. 43 on Boerum Street, near Manhattan Avenue. This is the largest school district, in point of the number of pupils under one roof, in the world. Nearly 3,500 pupils were present at this school on the opening day, but 144 had to be refused admission.

At the meeting of the School Board last night the Committee on Finance submitted its estimate of the probable expenses of the schools for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for 1902. The total sum which it was voted to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for was $9,497,393.12, or $600,627 more than last year.

The budget asked for $7,880,587.65, as against $7,531,803.87 last year, for the payment of salaries of teachers in the public schools and of supervisors of special branches. This is an increase of $348,635.78. For salaries of teachers in evening schools the budget called for $372,250, against $235,225 last year, an increase of $137,025.

For the salaries of School Superintendents the sum of $87,500 was asked, this being the same as the estimate of last year. For corporate schools, salaries and similar expenses, the estimate was $427,359.47, against $432,082.22 last year, an increase of $95,277.24. For salaries of attending officers the same sum as needed last year was called for, namely, $33,200.

The lecture courses are estimated to be more expensive from the point of view of the cost of taking care of the crowds, &c., than from the payment of the lecturers proper. For salaries and fees for lectures the budget calls for $20,000, the same sum as last year. For the general expenses of conducting the lectures $58,060 was asked, this likewise being the same sum as used last year.

The new budget estimates $33,900 as the sum to be paid for the salaries of officers and clerks, a decrease of $3,100. For salaries of janitors, $467,416 is wanted, against $444,695 last year, an increase of $22,731. For the execution of the compulsory education laws $8,120, according to the committee, will be needed.

The question of the Principalship of Public School No. 171, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, over which the School Board and the Board of Superintendents have locked horns, was referred last night to the Committee on Teachers for further investigation. The Principals refused to recede from their original nomination of Principal William J. O'Shea, while the School Board was evidently equally determined that Dr. John Dwyer should be chosen. Meanwhile the school continues without a Principal.

Examinations for Teacher's Licenses.

The examination of women applicants for licenses as Principals in elementary schools and of men and women applicants for licenses as heads of departments announced for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Sept. 23, 25, and 27, will be held instead on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, Sept. 24, 26, and 27, at the hall of the Board of Education, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

MISS GALLAND AS A "STAR."

Production of "The Forest Lovers" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Miss Bertha Galland, who was last season the principal woman in the company associated with Mr. Hackett in the performance of "The Pride of Jennico," appeared as a "star" at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night. She was received with cordiality by a large audience, and may be said to have achieved a personal success. The play chosen as the medium of her introduction as the head of a company was "The Forest Lovers." This is a dramatization of Maurice Hewlett's romance of the same title. It was originally made in five acts and ten tableaus by a Miss Clo Graves of London, and was refashioned for the American stage by Mr. A. E. Lancaster. This gentleman's labor consisted largely of reducing the ten tableaus to five, a merciful dispensation of stagecraft, for had this not been done the play might have lasted as long as a Wagnerian music drama. It was too long, as it stood, and it will have to be further curtailed.

No amount of cutting, however, will ever make a thoroughly good play of it. Readers of the romance may possibly interest themselves in comparing the play with its original, but plays must stand on their own feet, and so this one must be considered apart from the book. There is a vast quantity of plot and counterplot in "The Forest Lovers," and there is villainy to spare. The heroine, impersonated by Miss Galland, is a girl of seemingly low origin—of course she turns out in the end to be noble—who is pursued most desperately by a hardened villain of the good old style, a mediaeval villain of grim aspect and black armor, which, by the way, does not belong to him. He is assisted by a female villain, in love with him, and armed with mysterious potions and disguises of the ancient type. Witchcraft is the trumped-up charge against the girl, who is abducted and saved with startling regularity. She is in one unending state of terror, and goes through the drama with a terrified, strained countenance, and never gets a chance to smile till the very end.

She is saved from trouble by a wonderful knight errant in beautiful armor and a red cloak. He goes about seeking women whose wrongs he may redress, and who marries the ragged maiden out of hand in order to preserve her from her persecutors. There is also a youthful page, who is in love with the maiden, and who does much to aid her in her troubles, finally giving his life for her. The period of the story is in the thirteenth century, and the country is England. The whole action is surrounded with an atmosphere of unreality. There is hardly a moment of conviction in the drama. The best is that in which the young wife repulses the amorous advances of her knightly husband, inflamed to passionate action by too free indulgence in wine at a banquet.

The five acts are filled with horrors. There are a combat, a chase with bloodhounds and a murder, not to speak of the continued fiendish machinations of the female villain, who even goes so far as to disguise herself as an Egyptian fortune teller, quite seriously accepted by the personages of the drama, though not by the audience. In short, the play is irrational and at times absurd. Some of its most important episodes almost provoke laughter. They would do so were it not for the sincerity and skill of Miss Galland.

She is an actress of pleasing appearance and ability. It would be idle flattery to say that she is a "star" in the old sense of that term, but she deserves her prominence much more than some of those now put before the public in large type. Her delineation of the innocence, purity, and devotion of the girl is well done, and the applause which she received on Tuesday night was fairly won. Mr. Stanford acted the knight errant in a simple, manly, unaffected style which gained him favor. Mr. Bangs, as the aged and foolish seneschal, showed the value of ripe experience in the theatre by his admirable impersonation. The other members of the cast were merely acceptable. The mounting of the play was beautiful.

Prosper Le Gai	Harry B. Stanford
Dom Galors De Born	George W. Barbier
Baron Blountford	Stephen Wright
Master Bembo	F. C. Bangs
Vincent	Mortimer Weldon
Father Bonnacord	James Otley
Matt o' the Moor	L. F. Morrison
Wolftooth	Rachel Crown
Rogerson	Richard Cochrane
Iseult	Bertha Galland
Maulfry	Rhoda Cameron
Lady Isabel	Margaret Bourne
The Abbess of Grace-Dieu	Blanche Weaver
Sister Angelica	Carrie Thatcher

BIG CONTRACT FOR COSTUMES.

"The Messenger Boy's" London Wardrobe Found Unsuitable for a New York Audience.

One of the largest hurry orders ever given by theatrical managers was finished yesterday by Simpson, Crawford & Simpson for Nixon & Zimmerman, who will produce "The Messenger Boy" at Daly's next Monday night. Nine days ago the managers decided that the costumes used in the London production of the musical comedy would not satisfy a New York audience.

A contract for making 350 costumes within ten days was made. In all nearly 400 persons were employed in making and fitting the garments. They worked day and night. Enough material to stock a small store was consumed. The cutters and designers worked directly from the drawings made by F. Richard Anderson.

The scenery of the production was also found unsuitable for the Daly stage. Walter Lawrence, the manager of the house, had to have the heavier parts cut in two and fitted with hinges to enable the stage hands to handle it.

Several American songs have also had to be interpolated, as the humor of the London lyrics was of the Punch order. The comedy, however, is still billed as a London Gaiety Theatre success.

MAUDE ADAMS'S REHEARSALS.

Charles Frohman Will Personally Direct Her Two New Plays and Her Tour.

Miss Maude Adams returns to the city today from the mountains and will meet the members of her company on the stage of the Knickerbocker Theatre. Rehearsals of her new plays begin at once. Miss Adams will appear this season in "Quality Street," a comedy by J. M. Barrie, and in "As You Like It." In the latter production she will play the part of Rosalind for the first time.

Charles Frohman will direct all of the rehearsals and travel with the company until Miss Adams appears in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Nov. 11. Miss Adams's season opens in Toledo on Oct. 11. She is booked to appear in Detroit the week of Oct. 14, and in Baltimore the week of Oct. 21. Her company will number sixty persons.

MATINEE FOR AN ACTOR-AUTHOR.

Special Car to Carry New York Managers to a Philadelphia Show.

Leo J. Ditrichstein, the actor and playwright, has not been able to see his new play, "The Last Appeal," which is now running at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as he must appear nightly in New York at the Garrick Theatre in "Are You a Mason?" Henry B. Harris, the producer of the play, arranged to give a special matinee today for Mr. Ditrichstein's benefit. When Mr. Harris announced the performance so many managers expressed a desire to see the play that he chartered a private car and invited them all to be his guests.

The party will leave New York at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and return to the city at 7 o'clock this evening, so that Mr. Ditrichstein will not miss his performance and all the managers could be at their play houses before the doors open.

Crane Wrenches His Ankle.

William H. Crane slipped on the sidewalk in front of the Imperial Hotel about midnight yesterday and badly wrenched his right ankle. He was taken to The Players' Club by friends. His rehearsals of "David Harum" were discontinued. Mr. Crane does not think the accident will delay the opening of his season next Monday night.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PLAY "BOOED."

But "The Whirl of the Town" Is Likely to be a Success in London.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—"The Whirl of the Town," which George B. McLellan's company produced last night at the Century (late Adelphi) Theatre, met with a peculiar reception. The handsome new playhouse was crowded in every part. The catchy music, beautiful scenery, costumes, and clever acting of Henry E. Dixey and other members of the cast were evidently appreciated by every one except what seemed to be an organized opposition in the gallery, which invariably "booed" and hissed when the rest of the house applauded.

When the curtain finally fell this hostile demonstration was particularly noticeable, and the company wisely refused to take the call which a great majority of the audience wished to give them. Despite the opposition, however, the production was successful, and likely to take the fancy of Londoners. A long run would not surprise those best able to judge.

The Daily Chronicle, referring editorially to the reception accorded to "The Whirl of the Town," and to Mr. Gillette in "Sherlock Holmes," suggests that it is "a sign of a certain public resentment against the gradual American annexation of London theatres," and adds:

"We fancy London regards itself as sufficiently provided with American plays and players, and has found at last a dignified means of announcing its decision."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Lawrence Marsden has been engaged to stage "Home, Sweet Home," the rural play written by Edgar Smith, the librettist. Charles B. Hawkins will play the leading rôle in the production.

Mark E. Swan has written a play entitled "A Runaway Match," which M. W. Hanley & Son will produce this season.

Rose Coghlan has forsaken the vaudeville stage, and will appear in Charles Reade's comedy, "Peg Woffington," at the Grand Opera House next Monday night.

James K. Hackett began rehearsals yesterday of "A Chance Ambassador," a comedy by Edward E. Rose, which he will produce at Wallack's Theatre before the close of his engagement.

Helen Redmond will succeed Bertha Waltzinger in the part of Dolores in "Fiordora" next Monday evening. Miss Waltzinger will join the road company.

The Dock Department Salaries.

The Civil Service Commission was served yesterday with an order signed by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court in a matter affecting the salaries of city officials. The Dock Department raised the salary of James C. Daly to $2,500 a year for services as foreman of dockbuilders. The Civil Service Commission refused to certify to the pay rolls and claimed that the salary of $2,500 was in excess of that received by others in the department having similar duties. Justice Bischoff decided that a head of a city department has the right in his discretion to fix or advance the salary of an employe, providing the duties performed by him in his judgment merit the increase.

KAISER GREETS THE CZAR

The Two Emperors Meet on the Hohenzollern.

FOREIGN MINISTERS PRESENT

Czar and Kaiser Review German Fleet—Former Afterward Visits Four of the Warships.

HELA, Prussia, Sept. 11.—Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas met to-day on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The Kaiser put to sea at 7 o'clock in the morning in order to meet the Russian imperial yacht Standart, which brought the Czar to German waters. The Czarina, on the imperial yacht Pole Star, did not accompany the Standart, but went to Kiel. She will join the Czar later for the visit to France.

The meeting between the two Emperors was favored with perfect weather. The Hohenzollern, flying the German and Russion imperial standards at the main, welcomed the Standart with an imperial salute, which the Standart returned, both crews dressing ship, while the bands played the Russian and German national anthems.

Count Plateu, the Kaiser's aide, boarded the Standart to escort the Czar, who then went on board the Hohenzollern. The Kaiser received his imperial visitor at the gangway, where the two monarchs embraced. They then inspected the guard of honor together, after which they retired to the quarterdeck. They remained in animated conversation until luncheon, at which the Czar sat on the right of the Kaiser and the Grand Duke Alexis on the left. The luncheon party included Count Lamsdorff, (the Russian Foreign Minister,) Count von Bülow, (the German Imperial Chancellor,) Count von Eulenberg, Baron Freedericke, Count von Schlieffen, Admiral von Hoffman, and Admiral von Tirpitz.

Just as the meal ended Hela was sighted. The German squadron was drawn up in double line, the vessels being decorated with bunting and the crews manning their sides. The Hohenzollern, with their imperial Majesties on the imperial bridge, steamed slowly between the lines, followed by the Standart and her escort. The two yachts anchored at the heads of the respective lines, after which the Admirals and principal officers of the German squadron went on board the Hohenzollern and were presented to the Czar.

Many private yachts and excursion steamers, decorated with flags, went to sea to meet the imperial flotilla, but they were all kept at a wide distance from the Hohenzollern and Standart.

DANZIG, Sept. 11.—It was late before the Standart was sighted by the Hohenzollern. The delay was due to some slight damage to the Russian imperial yacht, and it compelled a modification of the day's programme, the projected tactical evolutions of the German squadron being omitted.

The rule excluding from the manoeuvre waters all ships not belonging to the squadron was so rigidly enforced that when the steamer North German Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia and the officers of the Life Hussars on board, put to sea it was not allowed to approach the warships.

The German warships were drawn up in the bay south of Hela in the following order: In front was the flagship Kaiser Wilhelm II. In the first row were ships of the Imperial and Brandenburg types and cruisers, and in the second row vessels of the Saxony and Siegfried type.

It was 3:30 P. M. before the Czar and Kaiser reviewed the fleet. Emperor William, in the uniform of a Russian Admiral, stood at salute behind the Czar, who wore the uniform of a German Admiral. After the inspection the Russian Emperor visited the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Victoria Luise, Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm II.

PARIS VISIT STILL UNCERTAIN.

No Official Notification that the Czar Will Go There.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Notwithstanding the positive assertions made in several newspapers that the Czar has decided to visit Paris on Sept. 20, the Foreign Office officials say they have received no official notification on the subject.

It is noteworthy that the official statement made at the Cabinet Council yesterday morning, while announcing that the final details of the receptions and fetes at Dunkirk, Compiègne, and Rheims had been settled, did not mention a Paris programme for Sept. 20, which therefore remains, according to present plans, a day of repose, with a dinner to be given by President Loubet and a performance at a theatre in the evening.

Sailor's Suicide on the Hohenzollern.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—A sailor on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern shot himself dead with a revolver to-day. The body was conveyed to Danzig.

The Czarina Arrives at Kiel.

KIEL, Sept. 11.—The imperial Russian yacht Pole Star, with the Czarina and her children on board, has arrived here.

PLOT TO KILL CHAMBERLAIN?

Strange Story Told by Frenchman Charged in London with Murder of Herman Jung, Noted Socialist.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was charged yesterday at the Clerkenwell Police Court with the murder of Herman Jung, an old jeweler of Clerkenwell about ten days ago, told a remarkable story of a plot to kill the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary.

Faugeron said he had been the recipient of small loans from Jung. The day of the murder Jung summoned him to his shop, where they discussed the misery caused by the South African war, for which Jung declared Mr. Chamberlain was responsible. Jung then told Faugeron that if he could kill Mr. Chamberlain he, (Jung,) through intermediaries, would guarantee him a fortune. Jung offered him £10 to buy good clothes in order to enable him to approach his victim.

Faugeron says he refused; that Jung declared he should not leave the shop alive, and then picked up a heavy iron, rushed on Faugeron and felled him to the ground. Faugeron thereupon drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the neck.

The prisoner, who signed the foregoing statement, was committed for trial.

Jung was a noted Socialist, the last survivor of the group of which Karl Marx was a member. This group formed the Red Internationale in London in 1864. In spite of Jung's reputation of earlier years of being a violent and desperate Red, personally he was a quiet and skillful organizer, and was never specially connected with any of the acts of violence in which his reputed disciples were involved.

LORD ANGLESEY ROBBED.

He Loses Jewels Valued at $150,000—Robbery Took Place at a London Hotel.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Marquis of Anglesey has been robbed of jewels valued at £30,000.

The jewels were taken from a room at Walsingham House, Piccadilly, while the Marquis was at the theatre yesterday evening.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a Frenchman named Gault on suspicion of being the thief. Gault, who disappeared to-day, had been in the service of the Marquis only three weeks. He obtained access to the room where the jewels were kept.

Empress Frederick's Alleged Marriage.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Dowager Empress Frederick's relations with Count Seckendorff, the Grand Marshal of her Court, had been the subject of international gossip long before her death. It had been frequently said that she was married to the Count. Truth to-day makes the following unqualified statement concerning her will: "The fact has transpired that there is a legacy of three million marks (£150,000) to Count Seckendorff with which her late Majesty is alleged to have contracted a morganatic marriage."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting Begins at Glasgow—Some of the Important Papers to be Read.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The annual meeting of the British Association began here to-day.

The annual meeting of the British Association is the most important event of the year in connection with scientific research in the United Kingdom. The meetings are held in different provincial cities each year, and once or twice the association has gone to some city outside the United Kingdom, but it never meets in London. The President is invariably a man famous for his scientific attainments. This year he is Prof. Arthur W. Rücker, Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science, London. The address of the President usually reviews the world's advance in scientific knowledge for the year. Occasionally some special subject is chosen. This is the case this year, when Prof. Rücker has chosen for his subject the action of molecular forces.

For the meeting this year the buildings of Glasgow University have been lent to the association, and special arrangements have been made by the authorities of the Glasgow Exhibition to entertain the visitors, who number about 2,000.

It is not anticipated, though sometimes there are surprises for the association, that any extraordinary scientific discovery will be announced at any of this year's meetings, but the leading scientists of the United Kingdom have prepared papers to be read before the various sections, and the meeting promises to be quite up to the average in interest. A considerable innovation this year is the formation of an educational science section. This divides the association into eleven sections, the others being those for mathematics and physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, geography, economic science and statistics, engineering, anthropology, physiology, and botany.

Several Americans are to read papers, one of them being Prof. Alleyne Ireland of Chicago University, who will deal with "The Geographical Limits of Popular Governments." Dr. Robert Bell, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, sends a paper upon "The Topography and Physical Features of Northern Ontario." The Canadian Ethnographic Service also sends a report.

Lord Kelvin will read a paper on "The Amount of Matter in Inter-Stellar Space," Sir Archibald Geikie, the famous geologist, will describe an erect tree entombed in basalt in the Isle of Mull, and Capt. E. W. Creak, Royal Navy, will exhibit new instruments for magnetic research on board ship, which are to be used by the National Antarctic Expedition.

A paper of peculiar interest to Americans will be one to be read by Sir Robert Griffen, President of the Economic Science and Statistics Section. He will discuss "The Increase of Population in the Last Century, Especially With Regard to the United States," commenting at length upon the changed relations of European countries to the United States in consequence of the differences in the increase of their populations and the growing dependence of countries upon supplies of food imported over the sea.

One of the distinguished scientists who will be present is Prof. Joji Satcuria of the Imperial University at Tokio, Japan.

THE FIGHTING IN ARMENIA.

Belief that Reports Given Out in Constantinople Indicate More Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—Fifty Armenian revolutionists, according to Turkish reports, recently set fire to the Mussulman quarters at Mush, Turkish Armenia, where fighting afterward occurred, the Armenians retiring toward Sassoun. It is also reported that Armenians and Turks on Sept. 3 blew up the barracks at Sassoun, where 3,000 troops were stationed, and that a state of panic prevailed there in consequence.

Such Turkish reports have previously been forerunners of massacres of Armenians, and it is generally apprehended by non-Mussulmans here that massacres have already taken place.

Asks Powers to Intervene in Armenia.

GLASGOW, Sept. 11.—The Peace Conference to-day passed a resolution urging the Governments which are signatories of the Berlin treaty to convene a conference for the purpose of settling the Armenian question.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reply to Bishop of London's Letter Hoping that Anglicans and Methodists May One Day Be United.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Bishop of London having expressed the hope, in a message to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, that the Methodists would some day be united with the Anglican Church, the conference to-day decided to send a reply to the effect that, as no constituted authority of the Church of England had expressed willingness to recognize the validity of the ministry and sacraments of the Methodists, a movement toward a corporate union would be an acknowledgment by the Methodists of their inferiority. The conference, however, said it wished the Churches to co-operate in all good works.

The Statistical Committee of the conference reported that there were 24,899,421 adherents of Methodism in the world and £60,000,000 worth of Methodist property.

TWO BOER DEFEATS.

Van der Merwe, Scheeper's Lieutenant, Killed—Van Tonder and De la Rey Driven from Strong Position.

MATJES FONTEIN, Cape Colony, Sept. 11.—Col. Crabbe surprised the camp of Van der Merwe, the most trusted lieutenant of Commandant Scheeper, killed him and another Boer, and made prisoners of thirty-seven out of the 100 men under Van der Merwe's command.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows:

"Methuen engaged Van Tonder and De la Rey in Great Maries Valley Sept. 6 and Sept. 8, driving them from a strong position Sept. 8. The Boers left six dead Sept. 6 and twelve Sept. 8. Forty-one prisoners were captured."

THE CASE OF C. LILLY WHITE.

United States to Support His Claim Against Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—J. A. Barratt, an American lawyer, has been retained by Charles Lilly White, the naturalized American citizen who was arrested in New Zealand in November last and arrived in England in June, charged with being Arthur Blatch, accused of murder, robbery, and arson at Colchester in 1893. White was subsequently released, all the witnesses failing to identify him.

Mr. Barratt stated to-day that the United States Government had finally decided to take up the case, and that United States Ambassador Choate would shortly present a petition asking the British Government to give damages to White for his arrest.

BRITISH UNIONS' COUNTER MOVE.

Make Plans to Invest Their Funds in Some Continental Country.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A delegate of the Trades Union Congress will visit European capitals in order to ascertain what country affords the safest protection for investing the funds of the unions in foreign securities.

This is the result of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, holding the unions liable for damages to employers of labor.

Funeral of Dr. Von Miquel.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 11.—The funeral of Dr. von Miquel, ex-Prussian Minister of Finance, took place here to-day in the presence of great crowds. The ceremony, which was very impressive, included a long procession, consisting of the Veterans' Association, rifle clubs, Foresters, and similar bodies. Baron von Rheinbaben represented Emperor William and Dr. Schoenstedt represented the Prussian Ministry. Many military officers and municipal officials were present. The oration at the grave was delivered by Dr. Bennigoer, one of the leaders of the National Liberal Party in the Reichstag. The Emperor and Empress sent wreaths.

For Chilean Minister at Washington.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 11.—Don Joaquin Walker Martinez has been nominated as Minister of Chile at Washington.

VENEZUELAN TROOPS READY TO ATTACK

Bombardment of La Hacha by Navy Said to be On.

If Venezuelans Are Successful in Engagement Their Numbers Will Be Largely Increased by Colombian Liberals.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Sept. 11.—The French cruiser Suchet, which left Porto Colombia, near Barranquilla, Sept. 5, arrived here yesterday. On her way here she stopped at La Hacha, Colombia, a town at the mouth of the Rio Hacha, on the west side of the Guajira Peninsula, about 100 miles northwest of Maracaibo. The Suchet brings a report that the steamer Alexandre Bixio landed a thousand Colombian troops from Barranquilla and Cartagena at La Hacha Sept. 9. The Venezuelan gunboats Zumbador and Miranda and two others were off La Hacha. They were visible from the town, the inhabitants of which daily expected Venezuelan troops to be landed at or near La Hacha. The Colombian troops there were awaiting an attack. Within the last week the Colombians at La Hacha have received considerable reinforcements.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon was seen Sept. 9 off La Hacha, where she landed 450 Colombian troops on Sept. 1, but immediately upon the arrival of the four Venezuelan gunboats the Pinzon put about and steamed away. The officers of the Suchet believe that fighting is likely to occur at La Hacha.

The French steamer Versailles and the German steamer Ascania were both at Porto Colombia Sept. 5. Their Captains were approached by the Colombian authorities with a proposition to transport 700 troops to La Hacha. The Versailles asked for $5,000 in gold and the Ascania wanted $10,000 in gold. As Colombians here are unable to pay the amounts demanded, The Alexandre Bixio later conveyed the troops.

The cable between Maracaibo and Curacao is broken. Maracaibo communicates with Caracas only over the Government telegraph line, which the public cannot use. Nevertheless it is learned on excellent authority that an expedition, composed of 1,000 Venezuelan troops, under Davila, the Venezuelan leader, which left Porto Cabello three weeks ago, bound for Maracaibo, and left Maracaibo Sept. 4 on three schooners, towed by a small steamer, has safely landed on the Colombian coast at a spot a few miles northeast of La Hacha, and that a second expedition, under the leadership of a Colombian named Castillo, composed of Colombian Liberals and Venezuelan sympathizers, left Maracaibo overland, to join forces in La Hacha. The present whereabouts or expected destination of the latter expedition are unknown, but sufficient time has elapsed since its departure to bring the expedition near La Hacha.

The Davila and Castillo expeditions together number about 1,500 troops, to which should be added about 1,500 Colombian Liberals, more or less well armed.

If a Colombian-Venezuelan engagement occurs in the vicinity of La Hacha, and if the Venezuelans are successful, it will give the latter access to a stretch of Colombian territory in Santa Marthe Province, wholly Liberal in sympathy and therefore favoring the Venezuelan Liberals, and will permit the Venezuelans to approach the Colombians at San Cristobal and Cucuta, frontier points, from the rear. Should the Venezuelans succeed at La Hacha, it is believed that their numbers will be largely increased by Colombian Liberals.

Venezuela has established a temporary naval base at San Carlos, not far from the entrance to Maracaibo Harbor, where the Government has stored provisions, arms, and about eight hundred tons of coal.

The only communication between La Hacha, Maracaibo, and Curacao is by courier between La Hacha and Maracaibo.

The Suchet brought the French Consul and some twenty-eight Frenchmen from La Hacha to Willemstad.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—The passengers of the British steamer William Cliff, which arrived here to-day from Colon, report that on Monday last, in anticipation of a serious attack on the part of the rebels, the stores there were closed, the streets were patrolled by soldiers, martial law was strictly enforced, and the people were not allowed to discuss the situation. The officers of the steamer say that so far as they could gather, the sympathy of most of the people was with the rebels and the countries assisting them.

Prince Ypsilanti and Baron von Goellintz, Germans, were passengers on board the steamer. They are on their way from Valparaiso to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has reported to the Navy Department that it was rumored there that the Venezuelan Navy had joined the Colombian vessels in an attack on the Rio Hacha. This is in confirmation of the report received by the Colombian Legation here. United States Consul Malmros, at Colon, also cables a confirmation of Commander Sargent's report as to the presence of a few filibusters on Provisions Island, near Bocas del Toro.

The Navy Department has received a report by mail from Commander Sargent of the Machias, dated Sept. 2, which is in line with his cable report concerning conditions in South America. He says there is no danger to American interests, but that a bad condition of affairs exists in Colombia and Venezuela. He goes into details of the insurrections and the bitter feeling existing between Colombians and Venezuelans.

CONSCRIPTION IN VENEZUELA.

Laborers from Fourteen to Sixty Being Impressed for Army Service.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 11.—The steamer Maracaibo, which arrived here to-day from Venezuelan waters, reports that all Venezuelan laborers from fourteen to sixty years of age have been impressed into the army; that the Maracaibo Bay and other steamers have been taken into the Government service, and that all horses and mules have been seized. The prisons are filled, and merely to discuss the question of war is an offense punishable by imprisonment. A number of Venezuelans who had booked passage for the north were not allowed to sail. Two barges, towed by the former American tug Augusta, left Maracaibo Sept. 4 for Rio Hacha.

C. T. Blenel, a coffee buyer, reports that when he left Venezuelan territory there was no fighting, although President Castro had sent men to aid the Colombian rebels. Venezuela was then quiet, and Americans thrcughout the country were respected.

The Chicago at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 11.—The United States cruiser Chicago has arrived here. She will sail for Genoa to-morrow, and will there await the arrival of the Nashville and Albany.

MR. BROOKFIELD'S PURPOSE.

His Republican Organization Determined to Bring About Direct Nominations by Voters.

The Committee of Seventy-five appointed by the Republican organization of the County of New York will meet in Lyric Hall, on Sixth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, early next week. Concerning the purposes of the organization William Brookfield, the Chairman, said yesterday:

"Our organization will favor direct nominations by the people at the primaries. The idea is a good one, and is growing in favor everywhere. Already we have received the commendation of such men as ex-Congressman Theodore Pomeroy, who was the law partner of William H. Seward, and of County Judge Underwood of Cayuga, and others.

"The scheme has worked well in Wisconsin. Having it in operation in New York we can dispense with bosses and with the so-called leaders who say 'I represent the Irish,' 'I represent the Germans,' 'I am the Greater New York Democracy,' or 'I am the city Democracy.' Of course, we need time, but we will get there eventually."

CITIZENS' UNION'S WORK.

Members of the Citizens' Union in the boroughs comprising the Greater New York met last night to consider the selection of candidates for Members of Assembly and Aldermen.

No nominations were made. In many districts conference committees were appointed and in all of them resolutions were adopted pledging the support of members of the Union to the strongest anti-Tammany candidate in any district.

All conventions adjourned until two days after the city convention of the Citizens' Union.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There is a regular rush from Newport and Bar Harbor, and each day there are more arrivals in town from the different watering places. This afternoon at Newport will take place the wedding of Mrs. Gwendolyn King and E. Maitland Armstrong. The ceremony will take place at Trinity Church, and the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone will officiate. There will be a reception afterward at the home of Mrs. David King, the bride's mother.

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A quiet wedding, which took place on Tuesday, at Sound Beach, Conn., was that of Miss Marion Lee, the younger daughter of J. Bowers Lee, and Dr. R. Ewell Brown of this city. Owing to Miss Lee being in mourning, none but the immediate family was present. The engagement was announced last Spring. Miss Lee's mother was a Miss Hoyt and the sister of Mrs. Charles Francklyn. She died about two years ago. The elder Miss Lee married Ralph G. Miller. The Hoyt family mansion was at 94 Fifth Avenue. W. S. Hoyt, who is William K. Vanderbilt's private secretary, is a member of the same family.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be among the last to return from Newport and will be at their cottage at Roslyn for some time. John Mackay, who sailed this week from Liverpool, will visit them.

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Mrs. Douglas Robinson returned yesterday from the Adirondacks to her Madison Avenue residence. She had been at a camp about forty miles from North Creek, where she left her sister-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Vice President Roosevelt had intended to meet Mrs. Roosevelt and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, in New York to-day, but owing to the attempted assassination of the President the plan was abandoned.

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Miss Lillian Proctor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor, and Fritz W. Hoeninghaus are to be married at Ashton Fields, the country place of the Proctors at Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday next. The best man is to be William W. Heaton and the ushers selected are Henry R. Kip, William and Rodney Prentice, William H. Corbett, J. Allison Kelly, Alexander S. Cochran. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dudley Ward Proctor, assisted by the Rev. J. F. Carter.

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On Saturday, Oct. 5, the wedding of Miss Maude Applegate and Douglas Bushnell will be celebrated at Morristown, N. J. Miss Applegate is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Applegate of Newburg, N. Y., and Mr. Bushnell is the son of Mrs. Robert G. Bushnell of Morristown. Mr. Bushnell's best man is to be Fritz Keasbey and the ushers selected are Henry Bushnell, Ray Applegate, Charles C. Egbert, and Edwin F. Randolph.

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Miss Lydia Emmet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amory Elliot of Boston, is to be married to Alfred Codman on Monday next at Nahant, Mass.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., have been in town for a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have left for the mountains, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. There are rumors—which, however, have not been confirmed—that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase an estate at Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson.

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The Oceanic, which came into her dock yesterday, had a large contingent of well-known people on board back from a Summer abroad, and the pier was crowded with friends to greet them. Col. William Jay, Mrs. Jay, and Miss Jay, who have been at Aix-les-Bains, were among these. Others were Mrs. Warren Leland, Jefferson Levy, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. McCook, and the Misses McCook, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McLean, Commodore Phipps Hornby of the Royal Navy, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who have been touring Europe in a motor car and who are going to their country seat at White Plains for the Autumn; J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who have been abroad since April and who will go to their country house on the Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tevis of California, Mr. and Mrs. Clein Studebaker, Robert R. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Murray A. Potter, Mrs. F. G. Villard, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse, Mrs. M. A. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Horwitz of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt, Louis H. Junod, W. E. Remington, and Melton Prior.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie are at Stonehurst, their Staatsburg cottage, and Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Norrie's sister, is with them.

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Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge and Miss Grace Dodge are at Greystone, their country home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings are at their Oyster Bay cottage, Burrwood. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are at Westbury, L. I.

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All entertainments at Bar Harbor have been stopped owing to the shooting of President McKinley. It was arranged that two more dances were to have been given at the Kebo Valley Club and one at the Malvern, but there will be no more this season. Should the reports from Buffalo continue favorable, there will be dances arranged at Ardsley for every Saturday evening.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—It was not very lively in Newport society to-day. The heavy rain of the early morning put the tennis courts in such a condition that play was impossible during the entire day. The Guardabassi-Gregory recital at the Casino Theatre gave the society people something to attend during the noon hour, there were several luncheons and receptions during the afternoon, and Bellevue and Ocean Avenues were well filled during the driving hour. In the evening there were a number of dinners, and the performances at the Opera House and Freebody Park were well attended by the Summer residents.

Mrs. William T. Bull gave her usual Wednesday afternoon at home, at which Dorrington Kendal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, the well-known English actors, sang a number of comic songs, which were very cordially received. Mrs. J. Hude Beekman gave an afternoon tea, and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William E. Carter, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave luncheons. To-night ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll gave a dinner at the Leyba cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a dinner at the Davis chalet, and Mr. Hugh D. Auchicloss and Mrs. N. Devereaux Clapp entertained at dinner at their cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven have closed their Newport house and gone to Lenox.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is the guest of Mrs. J. P. Kernochan at her villa, Sea View, on Ochre Point.

Miss Amlia Townsend, who has recently returned from Europe, is the guest of Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop at the Fearing villa, on Narragansett Avenue.

Col. E. De V. Morrell and Mrs. Addison Cammack will close their cottages this week.

A very enjoyable recital was given at the Casino Theatre this noon by Francesco Maria Guardabassi and Heathe Gregory, assisted by the Misses Kieckhoefer. The theatre was well filled with the Summer residents, and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed.

The patronesses were Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Frederick Bell, Mrs. C. H. Berryman, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. W. L. Bull, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, Mrs. J. Amory Codmann, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mrs. S. Barton French, Mrs. Robert I. Gammell, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Harriman, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Jr., Mrs. D. H. Hostetter, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. T. B. Hunter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. L. C. Ledyard, Miss Leary, Miss McAllister, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. J. C. Mallery, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. C. H. Mackay, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Charles A. Oelrichs, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, and Mrs. George Widener.

William H. Leavitt, the young artist, who was thrown from Gen. Wheeler's horse Tuesday afternoon, is not so severely injured as it was at first feared. His physicians made a thorough examination to-day and found that the brain had not been affected and that his injuries, while of a serious character, are not such as to cause alarm

PLOT AGAINST CANADA'S ROYAL VISITORS?

Mayor of Montreal Receives Letter Purporting to Betray Anarchist Designs on Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Special to The New York Times

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Mayor Prefontaine to-day received a letter purporting to reveal a plot against the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

It was written in Italian, and was apparently written by a person of poor education. The signature was deciphered as Giovanni Cabbion. The writer said he had information that twelve Anarchists from Paterson, N. J., were in the city and had a plot to kill the royal party by means of a bomb on their leaving the Place Viger Station.

The writer says he does not want the Italian name any further besmirched, and besides, he protests that he has become a loyal British subject, and deems it his duty to inform the police. The letter which is about twelve pages long, was translated and given to the police, who discredit it. However, every precaution will be taken. The police know of a lodge of Anarchists in Montreal, consisting of Swiss, Poles, Russians, and a few Germans. Some of these when interviewed severely condemned the attempt to kill President McKinley.

ANOTHER SEPTEMBER BRIDE.

Special to The New York Times

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—The wedding of Miss Gwendolin, daughter of Mrs. David King, to Edward Maitland Armstrong of New York will take place to-morrow noon at Trinity Church, the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, officiating. The bride will be given away by her mother and will be attended by six bridesmaids, Miss Landon Rives, Miss Mabel Pomeroy, Miss Una Soley, Miss Marion Rogers, Miss Romola Dahlgren, and Miss Armstrong, sister of the bridegroom. The best man will be John Hill Prentice of New York, and the ushers will be Arthur O. Choate, Richard L. Morris, William M. Benjamin, James M. A. Darrach, Roger H. Bacon, Philip G. Birckhead, Philip King, and Noel Armstrong, brother of the bridegroom. A large number of invitations have been issued for the church and for the reception at Kingscote, the residence of the bride's mother on Bellevue Avenue.

The bride's family is well known in Newport. Miss King's grandfather having been the late Dr. Davis King, for many years the leading physician in the city, and her great uncles the late Edward King and William H. King, over whose millions there was a long contest in the courts. On her mother's side she is related to the Rivaces, who for many years have held a prominent place in social circles in New York and Newport. The bridegroom is of a well-known New York family.

Thompson—Mitchell.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Joanna W. C. Mitchell, widow of George L. Mitchell of 52 South Grove Street, and Prof. Amos H. Thompson, Principal of the University School and a resident of this city, were quietly married at the residence of Mrs. Mitchell yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, assisted by the Rev. Ambrose White Vernon, pastor of the Grove Street Congregational Church, East Orange. The bride, who was attended by her sons, Louis G. Mitchell of Gravesend Beach, L. I., and George Louis Mitchell of East Orange, Col. George Thompson of Brooklyn, who achieved his rank in the civil war, was his brother's best man.

Mrs. Thompson is the youngest daughter of Isaac Collins of Bloomfield, who was a son of John Collins, who came from Donegal, County Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1774. John Collins was one of those who joined "Mad Anthony" Wayne in his forlorn hope against Stony Point, and he is said to have been the first to scale the parapet. Mrs. Thompson is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN THE SHOPS.

It is the flood tide for hats, and every day shows something new—some hats that are very charming, others unattractive and apparently lacking that peculiar quality called style, though it is probable that all find admirers. Certainly some hats are very lively. One flower hat is something of a turban shape, made entirely of rich dark violets, with a bunch of red geranium blossoms with their green leaves at one side. Could anything be more becoming to the woman whom it exactly suited?

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But that is nothing as far as originality in hats goes in comparison with another, a rather high-crowned broad-brimmed hat of black velvet with the last thing in the world that any one would expect draped over the broad rim concealing entirely the velvet—a very pale cloth in full loose folds, leaving the black crown exposed, and for trimming—another anomaly—a long spray of white roses, with their leaves tacked lightly upon the top of the cloth. The under side of the rim next the face shows the black velvet.

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A simple black velvet hat has a pastoral appearance, a soft crown, and close around it a wreath of big pink roses—nothing else.

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Something after the same style, but a much more impressive piece of millinery, is a big pink velvet hat, the palest and most delicate shade of the velvet, the crown and broad rim shirred and wound around the former a wreath of pink roses carried over the rim at one side, where it lifts a little, filling in the side. This hat has various dips in the rim here and there, and is very charming.

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A peculiar hat is of black velvet combined with white chiffon and white ostrich feathers. The entire upper part of the hat is of the velvet and under the rim—one must look well under it to see—there is a soft facing of chiffon and at the back on the left side the plumes fall over the hair.

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There is a tendency to have the centre of gravity of the new hats in the front. They tip down over the face and are trimmed to form high wings at the sides, or the trimming, whatever it may be, begins at the front and is carried back evenly on either side. One of the hats of this style is quite high at one side, showing a deep facing of sable fur on the rim, and falling over the hat to the back on the right side are white ostrich plumes, while on the left side, where there is also a fur-faced rim, there are soft folds of white chiffon draped inside.

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Another hat which is like this has in place of the sable chinchilla a similar arrangement of chiffon and ostrich plumes.

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Another peculiar and at the same time exceedingly stylish hat is made of a deep Oxford gray. This is something after the shape of the English walking hat. The crown of the hat is plain and of velvet in the Oxford shade, and there is covering the whole rim of the hat and carried up high on the two sides a draping of Oxford gray. Camel's haircloth and velvet are frequently combined this year. On the top of the crowd of the hat at either side, well to the back, are two dahlias, one white and the other a heliotrope, and this combined with the dark gray is charming.

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But here is another hat which is more attractive still. It is a wide-rimmed, low-crowned hat, almost a flat, of heliotrope felt, a band of the velvet around the crown and carried down out to the edge of the rim at both front and back, running over to the under side, which is draped with velvet the shade of the hat. It is all very simple, and there is one unique feature to it, a narrow band of the peacock-colored impeyan feathers passing around on the edge of the rim almost encircling the hat. This line of strong coloring gives character to the hat.

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There are bands and loops and ends on the children's hats, always a good style for them, and something a little different is to be found in the long white sashes, or scarfs with striped ends in color, hanging well down in the back.

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But the all-black hats are always charming for children. Their little faces beneath them have the appearance of delicate flowers. "It makes no difference what the style is," said a woman in one of the shops yesterday, "I always like black better than anything else for children." A delicate, dark-eyed, rather pale little girl was trying on one of the black hats at the time, and the result was delightful. She was a picture in the big hat. It was a plain hat, a black beaver, rather a high crown and plain wide rim, two bands of black silk, narrow folds, around the crown of the hat, which in front was finished with a black silk bow with a buckle in the centre. At one side, lying flat on the rim of the hat, spreading out to its greatest dimensions, was a black wing extending a little beyond the edge of the rim. It was simple yet stylish.

VIOLINIST CORDES DEAD.

Prominent Musician Succumbs Suddenly to Paralysis.

Leonard Cordes, once a well-known violinist, died early yesterday morning at his apartments, at 321 East Eighty-eighth Street. Mr. Cordes was seventy-two years of age and was the leading violinist of a number of the most prominent orchestras in the country. He was also well known as a teacher for many years, and his son George, who died a few years ago, was for a number of years prominent in the orchestra at Harrigan & Hart's Theatre.

Mr. Cordes had been ill for about two and a half years with paralysis of the throat. He had not seen his physician for several days, and yesterday morning, after a sudden attack, died before the physician could reach his bedside. Cordes was a member of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union and the Aschenbroedel.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rev. Dr. William McDonald.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Rev. Dr. William McDonald, a prominent Methodist clergyman, evangelist, and author, died this morning at his home in Somerville. He was taken ill on Thursday, Aug. 20, and sank steadily.

Dr. McDonald was born in Belmont, Waldo County, Me., March 1, 1820. In 1838 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1840 was granted a license to preach and took a circuit. In the Summer of 1835 he went West, and preached in Minneapolis, when there were not more than 500 people in the town.

He returned East and was elected a member and Vice President of the National Camp Meeting Association. He held the office of Vice President in the association till sixteen years later, when, on the death of the Rev. J. S. Inskip, he was made President, which office he held for ten years. In connection with the association Dr. McDonald entered upon evangelical work in 1870. In company with Mr. Inskip he visited California. They took with them a mammoth canvas tent, large enough to hold 5,000 people, and pitched it successively in Sacramento, Santa Clara, and San Francisco. During the years that followed meetings were held in twenty-one States of the Union.

Dr. McDonald visited England twice and extended his travels half way round the world.

In 1870 he was chosen the first editor of The Advocate of Holiness, a paper which he originated and which was published first in Boston, then in Philadelphia, and finally in Boston again. The paper was changed into a weekly and renamed The Christian Witness, and is now published in Chicago. Dr. McDonald continued as the editor for twenty-five years, but during that time preached several years at different times.

Horace F. Burroughs.

Horace F. Burroughs, one of the best-known of the older business men of

NONES PAID FOR HIMSELF

Three-Year-Old Won His Purchase Price for New Owner.

BLUES LED FROM END TO END

Colt Had an Easy Victory in the September at Sheepshead Bay—Stake Race for Belmont.

With the track deep in thin mud that splashed free as water, an unusually promising programme was cut down to skeleton proportions at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday, the condition of the going causing trainers and owners to be more than ordinarily cautious, while even with the light fields left the betting element went at the daily task of picking winners with a timidity that left much spare time on the hands of the bookmakers. The attendance was proportionate to the racing, and, though the weather was rather pleasant in spite of the gloom, the smallest crowd of the meeting witnessed the sport.

Two stake events were on the programme, but after the withdrawals had been made both of these were excelled in interest by the last race of the afternoon, a handicap at one mile and a quarter on the turf course, for which five of the eight horses named to start answered the call to the post, with Nones the favorite, Terminus the second choice, and Knight of Rhodes and Louisville the next best backed. The contest was something of a puzzle to the betting element because of the presence of both Nones and Knight of Rhodes in it. Just before the race Nones was sold by Thomas Hitchcock to P. Ryan, a Chicago speculator, who recently has attracted attention as a turf plunger.

While Nones was favorite, it was common gossip that the Hitchcock trainer, W. P. Burch, was confident he could beat Nones with Knight of Rhodes. Regardless of all that was said on that point, the new owner of Nones kept his horse in the place of first choice by backing him heavily, and though the price he paid for the colt was not made public, Ryan was credited with saying after the race that he had made Nones pay for himself in the first start under the Ryan colors. Nones again was handicapped very light, but at that had a hard struggle to get to the winning post a scant length before the fast Western mare Louisville, who raced out in front all the way, hanging on with Knight of Rhodes as long as that horse lasted as pacemaker, and then going on with Nones when he moved to the lead through the last quarter of a mile Nones and Louisville were hard ridden under whip and spur, while Terminus closed fast from back in the rear, any one of the three having a chance to win until they reached the finish, where Nones was first by a little less than a length. Louisville lasted just long enough to beat out Terminus for second money.

For the September handicap three-year-olds only three horses ran, Blues with the top weight, 126 pounds, starting the favorite, and carrying a big commission for the Fleischmann and Farrell Stables. Monarka was nearly as well backed by the Western horsemen. Monarka seemed at a disadvantage in the slushy going, however, and could never make Blues extend himself, the Farrell colt going to the front at the fall of the flag, and, racing in front from end to end, winning finally, pulled up to a canter, by five lengths, while Monarka beat Autolight by nearly a furlong for second place. Monarka pulled up very lame.

The withdrawals left in only three of the original entries for the Autumn Stakes, but the addition of Setauket made four runners, with August Belmont's Leonid the post favorite. Major Daingerfield was the first away, but in the first furlong Leonid went to him, and, drawing out to the front, at the quarter pole led for the remainder of the distance, with Major Daingerfield second all the way, Daingerfield, finishing second, a length behind Leonid, while Setauket was easily third, five lengths further back.

The fifth event produced a great surprise, James Galway's Belvino at odds of 40 to 1 in this race jumping out in the lead, and after Locket had raced alongside him for a half mile, drawing far enough away from the others to win by a length from the favorite Utopian, who ran much the best horse in the race. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. W. A. Chanler's Gold Braid, b. f., by Gold Crest-Madelaine, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won ridden out by a length; Thomas Monahan's Cassville, ch. c., 97, (Rice,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length from W. H. Sealey's Rocky, b. c., 102, (Booker,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:09 2-5. Shandonfield, Cast Iron, Major Tenny, Nissequague, Batyah, Electress, Hot, Tan, Joe McGovern, and Ohio Girl also ran. Value to winner, $690. Gold Braid, Cast Iron, and Electress equal favorite at 3 to 1 and 2 to 1 each. Winner trained by W. P. Burch.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Ryer & McGuire's Bowen, b. c., 3 years, by Waneekus-Hindoogam, 102 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 4 to 1 and even, won handily by two lengths; M. Van Prag & Co.'s Barbara Frietchie, b. f., 3, 94, (J. Daly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by three parts of a length from G. Brehms & Co.'s Alfred Vargrave, b. c., 4, 109, (Wonderly,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41 1-5. Pincher, Hammock, Malster, Disturber, Lee King, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $770. Bowen always the favorite. Winner trained by owners.

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes of $3,000 guaranteed, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the new Futurity course. August Belmont's Leonid, ch. c., by Hastings-Leopoldina, 108 pounds, (O'Connor,) even and 1 to 3, won easily by a length; F. C. McLewee's Major Daingerfield, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, 108, (T. Burns,) 7 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by five lengths from the Setauket Stable's Setauket, br. c., by Lord Hartington-Mary Greenwood, 114, (McCue,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Par Excellence also ran. Value to the winner, $2,500. Leonid always the favorite. Winner trained by John J. Hyland.

FOURTH RACE.—The September Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and three furlongs. Frank Farrell's Blues, b. c., by Sir Dixon-Bonnie Blue II., 126 pounds, (Shaw,) even and out, won easily, pulling up, by five lengths; T. C. McDowell's Monarka, br. f., by Prince of Monaco-Narka, 108, (Woods,) 11 to 10 and out, second by twenty lengths from A. Featherstone's Autolight, br. c., by Autocrat-Silverlight, 106, (O'Connor,) 15 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time—2:22 3-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,505. Winner trained by Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, non-winners of $1,000, with allowances; six furlongs on the main track. James Galway's Belvino, br. c., 3 years, by Belvidere-Vintage, 121 pounds, (O'Connor,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; F. M. Taylor's Utopian, b. c., 2, 98, (Wonderly,) 6 to 5 and out, second by five lengths from W. C. Daly's Locket, ch. c., 2, 98, (J. Daly,) 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5. Isia, Fair Knight, and Baranche also ran. Value to the winner, $730. Utopian always the favorite. Winner trained by M. Feakes.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. P. Ryan's Nones, b. g., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Amy Davenport, 102 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; McCorkle & Mahoney's Louisville, b. f., 4, 93, (E. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by a neck from W. T. Shafer's Terminus, br. c., 3, 110, (Shaw,) 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—2:07 3-5. Alsike and Knight of Rhodes also ran. Value to the winner, $985. Nones the post favorite. Winner trained to the time of the race by W. P. Burch.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track. Voter, 138 pounds; Somerset, 113; Chuntanunda, 116; Unmasked, 115; Paul Clifford, 113; Lucent, 111; Icicle, 108; Hans Wagner and Peninsula, 93 each; Lady Sterling, 90; Extinguisher and Blanket, 88 each.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Blues, 126 pounds; Kinnikinic and Wax Taper, 115 each; Smoke, 114; Chuctanunda, 113; Toddy, 112; Kilogram, 110; Imp and Jamoe, 109 each; Alard, Scheck and Paul Clifford, 106 each; The Rhymer, 104; Ethics, 100; Himself, 90.

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the new Futurity course. Endurance by Right, Amicitia, Hanover Queen, and Flora Pomona, 115 pounds each; Pear Finder and Sun Shower, 100 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Omnium Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 122 pounds; Wax Taper, 117; Advance Guard, 112; Kamara and Alard Scheck, 100 each; Belle of Troy, 96; Musette and Paul Clifford, 95 each.

FIFTH RACE.—The Rockaway Steeplechase Stakes for qualified hurdlers; special weights; the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles. Champion, 159 pounds; Lost Chord, 157; Hacklet, 145; Eephone, 142.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a quarter on the turf course. Astor, Wild Pirate, and Harry McCoun, 106 pounds each; Fatalist, 104; Bedeck, 97; Lady Chorister, 96; Little Daisy, 94.

Jockey Shaw Under Short Suspension.

The report of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting at Sheepshead Bay on the case of Jockey Shaw, in the investigation asked for by William C. Whitney concerning the riding by Shaw of the Whitney filly Blue Girl in the race for the Great Filly Stakes last Saturday, was acted on by the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay race track, and after a meeting that lasted through the greater part of the afternoon an official statement was sent out, as follows:

"The Stewards of the Jockey Club presented a report in the matter of the ride of Jockey Shaw on the filly Blue Girl in the Great Filly Stakes on Saturday, Sept. 7. After reviewing the evidence Jockey Shaw was suspended for the balance of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting for negligent riding. No fraud was established in connection with the case."

The decision of the Stewards puts Shaw "on the ground," as the term is, for the next three racing days, leaving him at liberty to resume riding at the opening of the Brooklyn Fall meeting next week. Mr. Whitney was not at the races yesterday, he having declined to carry his charges against Shaw further than his complaint to the Stewards of the meeting. The Stewards who were present at the hearing on the case were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James R. Keene, F. R. Hitchcock, J. G. Follansbee, and Andrew Miller.

VOLODYOVSKI WAS BEATEN.

W. C. Whitney's Horse Lost the St. Leger Stakes by a Neck to Rothschild's Doricles.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The one hundred and twenty-sixth race for the Doncaster St. Leger Stakes was run to-day and won by Leopold de Rothschild's Doricles, after a sensational finish, by a short neck from the popular favorite Volodyovski, the Derby winner and the representative in the race of the American millionaire William C. Whitney. Volodyovski was one of the hottest favorites that ever started for the classic event, and his defeat by Doricles, who started at 40 to 1, caused the keenest disappointment to the great crowd that had gathered to witness the contest.

The excitement over the close finish had not subsided when another sensation was caused by the report that flew around the course that the winner had been protested for an alleged foul near the finish, and that there still was a chance that the stakes would be awarded to the favorite. The new hope proved groundless, however, for though such a claim was made by the rider of Volodyovski, the American jockey Lester Reiff, it was dismissed at once by the stewards, who ruled that Volodyovski had been as much at fault in the jostling that took place when the horses were straining to the winning post as had been Doricles.

Aside from the sensational nature of the race in itself, there was another unusual element in the tremendous volume of the betting on the contest, for old turfmen agreed that not in the past fifty years had they known the fever for gambling to assume such proportions. Many Americans were present, and these almost to an individual backed the American representative, Volodyovski, in this following the example of the betting men of the English turf, who, accepting Volodyovski's Derby victory as his true form, paid little heed to his later defeats. The betting was established at 11 to 10 on Volodyovski, at which price the horse went to the post. There were twelve other runners at prices ranging from 8 to 1 to 100 to 1 each.

Prince Edward, carrying the colors of John Gubbins, who owns the famous Derby winner Galtee More, was the first to show out to the field when the start was made, he leading until the ascent of the hill in the mile and nearly seven furlongs course was begun, when Cynical moved out of the crowd and took the lead, holding it until the horses were on the stretch for the run home. There Revenue again went to the front, followed by Volodyovski and Doricles. Within a furlong of the winning post Volodyovski made a rush to the front and drew out clear of Revenue, but immediately after Doricles went out after Volodyovski, and, getting up to him in the last twenty yards, won by a neck, with Volodyovski second, three lengths before Revenue, third. It was in the last rush, when almost on the post, that the jostling took place between Doricles and Volodyovski, but the interference to either horse was slight. The summary of the race follows:

The St. Leger Stakes, of 25 sovereigns each, for three-year-olds; distance, 1 mile, 6 furlongs, and 132 yards; closed with 244 subscribers.

Leopold de Rothschild's brown colt Doricles, by Florizel II.-Rosalie.....1
William C. Whitney's brown colt Volodyovski, by Florizel II.-La Reine.....2
J. Gubbins's chestnut colt Revenue, by Blairfinde-Income 3
Thirteen horses ran.

The St. Leger Stakes is the oldest of the classic races of England, the race having been instituted first in 1776, though it was not styled the St. Leger until 1778. It is thus four years older than the Derby, and three years older than the Oaks. The first race was run on Doncaster Town moor and won by Lord Rockingham's Allabriulia, by Sampson, ridden by J. Singleton, five horses starting. The distance then was two miles, and continued to be two miles until 1813, when the course was altered to one mile and six furlongs and 193 yards, this being again changed in 1826, when the distance was reduced by 61 yards. The weights for the race have been changed a number of times, always by being increased, and in 1878 the race was run for the first time on the new St. Leger course at the same distance as the old. For more than a hundred years the event has been esteemed one of the greatest prizes of the English turf, and the horse that could win the St. Leger after winning the Derby was doubly great, while to win the triple event of Two Thousand Guineas, Derby and St. Leger became the greatest ambition of the English breeder and turfman. Few horses have achieved that honor, however, though within the past ten years the great feat has been accomplished by Common, Isinglass, Galtee More, Flying Fox, and Diamond Jubilee, a number of triple crown winners equal nearly to all that the one hundred and sixteen years before had produced. Volodyovski, though the favorite of the Americans in England, who are said to have backed him for great sums of money, is not an American-bred horse, but an English horse owned by Lady Meux and leased by Mr. Whitney. He represented America rather thoroughly, otherwise than by breeding, however, as he raced for an American and was trained and ridden by an American, John Huggins, former trainer for Pierre Lorillard, having prepared the colt for the race, while the most popular and successful American rider now in England, Lester Reiff, had the mount on the horse.

Great Eastern Handicap Weights.

The weights for the Great Eastern Handicap, first of the great Fall handicaps for two-year-olds, to be run as the third race at the Sheepshead Bay track, at six furlongs, with a guaranteed value of $7,500, are announced by Handicapper Vosburgh as follows:

Yankee and Nasturtium, 133 pounds each; Compute, 130; Goldsmith, 129; Endurance by Right, 126; Abe Frank, 123; Alan a Dale, 122; De Reszke, 120; Lowell, 119; Masterman and Cameron, 117 each; Chilton, Barron, and King Hanover, 116 each; Lux Casta, 115; Fly Wheel, Otis, and Brunswick, 114 each; Foxy Curly, Schoharie, Larry Young, The Mower, The Quinea, Igniter, Telescope, Caller, Dartman, Luck and Nerve, Hindred, Hands Across, Haversack, Physician, Blackmore, Namtor, and Fatuity, 113 each; Gay Boy, 112; Bonner and Flora Pomona, 111 each; Saturday, Longlove, Firing Line, and Delagoa, 110 each; Chas. W. Myer, Hatasoo, Sir Oliver, and Rossignol, 109 each; Port Royal, Gun Fire, and Hyphen, 108 each; The Rival, Major Daingerfield, Sombrero, and Whiskey King, 107 each; Father Wentker and Jim Tully, 106 each; Amicitia, Albert, Stranger, Goldseeker, and Early Eve, 105 each; Lady Viola, 104; Leonid, Five Nations, Eddie Busch, Champagne, Water Power, and King Edward, 103 each; Caughnawaga, Hans Wagner, and Dean Swift, 102 each; The Talisman, Par Excellence, Choate, Northern Star, Gold Cure, Numeral, City Bank, Bixton, John Peters, Peninsula, and Broadstreet, 100 each; Torchlight, Happy Lombre, Grail, and Blanche Herman, 99 each; Remosole, Remorse, and Laodice, 98 each; The Goldfinder, Queen's Messenger, Keynote, and Major Tenny, 97 each; Grand Opera, 96; The Dancer, Columbian, and Pat Carlin, 95 each; Pride Empress, 92; Connecticut, Andalusian, and Weedon, 90 each; Leslie Bruce, 88; Knight of Harlem, 87; Bon Mot and Bedlington, 86 each.

Small Prices for Yearlings.

Light bidding marked the combination offering of thoroughbred yearling horses from half a dozen small breeding farms of Virginia and Tennessee, by the Fasig-Tipton Company, at the Sheepshead Bay sales paddocks yesterday. A number of horses were led out of the ring without having been bid on, and only the choicer individuals, from winning families, brought even fair prices. The best sale of the day was $1,400, paid by Trainer William Karrick for Tom Maybin, by Lord Esterling-Welcome, consigned by Major J. B. Malone of Tennessee. The sales for $200 or more were as follows:

PROPERTY OF TRADE WIND STUD.

Chestnut filly, by Lord Esterling-Tarpeia II., by St. Blaise; J. B. Haggin..... $475
Gray colt, by Gotham-Opeechee, by Longfellow; J. E. Widener..... 250

PROPERTY OF DR. J. W. FRANKLIN.

Chestnut colt, by Lord Esterling-Glenair, by Bishop; J. L. McGinnis..... 250

PROPERTY OF MAJOR J. B. MALONE.

Julia Lislem, ch. f., by Lord Esterling-Messalia, by Biazes; W. L. Karrick..... 200
Tom Maybin, ch. c., by Lord Esterling-Welcome, by Mortemer; W. L. Karrick.....1,400

PROPERTY OF ANITA STUD.

Chamblee, ch. c., by Charaxus-Cantey, by Eolus; R. W. Walden..... 375
Bay colt, by Water Level-Counterbress, by Eolus; W. L. Karrick..... 300
Bay colt, by Water Level-Leola, by Eolus; E. A. Tipton..... 300

Results of Harness Races.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 11.—The favorites lost again to-day at the September meeting of the Worcester Driving Park Company. Mary D. was backed heavily to win the 2:19 trot, but she acted badly, and, although she had the speed of the bunch, her unsteadiness cost her the race, which was won by Alcy in five heats. Jim Mace was considered the good thing in the 2:20 pace, but the best he could get was second place in the four heats that were paced. Robin Hood got away with the first heat, but in that he shot his bolt and was so tired he got the flag in the third heat, barely escaping it in the second. Brown Heels, a half brother of Star Pointer, finally got off with first money by winning the last three heats without a skip. The third race on the card, the 2:27 trot, was put over until to-morrow, as the rain made the other events late in starting. The summaries:

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Alcy, blk. g., by Alcyonium, (Sayles.)	1	2	2	1	1
Mary D., c. m., by Young Jim, (Damon).....	2	1	1	4	2
Parker G., br. g., (Fox).....	5	3	3	2	4
General Shafter, g. g., (Snyder).....	3	4	4	3	3
Minnie L. Wilkes, c. m., (Clarke).....	4	5	dr.		

Time—2:23¼; 2:16½; 2:15¼; 2:20; 2:25.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; purse $300.

Brown Heels, b. s., by Brown Hal, (Dodge).....	3	1	1	1	
Jim Mace, br. g., (Cox).....	2	2	2	2	
Delease, br. m., (Labounty).....	4	3	3	3	
Succeed, b. g., (Mitchell).....	5	4	4	4	
Robin Hood, r. g., by Zono, (Wheely).....	1	5	dis.		
Dawson Lake, g. m., (Whelan).....	dis.				

Time—2:18⅝; 2:20½; 2:20½; 2:25.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 11.—There was an attendance of fully 20,000 at the races to-day. Three events were on the card, but the 2:16 Class trot and pace was unfinished. The summaries:

2:24 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $400.

Trena Dee, b. m., (Doré).....	2	3	1	1	1
Dirius, blk. g., (O'Neill).....	1	1	2	2	2
Allie Snell, br. h., (Epe).....	3	2	3	2	3
William P., g. g., (Gillis).....	6	4	4	3	4
Deak, blk. h., (Dunn).....	5	5	dis.		
Grey Pointer, g. g., (Hewitt).....	7	6	dis.		
Pompey Lambert, ch. g., (Cabana).....	4	dis.			

Time—2:17¼; 2:20¾; 2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:21¾.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Baster, b. m., (Jordon).....	1	1	1	1	1
S. F. B., ro. g., (Snow).....	3	2	2	2	2
The Marshal, b. g., (Reynolds).....	2	3	3	3	3

Time—2:21¼; 2:21½; 2:21¾.

2:16 Class.—Trotting or pacing; purse $400; unfinished.

Rowetta, ch. m., (Bass).....	2	1	1		
Edmond, b. g., (Thompson).....	1	2	3		
Ellic, b. g., (Tozier).....	6	4	2		
Bob Fitz, ro. g., (Holmes).....	4	3	4		
Lucy Simmons, b. m., (Leonard).....	3	6	5		
Sir Edwin, ch. g., (Page).....	5	5	dr		

Time—2:17¾; 2:17¼; 2:17½.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Rain all but spoiled the third day of the Grand Circuit racing at the State Fair Grounds this afternoon. It was after 4 o'clock when the first event was called, and then the track was heavy, taking fast time impossible. Leola won the 2:25 trot after Toboggan had taken the first heat, and Council Chimes took the Lackawanna Stakes of $2,000, 2:10 pacing in three. There was little betting and the crowd of 5,000 were not given to enthusiasm. Summaries:

2:25 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,200.

Leola, b. m., by C. F. Clay-Lady Pepper, (Hutchins).....	6	1	1	1	
Lauretta, ch. m., (Middleton).....	3	4	2	2	
Betsy Tell, b. m., (McDowell).....	2	3	4	5	
Alberta D., ch. g., (McHenry).....	4	7	2	4	
Re-elected, g. h., (Macey).....	5	6	5	3	
Toboggan, g. m., (Rombaugh).....	1	2	7dis		
Red Princess, b. m., (Snow).....	7	5	6	dr	

Time—2:17¼; 2:17¾; 2:15½; 2:16¾.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; Lackawanna Stakes, $2,000.

Council Chimes, blk. m., by Chimes-Tillie B., (Snow).....	1	1	1	
Carmine, b. g., (McDowell).....	3	6	2	
The Bishop, b. g., (Berry).....	4	2	4	
Steel, ch. g., by Taylor, h., (Macey).....	5	3	3	
Tom Calhoon, rn. g., (Hudson).....	7	5	6	
Bosonica, b. h., (Marsh).....	6	7	5	
Diavola, br. g., (O'Neil).....	2	4dis		

Time—2:09½; 2:11½; 2:10.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 11.—Fifteen thousand people were attracted to the Pennsylvania State Fair here to-day by the Joe Patchen-Anaconda pacing match race for $5,000, with $2,000 asked to beat 2:04¾, last two in three. Twenty hours of rain had left the track in bad shape and 2:07 was the time in both heats, Anaconda winning in a jog. Favorites won the other races in straight heats. Summary:

2:20 Class.—Trotting; Chili Stakes, $1,000—Won by Ruth M., Deputize second, Tannerint third. Best time—2:15¼.

2:20 Class.—Pacing; Merchants' Stakes, $1,000—Won by Roamer, Mace second, Nancy M. third. Best time—2:04¾.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500—Won by Lady Intrigue, Snitz second, Alberta third. Best time—2:14¼.

CHAMPIONS RACE FOR CHARITY.

Cresceus-The Abbot Match Made to Keep Lawson's Promise.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The announcement that Cresceus and The Abbot are to race at Readville next week, having provoked considerable inquiry as to the reason for the cancelation of the Cresceus-Boralma-Charley Herr race, Thomas W. Lawson tonight explained that after Charley Herr went lame, thereby preventing his meeting Cresceus and Boralma, Mr. Jewett of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders suggested that as Lord Derby had been beaten by Cresceus, there would be no interest in Boralma racing Cresceus. Mr. Lawson says he agreed with Mr. Jewett, as it was evident that Boralma was not fast enough for the Ketchum horse. Mr. Lawson says that as he had provided that the race proceeds go to charity, he did not want that object to suffer, hence he offered $20,000 for the Cresceus-The Abbot event at Readville, the winner to take all. On the same day, the 19th, Lord Derby and Boralma will race for $5,000, three in five heats, the association giving the purse.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

United States Team Beat Canadians by Margin of Ninety-four Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 11.—The international cricket match between Canada and the United States was decided here to-day on the ground of the Ottawa Cricket Club, where for the nineteenth time since the annual series began the United States proved victorious.

The game was well contested, however, and the margin of victory—94 runs—does not indicate the plucky manner in which the Canadians fought every inch of ground. They never gave up the fight until their last wicket fell, and played the up-hill game throughout in the same spirit as if they had every prospect of winning.

When play was resumed this morning the Canadians had every hope that their batsmen would be able to wipe off the deficit, but they received a shock when J. H. Forester, who had played splendidly for 25, not out, in the first innings was quickly bowled for 3. J. A. Lester and P. H. Clark then continued their good work with the ball, and not during the rest of the innings was there displayed the resemblance of a stand.

The best work with the willow was accomplished by A. W. Mackenzie, who hit out in dashing style for 24, not out. F. S. Chambers made every effort to hold up his wicket, and let his partner make the runs. He was successful for some time, but Lester eventually got his wicket, and the innings was over for a total of 102.

The following is the score:

UNITED STATES.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
D. H. Adams, c. Gillespie, b. McGiverin.....	15	run out.....	10
F. H. Bohlen, b. McGiverin.....	12	b. McGiverin.....	16
J. A. Lester, b. Bristowe.....	3	c Bristowe, b. McGiverin.....	14
H. A. Haines, c. Gillespie, b. Chambers.....	13	b. Gillespie.....	56
P. N. Leroy, b. Gillespie.....	65	c. Laing, b. Bristowe.	14
P. H. Clark, c. and b. McGiverin.....	2	c. and b Forester..	10
J. H. Mason run out.	6	Chambers	28
F. L. Altemus, c. Forester, b. Laing.	18	l. b. w. b. Chambers.....	2
T. C. Jordon, c. Lownesborough, b. Laing.....	22	st. Ackland, b. McGiverin	3
F. G. Pearson not out	1	not out.....	0
Byes	3	b. Bristowe.....	0
Leg byes.....	5	Byes	3
	3		
Total.....	168	Total.....	156

CANADA.

D. W. Saunders, b. Clark.....	1	b. Clark.....	0
H. F. Lownesborough, c. Mason, b. Clark.	18	c. Hohlen, b. Lester.	13
W. H. Cooper, st. Jordon, b. Lester..	12	c. Mason, b. Lester.	18
M. G. Pearson, l. b. w., b. Clark.....	1	c. Pearson, b. Clark.	12
J. M. Laing, c. Pearson, b. Lester.....	1	c. Pearson, b. Clark.	14
A. Gillespie, b. Lester.....	11	run out.....	0
A. W. Mackenzie, b. Lester	0	not out.....	24
H. Ackland, c. Altemus, b. Lester.....	13	c. Clark, b. Lester..	7
J. H. Forester, not out.....	25	b. Lester.....	3
F. S. Chambers, c. and b. Clark.....	0	b. Lester.....	2
H. B. McGiverin, b. Clark	26	c. and b. Clark.....	3
Byes	12	Byes	4
Leg byes.....	6	Leg byes.....	2
Wides	2		
Total.....	128	Total.....	102

EIGHT GOLFERS NOW LEFT

Championship Narrowing Down to the Final Struggle.

LOCKWOOD BEATS HOLABIRD

Travis and Douglas Win by Good Margins—Pyne's Defeat of Archie Reid a Surprise.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—Eight players now remain to battle for the amateur golf championship of the United States, and while most of the favorites won to-day in the second match play round at the Atlantic City Country Club, there were two or three surprises. To one of these the Chicagoans were treated when they saw their best golfer, the wonderful junior, Holabird, put out of the event by the Bostonian, A. G. Lockwood. It was a pretty match, characterized by some ill-feeling between the opponents and Samuel Y. Heebner, Treasurer of the National Association, who acted as referee of the game. Holabird was inclined to insist upon every technicality, but he never had the lead, and was beaten by 4 up and 3 to play.

Every one of the eight men who led at the close of the morning round maintained his lead in the afternoon, with one exception. The match between Archie Reid of New York, who is a Lawrenceville school lad, and Percy Pyne of Princeton attracted considerable attention in view of the fact that each is a representative of the best junior golf material. Reid led by three holes in the morning, but later in the day Pyne did brilliant work, and upset calculations in winning by 3 up and 2 to play. Five of the eight survivors come from the Metropolitan Association, two hail from Boston, Lockwood and Percy Jennings, a Harvard student, and Chicago has one, Walter Egan. Besides losing Holabird, the West also dropped Charles B. Macdonald, who went down before the machinelike golf of Travis by 7 up and 6 to play. Philadelphia lost its only representative, Rodman E. Griscom, Douglas being his yanquisher by the high score of 10 up and 9 to play. Louis Livingston, Jr., and Charles H. Seeley, the Connecticut champion, are the other metropolitan golfers left for another round.

An acceptable shower during the night improved the greens materially, the dry weather and constant usage of the week having made them very keen. A comfortable gallery was on hand to watch the morning play, and the number of spectators was considerably augmented in the afternoon.

Interest in the contest was centred in two or three matches, but none attracted so large a gallery as the Lockwood-Holabird contest did. Both during the morning and afternoon rounds fully 250 persons watched the game, which eventually resulted in a victory for Lockwood by up and to play. On the round the morning round Lockwood had a lead of four, with the low score of 75 for the round. Holabird, who is but seventeen years old, is looked upon in Chicago as the future champion, and, judging from the form he displayed, he will be a powerful factor two or three years hence. A conspicuous incident of the morning play was when the pair arrived at the eighth hole. Lockwood, by a good drive, landed dead on the edge of the green. He approached dead and holed out in 3, but even this was not sufficient to win the hole, as Holabird's drive landed him but ten feet away from the hole, and one more stroke was sufficient. On the return journey the competitors both halved the 200-yard hole in two, a feat which has never before been performed on the links.

At the eleventh Holabird again made a two against Lockwood's three, which gave the Westerner three twos out of four holes, and at the same holes Lockwood made a two and two threes. Starting out in the afternoon, Holabird lost the first in six against his opponent's four. The second was halved in four, while the third went to Holabird. Both pulled their drives, Holabird going fully twenty yards to the left. He, however, made up for his mistake by making a beautiful fifteen-foot put. The fourth hole, 182 yards, was halved, although it looked at first as though Holabird would make it in one, his ball from the drive going directly over the hole and about twenty-five feet beyond. Lockwood managed to gain the next in six, but luck favored him in this instance, as he missed a put and laid a stymie for his opponent. The next hole was Lockwood's, the seventh was halved in five, and Holabird took the eighth and ninth in three and four, respectively. This left the Bostoner with the same advantage at the turn as when he started the afternoon round—4 up. Lockwood increased his lead to five at the tenth, and then for a few minutes he appeared to be nervous and Holabird, who played a strong game, holed out the eleventh in three and the twelfth in four with more than average puts. The two next holes were halved in five, which left Lockwood 3 up. Holabird, therefore, had his final chance at the fifteenth, a 265-yard hole, but Lockwood proved too strong for him, winning in three. The scores of the match follow:

A. G. Lockwood, Boston—										
Out	5	4	4	3	6	4	5	3	4	—38
In	2	3	5	6	4	4	3	5	5	—37—75
Out	4	4	5	3	6	3	5	4	5	—39
In	3	4	5	5	5	3				—25—64—139
W. A. Holabird, Chicago—										
Out	5	4	5	3	7	4	5	2	5	—40
In	2	3	5	4	6	5	3	6	6	—39—79
Out	6	4	4	3	7	4	5	3	4	—40
In	4	3	4	5	5	6				—27—67—146

Champion Walter J. Travis had little difficulty in proving his superiority over C. B. MacDonald, the 1895 champion. At the end of the morning play he was leading by six up. MacDonald played a vastly improved long game, but appears to be out-classed by the younger generation.

The only Philadelphian in the tournament, R. E. Griscom, was pitted against Findlay S. Douglas, the ex-champion and runner up in the last two championships. He made short work of the Quaker, and won by ten up and nine to play. The Quaker played in hard luck throughout, and at the eighteenth was five down. Douglas made the excellent score of 78 in the morning. His card is:

Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau—

Out	4	5	4	3	5	3	6	4	5	—39
In	4	3	5	3	4	5	4	6	5	—39—78
Out	4	4	4	4	7	3	5	4	5	—40

C. H. Seeley, the Wee Burn representative, helped to prove the Waterloo of the Fownes family, as both H. C. Fownes and W. C. Fownes, the Pittsburg men, met with defeat. The former was nine down to Seeley at the end of the outward journey in the afternoon, and, seeing he had no chance of winning, gave up the contest. The other Fownes went down before W. E. Egan of Chicago by 4 down and 3 to play.

The result of the second round follows:

Percy Pyne, Princeton, beat Archie Reid, St. Andrews, 3 up and 2 to play; W. E. Egan, Chicago, beat W. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 4 up and 3 to play; C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, beat H. C. Fownes, Pittsburg, 9 up; A. G. Lockwood, Boston, beat W. A. Holabird, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play; Findlay S. Douglas, Nassau, beat R. E. Griscom, Philadelphia, 10 up and 9 to play; Louis Livingston, Jr., West Brook, defeated J. G. Thorp, Oakley, Mass., 3 up and 2 to play; Percy H. Jennings, Oakley, beat E. M. Byers, Pittsburg, 7 up and 5 to play; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat C. B. MacDonald, Chicago, 7 up and 2 to play.

Inter-City Golf Team Match.

Secretary E. M. Mendel of the Van Cortlandt Golf Club announced yesterday that the first of a series of home and home team matches with the Franklin Park golfers of Boston will be held on the Van Cortlandt links on Friday, Sept. 20. The opposing teams will consist of ten men, and the Captain of the

TRIAL OF RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP TO-DAY

Retvizan One of the Most Formidable of War Craft.

Contract Calls for a Speed of Eighteen Knots an Hour for Twelve Hours' Continuous Steaming.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The new Russian battleship Retvizan, one of the most formidable war craft in the world, left Cramps' shipyard this morning for her preliminary or builders' trial trip. This test is merely for the purpose of ascertaining whether her machinery and hull are in proper condition and the screws properly poised. The ship will proceed down the Delaware River to-day to the entrance to Delaware Bay, anchoring near the Breakwater. After her compasses are adjusted the ship will steam out to sea and the customary tests will be made to demonstrate her stability and seaworthiness. The contract calls for a speed of eighteen knots an hour during twelve hours' continuous steaming, and it is possible the Retvizan will be extended somewhat to ascertain whether her engines are capable of producing the required speed. The builders have no doubt, however, that the Retvizan will exceed her speed limit and prove the fastest battleship in the world.

An unusual feature of the trip will be the firing of all of the Retvizan's guns while she is at sea. She carries a terrific battery. The big guns are novel to American eyes, for the Russians manufacture all their own heavy ordnance at the Obrukoff works.

There are four twelve-inch, twelve six-inch and twenty three-inch guns in the main battery, while the secondary group is made up of twenty forty-seven-millimetre Hotchkiss rapid-fire cannon. Every one of these has to be tested, not because the Russians fear the efficiency of the guns themselves, but to enable them to learn just how the carriages and the fittings stand the strain and also what sort of a gun platform the vessel is.

When the guns are fired the Retvizan will be as far as possible from the track of the regular liners.

The design of the Retvizan is the most formidable ever drawn in the United States for a foreign nation. She combines many features of armament which are a direct outcome of the lessons of the Spanish-American war. Instead of confining protection to a complete armor belt encircling the ship at the water line, which in late years has been so characteristic a feature of battleships, the hull of the Retvizan is covered amidships with armor plate nine inches in thickness and the water line is further reinforced by the protective deck being brought down to the edge of the belt plating. Higher up on the hull is a six-inch armor, tapering off to five-inch plates in the vicinity of the central battery guns. Except at very close range the upper hull armor, it is asserted, will keep out all projectiles.

The Retvizan is manned by a picked crew from Cramps', but the guns will be operated and fired by Russian gun crews.

Gen. Brynck of the Russian Ordnance Department, with a corps of experts, will watch the Retvizan's movements, so far as her armament is concerned. The officers who will command the ship when she is put into commission are also on board.

SULZER DISPUTE SETTLED.

The Widow to Assume Control of Harlem River Park.

Contention between the widow of Herman Sulzer and Mrs. Ida Weyman for the possession of the Harlem River Park, which at the time of his death, on March 15 last, amounted to a struggle for the possession of his body, is at an end, as Mrs. Weyman yesterday announced that Mrs. Sulzer would at once assume control of the Harlem River Park and that she herself would sail for Europe on Saturday, leaving Mrs. Sulzer in undisputed ownership.

Mr. Sulzer, disinheriting his wife, bequeathed to Mrs. Weyman fifty-five shares, amounting to a controlling interest, in the Harlem River Amusement Company, which owned the park. The basis of the settlement between the women is not known, as Mrs. Sulzer is out of the city, and Mrs. Weyman, beyond admitting that she had received some other property in exchange for her holdings, refused to discuss the matter.

ARRESTED THE NIGHT CLERK.

Bath Beach Hotel Left Open Because of Blackmail Charge.

The fag end of the Summer season at Bath Beach this year is not entirely peaceful. The usual quota of resorters who leave behind a trail of bad checks and valueless baggage has been furnished; the newsmen and milk dealers tell the same old story of unpaid bills, and early yesterday a well-known hotel on Cropsey Avenue was the scene of what the guests describe as a police outrage.

About 1:30 A. M. two "plain clothes men," accompanied by a stalwart native and the latter's wife, entered the Sea View Hotel and arrested George Anderson, the night clerk, on a charge of blackmail preferred by John Van Pelt Shields. According to the story of the hotel employes and guests, Anderson was dragged to the police station with no warning to the proprietor, who lives in Brooklyn, and the hotel was for half an hour or more left unguarded. Finally a policeman went to the hotel, awakened a porter and gave him the news and took charge of the keys.

Anderson is a witness in an assault case in which Shields is the defendant. The complainant alleges that Shields, who is a powerful athlete, assailed him causelessly and broke his jaw. Anderson also charged Shields with assault, and growing out of this episode in Summer life at Bath Beach is the case of alleged blackmail. The trial of the charge of assault against Shields comes up to-morrow at Coney Island. With Anderson locked up, so the hotel people say, a mainstay of the prosecution is gone. Anderson, according to Shields, demanded $25 as payment for refraining from "exposing" him. Shields, the police say, gave to Anderson $23 in marked bills.

Now the hotel clerk, who yesterday was held by Judge Furlong in $1,000 bail for examination on Sept. 20, declares the charge is trumped-up so as to discredit him as a witness in criminal and civil proceedings against Shields.

Guests at the Sea View are loud in their denunciation of the methods of the police, who could, it is said, have easily arrested the night clerk at some other hour and not left the hotel exposed to burglars, tramps, and fire. A large part of the Bath Beach population will be at the Coney Island Court to-morrow, when young Shields is to answer to the charge of breaking the law and a Summer resorter's jaw.

HURT BY GAS EXPLOSION.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—An explosion in the office of the Consolidated Gas Company, at 619 Mattison Avenue, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon injured Conover Coles of Long Branch, who will lose an eye, and Manager James W. Coles, who received a scalp wound.

The explosion happened in a rear room where a big 45-light meter was being tested. The instrument had just been coupled to the gas tank. In the room were Conover Coles, George Stewart of Long Branch, and Local Manager James W. Coles, uncle of Conover Coles. Stewart turned on the full force of the gas and young Coles lit a match to see if the air was flowing out of the meter properly. The explosion followed. It is thought there was an indraught that blew the flames into the meter, igniting and exploding the gas within.

Dr. W. W. Beveridge dressed the wounds of young Coles, who will lose his right eye. There was a slight fire in the meter after the explosion, but this was speedily put out by Charles Hurley.

Officer Shot by a Tramp.

OWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—C. B. Perry, a Deputy Sheriff, was shot through the lung to-day one mile west of here by a negro tramp who, with four others, was stealing a ride on a freight train. Perry attempted to arrest the tramp and the latter shot and escaped. Perry was taken to Binghamton, accompanied by Dr. S. W. Thompson. Officers and a posse are in pursuit of the tramp.

Wardman Bissert's Case.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court has received the briefs in the case of George Bissert, the New York police wardman convicted of extortion. He will render a decision in a few days on the issue of granting the prisoner a certificate of reasonable doubt which, if granted, will entitle him to a new trial.

TO EXTRADITE JOHN BAUSCH.

Charged with Killing an Employe on Clarence W. Mackay Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 11.—District Attorney James P. Niemann of Nassau County to-day drew up the necessary papers for the extradition of John Bausch, who is accused of having killed Arthur Geschwind at Roslyn, L. I., and who was arrested near Doylestown, Penn., and forwarded them to Albany for Gov. Odell's signature.

The crime of which Bausch is accused occurred on the estate of Clarence W. Mackay, on May 18 last. Bausch had a small farm adjoining the Mackay estate, and he persisted in allowing his cows to graze on the Mackay land despite the remonstrances of Geschwind, who was employed on the estate. Bausch conceived a hatred for Geschwind, holding him responsible for orders given by Mr. Mackay. On the day of the murder Geschwind found some of Bausch's cows on Mr. Mackay's land and started to drive them off. Bausch saw him doing this, and the two men had some angry words. Bausch went to his house, got his gun, and returned to the pasture. A short time afterward Geschwind's dead body was found by a fellow-workman.

Pennsylvania Manufacturer Arrested.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Sept. 11.—Henry D. Ruos, proprietor of the agricultural works here, was placed under arrest to-day charged with embezzlement as consignee and secreting, assigning, conveying, and disposing of fertilizer with intent to defraud Adriance, Platt & Co. of New York and R. H. Pollock, fertilizer manufacturer. Ruos waived a hearing and entered surety for appearance at court. The works have been closed and forty persons thrown out of employment. Bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted against Ruos. The liabilities, it is said, may reach $50,000.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:37	Sun sets...6:15	Moon sets...	...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:03	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate....9:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:18	Gov. Isl'd...7:44	H. Gate....9:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Bahamas	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Valle, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, North Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Seneca, Nassau, Guantanamo, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, Guiana	9:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Harry Luckenbach, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Senoca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bohemian, Liverpool	.....	.....
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	6:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull	5:00 A. M.	.....
El Cid, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Norman Prince, Argentina, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Juan, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Werra, Naples	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Zulia, Venezuela and Caracas	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:15 A. M., (connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 7 and up to Sept. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. 15 and up to Sept. 28, inclusive, or on arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 28, for dispatch per steamship Sierra. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of India. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise, which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east Sept. 6, and are due in this city this morning.

Postmaster Van Cott also announces that the mails from Manila, P. I., and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver and were dispatched east on Monday, are due in this city Saturday morning.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Archimede, Naples, Aug. 28.
Arkansas, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Calabria, Gibraltar, Aug. 29.
Ceraense, Barbados, Sept. 6.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 7.
Haverford, Southampton, Sept. 4.
Hindoo, Hull, Aug. 31.
Jersey City, Swansea, Aug. 28.
Mozart, Barbados, Sept. 3.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 29.
Victoria, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Bordeaux, Havre, Aug. 31.
Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth, Sept. 3.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 7.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 7.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15.

Burgundia, Gibraltar, Sept. 1.
Cevic, Liverpool, Sept. 5.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 9.
Hildebrand, Para, Sept. 3.
Huelva, Huelva, Sept. 1.
La Bretagne, Havre, Sept. 7.
Menominee, London, Sept. 5.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 5.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Sept. 5.
Maracaibo, San Juan, Sept. 11.
Minnehaha, London, Sept. 7.
Panama, Bordeaux, Sept. 6.
Sabine, Galveston, Sept. 8.
Victoria, Naples, Aug. 31.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Sept. 7.

Arrived.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen Sept. 3 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Southeast of Fire Island at 11:17 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:45 P. M.

SS Oceanic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Sept. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:03 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Oesselmann, Genoa Aug. 28, Naples 29th, and Gibraltar Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Everest, Avonmouth Aug. 30, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Newport News, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville, Sept. 7 and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Alene, (Ger.,) Rohde, Savanilla Aug. 27, Cartagena 28th, Greytown 30th, Port Limon Sept. 3, and Fortune Island 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Bluefields, Hastings, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Donald, (Nor.,) Koch, Kingston Sept. 4 and Annatto Bay 5th, with fruit and passengers to I. B. Mercadente. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Californian, Dyer, New Orleans Aug. 6, in ballast to the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, 5 days, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Buenaventura, Cates, Newport News, with a barge to L. Luckenbach.

SS Arapahoe, Kemble, Jacksonville Sept. 8 and Charleston 9th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Hill, Yokohama June 11, Hiogo 15th, Shanghai July 4, Hongkong 15th, Singapore 28th, Port Said Aug. 21, and Gibraltar 28th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 11, 9:30 P. M., west, fourteen miles; fair, hazy.

Sailed.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) for Sunderland.
SS Caitlin, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Cametense, (Br.,) for Para.
SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Philadelphia, for Southampton.
SS Vaderland, (Br.,) for Antwerp, via Cherbourg.
SS Majestic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Buenos Ayres, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Monterey, for Havana, &c.
SS Comal, for Galveston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—SS Patricia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 7:45 P. M. yesterday and proceeded.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg, arr. at Cherbourg at 10:15 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Maracaibo, Capt. Crockett, from Venezuela for New York, sld. from San Juan at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Suevic, (Br.,) Capt. Alford, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Philadelphian, (Br.,) Capt. Trant, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdane, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Messaba, (Br.,) Capt. Lowe, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Stege, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Galilee, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, for New York, sld. from Newcastle yesterday.

SS Herschell, (Br.,) Capt. Shurlock, from Santos for New York, sld. from St. Lucia yesterday.

SS Ikbal, (Br.,) Capt. Jennings, from Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point yesterday.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckhoff, from Antwerp for New York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ventnor, (Br.,) Capt. Ferry, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Indian Port to-day.

SS St. Ninian, Capt. Roberts, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 4:10 P. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Coulho, for New York, sld. from Huelva Sept. 5.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Weljer, from New York, via Gibraltar, for Genoa, arr. at Naples at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from Bremen and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New York, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, arr. at Rotterdam at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 9:36 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	.08½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	21.00
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	16.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08⅞
Lard, prime	9.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67¾@68c; No. 2 red, 70@70¼c. No. 2 corn, 56¼c. No. 2 oats, 34¾@35c; No. 2 white, 36⅝@37¼c; No. 3 white, 36¼@36¾c; No. 2 rye, 55c; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.47; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.49; prime timothy seed, $5.25; mess pork, per bbl, $14.70@14.75; lard, per 100 lb, $9.35@9.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $8.50@8.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@9.30; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures opened quiet, with prices 1 to 3 points lower, and almost immediately developed a weak undertone, following pessimistic cables from the European markets and receipt of selling orders from the South, abroad, the public, and Wall Street. This pressure was on the market pretty much all the forenoon and at no time did prices give the least indication of rallying. In addition to the cable news, crop accounts from the Eastern Belt were considerably better than the average of late, spot cotton was said to be offered freely at concessions of ⅛c to ¼c in a number of leading Southern markets, and crop estimates were on the increase. But while these factors tended to undermine confidence of smaller bulls, they did not greatly affect the convictions of leading supporters of the market who saw in the enormous sales of print cloths in New England mills (some 800,000 pieces at an advance of ⅛c, to 3c for regulars,) visions of an active business in goods throughout the Fall and Winter, which meant large consumption of cotton, with spinners at the present time almost bare of supplies. Again, the frost period has yet to be met with and planters have thus far shown little nervousness in connection with marketing their cotton. At noon the market had every appearance of being "sold out." There was little or no local cotton offered and selling for short account was being done with a sparing hand. Early in the afternoon covering by several of the leading bears started a small scare of the short contingent as a whole and promoted new buying for a reaction. On this demand prices rallied up to above Tuesday's night's final bids, with October at one time selling at 7.65 and January at 7.69. Belief that Liverpool to-day would be much higher on the trade reports from this side helped to create distrust among shorts. The business was brisk all the late session, with wire houses and commission brokers moderate supporters of the market. New Orleans and Wall Street also bought cotton quite freely. A forecast for showers last night and to-day pretty much over the entire belt was not calculated to inspire selling for another decline. The market was finally steady and net unchanged to 2 points higher.

The September meeting of the Revision Committee resulted in a declaration for unchanged differences, this statement being given out at 4 P. M. The curb market for contracts was firmer, with prices up 2 points from 3 P. M. bids on New Orleans wires and also covering by shorts. New Orleans wired Atwood, Violet & Co.: "Very bad reports are coming in from Mississippi; think that State undoubtedly 8 points lower than when the Agricultural Department made up its last report on Aug. 24."

Spot cotton closed steady, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 8¼c for middling uplands and 8¾c for middling Gulf. Sales, 1,428 bales. Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: New Orleans steady, 1-16c lower, at 8 5-16c; Mobile quiet, unchanged, at 8c; Savannah steady, unchanged, at 8c; Charleston quiet, ¼c lower, at 7¾c; Wilmington firm, unchanged, at 8¼c; Norfolk dull, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Baltimore nominal, unchanged, at 8⅜c; Augusta steady, ⅛c lower, at 7¾c; St. Louis quiet, 1-16c lower, at 8¼c.

Estimated receipts at New Orleans to-day are 1,700 to 2,200 bales, as compared with 456 bales actual last week and 2,392 bales actual last year; at Houston for to-day 5,800 to 6,200 bales, as compared with 1,000 bales actual last week and 3,736 bales actual last year.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.57	7.64	7.50	7.62@7.64
October	7.61	7.65	7.52	7.63@7.64
November	7.55	7.65	7.54	7.64@7.65
December	7.62	7.67	7.56	7.65@7.66
January	7.64	7.69	7.61	7.66@7.67
February	.....	.....	.....	7.66@7.67
March	7.68	7.72	7.60	7.68@7.69
April	7.69	7.77	7.67	7.69@7.70
May	7.64	7.74	7.61	7.71@7.72

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices easier; American middling, 4 11-16d. The sales of the day were 6,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 4,700 bales American. Receipts, 3,000 bales, including 2,900 American. Futures opened quiet and closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; buyers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 18-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 15-64d, sellers; November and December, 4 13-64d, sellers; December and January, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; January and February, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 13-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 13-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—All grain markets had a strong and higher opening yesterday based on crop report figures, but eventually lost the advance and closed weak. The net loss in wheat amounted to ¼@⅜c, with last prices at about low point of the day. Opening at 76⅝c for December, the market held for a time on local supporting orders, mostly on room account. About midday considerable realizing developed, and with disappointing clearances, big primary receipts, and unsatisfactory cables, it increased until prices were off ⅝c from the highest figures. All through the afternoon active selling of wheat took place by operators who had loaded up prior to the crop report. One good result of the decline was an increased export trade amounting to 50 loads, all ports. Otherwise bull features were scarce and unimportant, outside of the Government figures. Northwest receipts aggregated 948 cars, or 50 per cent. larger than last year. At all primary points the arrivals were 1,523,900 bushels, compared with 1,318,600 bushels last year. Liverpool futures closed unchanged. Paris 10 to 20 points lower, Budapest 1 point higher, and Berlin ¼ mark net lower. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, New York, 76½c nominal; No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 70¾c, to arrive; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76½c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 74¾c, to arrive; No. 2 red, New York, 76½c; new No. 2 red, New York, 76½c, and new No. 2 hard, New York, 76½c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, cash, 69½c; September, 69¾c; December, 71¼c; May, 76c; No. 2 hard, 68½@69c. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 56½c; September, 56½c; December, 58¼c; May, 60c. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 36c; September, 35⅝c; December, 37c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38½c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Wheat easier; No. 1 Northern, 69¼@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68½c; December, 70¾c. No. 2 hard, 68½@69c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 56½c; September, 56½c; December, 58¼c; May, 60c. Oats weak; No. 2 cash, 36c; September, 35⅝c; December, 37c; May, 39½c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 11.—Wheat: Cash, No. 1 hard, 71c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 65½c; September, 68c; October, 68c; December, 68¼c; May, 71¾c. Corn, 55c. Oats, 35¼@35½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.35@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $18.50@$19, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.85@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $3.25@$3.50, as to brand. Bagmeal dull; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.60; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed steadier; Spring bran, spot, $17.25; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18; cornmeal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	74½	74½	74¾	74¾
October	74 11-16	74¾	74¼	74¼
December	76¾	76 13-16	76	76½
May	79⅛	79⅝	79⅛	79¼
Corn—				
September	62	62½	61¾	61¾
December	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝
May	63½	63¾	62¾	62¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$9.75

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	68½	68½	68	68
December	71	71⅛	70¼	70¼
May	74½	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Corn—				
September	56¼	56¼	55	57
December	58	58⅜	57	57
May	60	60⅝	58⅞	58⅞
Oats—				
September	34	34	33⅝	33¾
December	35⅝	35⅝	35	35
May	37⅞	37⅞	37¼	37¼
Lard—				
October	$9.40	$9.40	$9.35	$9.35
January	9.17½	9.20	9.10	9.10
Ribs—				
October	8.67½	8.67½	8.57½	8.62½
January	8.15	8.17½	8.07½	8.10
Pork—				
October	14.77½	14.77½	14.72½	14.72½
January	15.80	15.85	15.72½	15.72½

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Quiet; mess, $15.75@$16.75; family, $17; short clear, $14.75@$15.25. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Dull, $20@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 8¾c; 180 lb, 8¾c; 160 lb, 8¾c; 140 lb, 9¼@9¾c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies steady; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10@10¼c; 12 lb, 9¼@9¾c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders steady, 7¼c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@11¼c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5¼c; country, 5¾@5¾c. STEARINE—Steady; $8.75; city lard, steady, $9.15; refined lard steady; South America, $10.50; Continent, $10; Brazil, kegs, $11.60; compound strong, 7¾@7¾c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 10¼c; city lard stearine, 10¾c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	.....	.....	.....	4.65@4.75
October	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75@4.80
November	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.90
December	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
January	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10
February	.....	.....	.....	5.10@5.15
March	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
April	.....	.....	..	5.25@5.30
May	.....	.....	..	5.35@5.40
June	.....	.....	..	5.40@5.45
July	.....	.....	..	5.45@5.50
August	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 4$400; receipts, 64,000 bags; stock, 1,116,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. was net unchanged to ⅛ pfennig higher; sales, 2,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened irregular, unchanged; at 12 M. unchanged; at 3 P. M. irregular and unchanged; at 5:30 P. M. unchanged; total sales, 25,000 bags; January, 34.50; February, 34.75; March, 35; April, 35.25; May, 35.50; June, 35.75; July, 36; August, 36; September, 33.75; October, 33.75; November, 34; December, 34.25; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 10 11-16d; receipts, 28,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 515,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $4.95; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.90; refined, cases, New York, $8.50; cottonseed oil, prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 40@41c; off Summer yellow, 37½@38c; prime white, 44c; prime Winter yellow, 44c; linseed oil, American raw, 50c; American boiled, 52c; Calcutta raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 70c.

METALS.—Tin in London was £1 higher yesterday as a result of buying for speculative account. At the close the market was firm at £114 10s for spot and £111 7s 6d for futures. This factor failed to influence local sentiment, owing to the large supplies on hand, our market ruling dull and unchanged at $24.75@$25.25. Copper in local circles was nominally unchanged at $16.50@$17 for Lake Superior, and $16.37½@$16.62½ for casting and electrolytic. Prices in London further advanced 2s 6d, to £67 8s 9d for spot, and £67 17s 6d for futures. Lead was quiet and unchanged at $4.37½@$4.37½. In London, however, values were 1s 3d higher, to £12 1s 3d. Spelter ruled dull and nominally unchanged at home and abroad, being quoted at $4 and £16 17s 6d, respectively. Iron was also dull at old prices. Pig iron warrants, $9@$10; No. 1 Northern foundry, $15@$15.50; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14@$14.50; No. 1 foundry, Southern, $

FINANCIAL.

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FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
DISSOLUTION OF VOTING TRUST.
NOTICE OF CALL OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK CERTIFICATES.
TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY:
Holders of stock trust certificates issued by or on behalf of the Voting Trustees under the voting trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, entered into pursuant to the plan and agreement of the same date for the reorganization of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are hereby notified that in the exercise of the power conferred by said voting trust agreement, the undersigned Voting Trustees call upon all holders of stock trust certificates issued under said voting trust agreement to exchange the same for certificates of capital stock on or after September 12, 1901.
Stock trust certificates properly **endorsed in blank by the registered holder thereof** must be presented for exchange on or after said date to The Standard Trust Company of New York, the agent of the Voting Trustees, at its office, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, which will issue in the first instance vouchers entitling the holder therein named to receive stock certificates for the amount therein specified of preferred or common stock, as the case may be, as soon as the same can be prepared for delivery.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury, London, will receive stock trust certificates in London for exchange, issuing therefor their own receipts, exchangeable at their office for stock certificates as soon as received.
Dated New York, August 6, 1901.
WILLIAM SALOMON,
OTTO H. KAHN,
MARTIN ERDMANN,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES STEELE.
} Voting Trustees.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
Baltimore, August 12, 1901.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES:
Notice is hereby given that the Four Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Convertible Debentures, or the full-paid Subscription Certificates therefor, may, on September 12th, 1901, and thereafter until further notice by the Company, upon thirty days' prior notice by the holders thereof in writing to the Company at its Office, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City, or to Messrs. Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E. C., London, England, be converted into the Common Stock of the Company at par, and upon surrender of such Debentures or full-paid Subscription Certificates at either of said offices, the Railroad Company will deliver in lieu thereof Certificates of its Common Stock.
All Debentures so surrendered must carry all unmatured coupons thereon.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, have lost Certificate of Deposit issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 88, dated June 5, 1899, for First Mortgage 6% Bond of the Evansville Street Railroad Company, and that on the 15th day of October, 1901, I will apply to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for the issuance to me of the Bond and Cash to which I would be entitled upon the surrender of said certificate, and that ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to show cause to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, at its office, at 22 William Street, New York City, why said Bond and Cash should not be paid to me without the production of such certificate.
SUSAN E. EDGELL, Woburn, Mass.
Dated August 14, 1901.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE

FINANCIAL.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000 SURPLUS $2,500,000
Interest on Accounts Subject to Check. Letters of Credit for Foreign Travel. Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE W. YOUNG, President — CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice-President — WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT, Secretary
JAMES TIMPSON, 2d Vice-President — RICHARD M. HURD, Asst. Secretary
ARTHUR TURNBULL, 3d Vice-President — CALVERT BREWER, Asst. Treasurer
ALEXANDER PHILLIPS, Manager Foreign Department.

DIRECTORS:
Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles D. Dickey, Gustav E. Kissel, Charles M. Pratt,
Frederick O. Barton, William P. Dixon, Luther Kountze, Mortimer L. Schiff,
C. Ledyard Blair, Robert A. Granniss, Charlton T. Lewis, James Timpson,
Dumont Clarke, G. G. Haven, Jr., Richard A. McCurdy, Eben B. Thomas,
G. C. Cuyler, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Olyphant, George W. Young.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY of New York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article I., Chapter 689 of the Bank Laws of 1892, State of New York:
DIVIDENDS.
1893. Luyster, Isaac, unknown $66.87
70 dividends, 2 shares; Jenkins, Margart, unknown $296.00
96 dividends, 2 shares; Keefe, Thomas, unknown 411.50
113 dividends, 10 shares; Moss, Henry, unknown 2,891.07
130 dividends, 1 share; Murphy, Johanna, unknown 272.49
State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1901.
W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.
au8-1aw6wTh

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.35.
ASHBEL P. FITCH ..... President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice Presidents.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Secretary. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Meetings and Elections.

Norfolk and Western Railway Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Roanoke, Virginia, on Thursday, the 10th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, for the consideration of the Annual Report, the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting for action, including the election of Independent Auditors to audit the books and accounts of the Company at the close of the fiscal year, the approval of the action of the Directors in irrevocably terminating the right under the Company's First Consolidated Mortgage to issue Prior Lien bonds, the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 18, 1901, and the acceptance of the Act of Assembly of Virginia, approved February 15, 1901, both relating to the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, and the consideration of the purchase by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company of all the railroad, property and franchises of the Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad Company.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, September 27th, 1901, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, October 14th, 1901.
A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.
Roanoke, Va., August 1st, 1901.

The Chicago and Alton Railway Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Sept. 5, 1901.
ANNUAL MEETING.
The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented will be held at the company's office in Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, the 1st day of October next, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books for both the Common and Preferred stock will be closed at the close of business hours on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1901, and reopened on the day following the meeting or any adjournment thereof.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Telegraph Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, September 16th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.
FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Certificate 493 for twenty shares of Brooklyn Ferry in name of Chas. C. Edey & Sons; also Certificate 3,132 for ten shares Am. Car Foundry common in name of C. M. Bouggy. Transfer stopped and application made for new certificates. Return to Chas. C. Edey & Sons and receive reward.

Lost—Certificate of deposit of U. S. Trust Co. drawn to Mary L. Ferris; reward. Hoyt's Pharmacy, 73 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TUNNEL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Rapid Transit Company Makes a Number for Engines and Bailers Aggregating $1,500,000.

Contracts aggregating $1,500,000 have been awarded by the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company to the Allis-Chalmer Company and the Babcock & Wilcox Company for the construction of eight 7,500 horse power stationary engines and forty-eight 600-horse power boilers to be used in connection with the forthcoming rapid transit underground railroad in this city. It has been decided that the third-rail system will be used in the subway.
The system will be similar to that now in use on the new Boston Elevated Road, with the side rail carrying the power. The Allis-Chalmers Company is to make the stationary engines and the Babcock & Wilcox Company the boilers. It is announced that additional contracts, amounting to another $1,500,000, are to be awarded within a few days for the making of electrical apparatus, alternators, exciters, transformers, and creators.
There will be one main power house and eight branches. Sites for some of these have been purchased, but the localities are not made public. The Rapid Transit Construction Company has called for bids for the equipment of the power houses from the General Electric Company of Schenectady, the Westinghouse Company, and the Stanley Company of Pittsfield, Mass. The contracts for engines and boilers stipulate that these must be completed by Jan. 1, 1904, and the same date is to be required from those who secure contracts for equipping the plants.
No bids on motors are being called for just now, nor will they be given out soon. Not even the number of motors is decided.

PORTO RICAN SUGAR DUTIES.

Judgment Granted to Recover $490,139.09 Paid on the Imported Article.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Lacombe handed down an order granting judgment in favor of the American Sugar Refining Company to recover $490,139.09 paid by the Sugar Company to Collector Bidwell on sugars imported from Porto Rico.
There were some nineteen separate cases involved in the suit, all of which were conjoined in this case. When John E. Parsons, as counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, appeared in court the United States District Attorney was not present, nor was Collector Bidwell, on whose application the suit was brought. Judge Lacombe directed that the American Sugar Refining Company obtain judgment against the Collector for the sum named above, together with interest, on each of the several nineteen actions embraced in the common suit.
This decision is based on the opinion of the United States Supreme Court that Porto Rico is at the present time a portion of the territory of the United States and that goods brought from that island are not subject to duty in any port here.

Dividends.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
New York, August 29, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the surplus earnings for the six months ended June 30th, 1901, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable October 1st, 1901, to the holders of record of the first preferred stock at the closing of the transfer books on September 16th, 1901. The transfer books for the first preferred stock of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901.
The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.
By HARRY BRONNER, Secretary & Treasurer.

20 Broad Street, New York, August 29th, 1901.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the first preferred stock of the Colorado and Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on September 16th, 1901, and will reopen at ten A. M. on October 2d, 1901. On October 1st, 1901, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, September 11th, 1901.
DIVIDEND NO. 132.
The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of October next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of September instant.
For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday the 9th day of October next and of the dividend above referred to the transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of Sept. 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of October 10th next.
M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Company has this day declared from the net earnings a dividend of One Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable November 5, 1901, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to the Common Stockholders of record in New York, and at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, to the Common Stockholders of record in Berlin, at the closing of the transfer books on October 10, 1901.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books in New York and Berlin will close at 3 P. M. on October 10, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on October 21, 1901.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.
Seventieth Quarterly Dividend.
A quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on and after October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, September 13th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, September 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be again closed on Friday, October 11th, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held on Wednesday, November 13th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, November 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company,
New York, September 10, 1901.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after September 30th, 1901, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, September 14th, 1901, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901, at ten o'clock A. M. FRED'K J. WARBURTON,
Treasurer.

Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company out of the earnings for the quarter ending August 31st, 1901, payable Oct. 2d, 1901, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. on Sept. 19 and reopen on the morning of Oct. 3, 1901.
J. W. McQUEEN, Secretary & Treasurer.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.
New York, September 11, 1901.
The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable October 2d, 1901.
The transfer books will close September 18th and reopen on October 3d, 1901.
F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

International Steam Pump Co.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.
New York, September 12th, 1901.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the International Steam Pump Company will be paid October 1st. The Common Stock transfer books will close September 20th and reopen October 2d.
MAX NATHAN, Treasurer.

Alabama Mineral Land Company.
New York, Sept. 10th, 1901.
The Board of Directors of the Alabama Mineral Land Company have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. upon the stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of record September 28th, to which date from September 24th, the transfer books will be closed.
F. J. GOODHART, Treasurer.

Continental Tobacco Company.
New York, August 20th, 1901.
A dividend of 1¾% has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at offices Manhattan Trust Company, No. 20 Wall Street, on October 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at close of business September 14th. Books close September 14th, open October 2d.
H. D. KINGSBURY, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

New York National Exchange Bank,
S. W. Cor. Chambers and West Broadway,
New York, Aug. 23, 1901.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of stockholders has been called and will be held at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1901, at the offices of The New York National Exchange Bank, corner of Chambers Street and West Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, to vote upon resolutions to increase the capital stock of the said bank from $300,000 to $500,000; to authorize the issue of 2,000 additional shares, of the par value of $100 each, at the price of $200 per share, to be offered ratably to the present stockholders; to prescribe the disposition to be made of the new shares and the payment therefor; to amend the Articles of Association accordingly; and upon such other matters as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

New York & East River Ferry Company.
New York, September 12, 1901.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, October 3d, 1901, at 10 A. M.
Transfer books will be closed from September 18th, 1901, at 3 P. M., to October 4, 1901, at 10 A. M. ROSWELL ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, September 28th, 1901.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, September 3d, and reopen on Monday, September 30th. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Tripler Liquid Air Company.

There appears to be a disposition among the shareholders of the Tripler Liquid Air Company to drop all charges, and, according to G. M. Fennell & Co., fiscal agents of the company, a receiver will probably be asked for shortly with a view to the reorganization of the company so as to wipe out promoters' stock and protect all shareholders who can show receipts for money payments upon stock. It is said that in that event new capital would be at hand for the development of the process for the manufacture of liquid air.

Copper Company Incorporated.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—Articles of incorporation of the La Ventura Copper Company have been recorded in the office of the County Clerk. Its principal office in this State will be in East Orange. The authorized capital is $125,000. The incorporators of record are Alfred George Brown, Edward B. Hawkins, and John Reginald Turner.

Edward Bell to Retire.

After the close of business yesterday it was reported that Edward Bell, senior member of Bell & Co., had arranged for the sale of his seat on the Stock Exchange, and that announcement of the transfer would probably be made this week.

Gold and Currency.

The United States Sub-Treasury transferred $225,000 yesterday to New Orleans for crop-moving purposes, and paid out $35,831 on account of gold deposited at Seattle.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 11	494,484
To date this year	207,202,019
Corresponding date last year	77,462,873

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 11	$1,758,500
To date this year	$736,500,700
Corresponding date last year	$340,146,860

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@4½ per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5@5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Locomotive pf.	½	Int. Power	½
Canada South	2¼	Int. Pump	⅞
Cent. of N. J.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	⅞	pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Ont. Mining	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	3¼	Peoria & East.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	1	Rubber Goods	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	St. L. S. W.	½
Dist. of Am. pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar pf.	2½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	16

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1¼	Illinois Central	1⅝
Am. Car & F. pf.	½	Int. Silver	½
Am. Malting pf.	2½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelting	1⅛	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Sugar	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅞
Anaconda Copper	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
B'klyn R. T.	¾	N. Y. Central	1¼
Canadian Pacific	¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Norfolk & West.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Chi. Great West.	½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Rep. Steel	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Rep. Steel pf.	3
Col. So. 1st pf.	1⅛	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Del. & Hudson	½	St. L. & Ad.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	2	Southern Pacific	¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Railway	½
Diamond Match	3½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Dist. of Am.	⅝	Texas & Pacific	½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Third Avenue	⅞
Erie	⅝	Union Pacific	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	¼	U. S. Steel	⅝
Gas & El., Ber. Co.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	⅞
Gt. North. pf.	1¼	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Hocking Valley	1½	Wabash pf.	½
Hocking Valley pf.	1	Wis. Central pf.	⅝

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn R. T. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I., Tenn.	
Peo. & East. inc.	1½	Div. 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Long Island unif. 4s	2	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1½
Mob. & O. 4s, J. P. M. ctfs.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1

MARKET MOVEMENT.

The almost general decline in yesterday's stock market, only the Vanderbilt securities showing strength, while the rest of the list was inclined to heaviness, was due to a variety of circumstances which may very briefly be set out. In the early trading there was the false report that the President had suffered a relapse, this being responsible for a sharp break of from one-half to 1 point in London and a consequent irregular opening here; there was the Government crop report, showing an unexpected decline in the condition of corn and of wheat, the yield in each case being estimated even below the August figures; there were evidences, if not of withdrawal of support on the part of the leading financial interests who lately have been behind the market, at least of a cessation of buying from those sources, and, finally, there was some rather aggressive selling for the short account, the argument being advanced that all the good news is out and that the President's recovery has been actually discounted. Under the circumstances, therefore, the surprise is, not that the market declined as it did, but that it did not decline more.
Not, indeed, since the announcement of the attempt on the President's life have prices been so persistently attacked as they were yesterday, the bears not even being averse to the circulation of false reports to help them in their campaign. Yet, that the depressors of market values lacked the courage of their professed convictions is very apparent when it is stated that as the day wore on, seeing that their attacks were failing to dislodge any appreciable amount of long stock, they had not the hardihood to press their campaign, but contented themselves with, as it were, "marking time," not changing their market position, but nevertheless not making any further commitments. Hence it was, bankers' buying being little in evidence, that trading for the day fell to relatively small proportions, less than 500,000 shares being dealt in. Of this total Erie contributed 37,000, Southern Pacific 45,000, Union Pacific 38,000, St. Paul 49,000, Atchison 32,000, Amalgamated Copper 52,000, and United States Steel 42,000. In other words, the dealings in these seven stocks aggregated practically two-thirds of the entire market transactions, showing into what narrow limits trading had resolved itself.
Unquestionably, apart from the early misleading and depressing canards about the President's condition, the principal reason for the heaviness of securities was the Government crop report already referred to. Generally, there had been expectation that an improvement in corn would be recorded, and the disappointment therefore was the more pronounced when, instead of betterment, the statement disclosed the lowest September corn condition ever reported in the history of the country. Not unnaturally, the Western bears on the market apparently rejoiced at this corroboration of their earlier views—happy at this loss in the country's wealth—proceeded to predict all sorts of direful things to follow as a consequence. The purchasing power of the West will be seriously curtailed, it was declared; railroad earnings will surely fall off, and business generally must suffer. It was, in short, merely a repetition of the direful talk heard some weeks ago when the country was fast recovering and to be going to ruin.
In opposition to these views were those expressed by some of the representatives in the East who, admitting the serious damage to the corn crop, nevertheless declare that this loss will in no small measure be offset by the large wheat yield, while in other respects the country is so prosperous that the failing off in the corn crop will not signify the financial disaster that some years ago it might have signified. The traffic of the so-called Granger systems, it was pointed out in this connection, is now so diverse that the roads are becoming less and less dependent for their revenues on their grain business.
Beyond this, it is not clear that the Government report is not ultra-pessimistic. This clearly is the view taken of the situation by the experts in the grain crowds both in Chicago and here, both corn and wheat closing last night at lower figures than on Tuesday night preceding the publication of the Government estimate.
Apart from these things there was little to influence the market one way or the other. If bankers' buying fell off, as undoubtedly it did, and if there was not a little profit taking, as unquestionably there was, these were in large measure offset by the very excellent independent and investment buying. Part of this was induced by some rather positive reports that the Steel strike is to be settled within twenty-four hours. This, though lacking of confirmation, is regarded as within the bounds of possibilities, the settlement dispelling the last remaining cloud of serious proportions hanging over the industrial situation.
Coming to the stocks themselves, the only thing to be said is that in the main they followed the course of the market, and declined, not for specific, but for general reasons. Exceptions to this were the junior Vanderbilt issues—notably Canada Southern, Big Four, and the Nickel Plates; Monon, Lackawanna, and, in the industrial list, Glucose Sugar preferred. The report that the Vanderbilt plan of reorganization is well under way was responsible for the buying of the Vanderbilt shares; favorable dividend talk was heard in respect to Monon, while the annual meeting of the Glucose Sugar Company, shortly to be held, is expected to be followed by some important announcements. Of the declining stocks, the uncertainty in respect to the St. Paul dividend to be declared to-day resulted in an irregular movement of the security, with the final figure showing a fractional net loss. Many traders on the floor are confident of an increase in the dividend. No official statement on the subject is forthcoming. The decline in Republic Steel was of course due to the very unfavorable showing of the company in its last fiscal year, profits showing a decrease of no less than $4,649,853. Amalgamated Copper was sold, presumably for inside account, one firm alone disposing of 10,000 shares.
Money remained comparatively easy all day, most of the day's call loans being at 4½ per cent.
London, adversely influenced by the reports that the President had suffered a relapse, not only sent over lower prices at the opening here, but sold stocks steadily during the morning, disposing of about 50,000 shares.

TWO ANNUAL REPORTS.

Two annual reports, made public in Wall Street yesterday, were read with much interest. One of the reports was of the American Smelting Company, which exhibited a balance to the credit of profit and loss April 30, the end of the company's year, of $3,890,349—considered in the Street a remarkably good showing. On the other hand, the second report, that of Republic Steel for the year ended June 30, made an unfavorable showing, profits from the business of the company, after deducting all expenses except repairs and renewals, showing a decrease of no less than $4,649,853.
The figures of the American Smelting Company are as follows:

Assets:	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Real estate, plant, and machinery.	$85,228,235	$48,994,499	$36,233,736
Inventory of stock on hand	22,982,895	11,773,923	11,208,972
Accounts rec'able, bills rec'able, stock and bonds	4,410,303	3,028,974	1,381,329
Treasury stock	.....	10,200,000	*10,200,000
Total	$112,621,433	$73,997,396	$38,624,037
Liabilities:			
Accounts and bills payable	$7,678,084	$4,764,488	$2,913,596
Bonds outstanding	1,053,000	2,253,000	*1,200,000
Capital stock	100,000,000	65,000,000	35,000,000
Profit and loss	3,890,349	1,979,908	1,910,441
Total	$112,621,433	$73,997,396	$38,624,037

*Decrease.

The profit and loss account shows:

Surplus per statement April 30, 1900		$1,979,908
Earnings 12 months ended April 30, 1901, including earnings for four months of the Guggenheim plants	5,988,049	
		$7,067,957
Betterments and repairs	$888,410	
Interest and taxes, general expenses, and consolidation expenses	1,271,198	
Less four dividends paid on preferred stock	1,918,000	
		4,077,608
Balance to credit of profit and loss April 30, 1901		$3,890,349

By vote of the Executive Committee, Sept. 6, 1901, $1,000,000 was credited to property account from surplus to credit of profit and loss.
It is noted that the net earnings of the Guggenheim plants for the first eight months of the fiscal year, ended April 30, 1901, were $2,756,661.76.
Adding this to the above shows the net earnings of the combined companies for the period of the statement to have been $6,585,-103.03.

***

The report of the Republic Iron and Steel Company as to follows:

Profits from business of company after ded'cting all expenses, excepting repairs and renewals	1901. *$1,034,248	1900. $5,684,101	Decrease. $4,649,853
Deductions for improvements, repairs, and renewals	566,622	893,014	326,392
Deductions from ledger value of materials	158,527	1,097,358	938,831
Reserve for possible loss in collection of outstanding accounts	.....	50,000	50,000
Total deductions	725,149	2,040,372	1,315,223
Net profits	309,099	†3,643,729	3,334,630
Dividends, 7 per cent. on preferred stock	1,421,483	1,421,679	196
Balance	‡1,112,384	$2,222,050	3,334,434
Previous surplus	2,222,050	.....	‖2,222,050
Total surplus	$1,109,666	$2,222,050	$1,112,384

*This amount after deducing $256,196 for maintenance and repairs of idle plants during July, August, and September, 1900.
†These figures represent net profits of fourteen months.
‡Deficit. §Surplus. ‖Increase.

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows:
Assets.—Real estate, plants, and other permanent investments, $41,093,724; decrease, $48,528; new construction, &c., $1,164,175; decrease, $54,028; previous new construction, $1,218,203; increase, $1,218,203; stock in sundry companies, $147,296; decrease, $400,000; new gas pipe lines, prepaid insurance, &c., $245,171; increase, $128,440; extraordinary improvements in excess of provision for same, $100,675; increase, $100,675; material and supplies on hand, $3,328,850; decrease, $693,586; accounts and bills receivable, $2,527,209; decrease, $481,766; cash on hand, $1,127,107; decrease, $76,026; total, $50,952,316; decrease, $416,901.
Liabilities.—Capital stock; preferred, $20,306,000; capital stock, common, $27,191,000; bills and accounts payable, $1,685,351; increase, $661,443; preferred dividend paid July 1, 1901, $355,371; deferred installments on purchase of coal lands, $37,000 per year, $185,000; decrease, $20,000; reserve for taxes, $47,386; decrease, $8,692; reserve for possible losses in collection of outstanding accounts, $71,642; increase, $71,642.
Profit and Loss Account:—Net profits since May 1, 1899, $3,952,828; increase, $309,099; deduct dividends, $2,843,162; increase, $1,421,483; total net profits, $1,109,666; decrease, $1,112,384; total liabilities, $50,952,315; decrease, $406,900.

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As explanatory of this poor showing is the following excerpt from the report of the retiring President, Mr. Warner:

Our mills were idle during July, August, and September, pending a wages settlement, and, as a further consequence, the tonnage of finished material produced during the second fiscal period was 254,807 tons less than for the previous fourteen months' period, and the average selling price very materially less. To improve physical condition of blast furnaces we were obliged to have them all out of blast during first six months of the year. On account of this our pig-iron production for this fiscal period was 175,186 tons less than for the previous fourteen months' period. Our blast furnaces are now in first-class condition and our annual output of pig iron will be increased. The increased tonnage and economy in manufacturing derived from these expenditures are now beginning to show results.
All of the earnings until April were absorbed by fixed charges, repairs, and general expenses. Repairs for the year and expenses, while idle, have both been absorbed in operating expenses.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Republic Company the number of Directors was reduced to fifteen. The following retired: B. D. Wick, G. M. Bard, L. E. Cochran, J. C. Carns, while new Directors were slated as follows: W. Nelson Page, E. N. Ohl, and W. B. Ridgely. No successor was elected to fill the vac

12½@26 cents' discount. Exchanges, $22,-308,808; balances, $1,914,407.

The stock market improved during the last hour. Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
570	Atchison	76¼	75½	75½
62	Atchison pf	98½	98¼	98½
2	Boston & Albany	256½	256	256
17	Boston Elevated	168	168	168
4	Boston & Prov	300	300	300
6	C. J. R. & Sy	158	158	158
10	C. J. R. & Sy. pf	132	131½	132
1	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
15	Mexican Central	25	25	25
116	N. Y., N. H. & H	215½	215½	215½
2	Old Colony	206⅞	206⅞	206⅞
2	Pere Marquette	74	74	74
50	Pere Marquette pf	90	90	90
874	Rutland pf	104	103½	104
5	Southern Pacific	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
50	Southern Pacific pf	87¾	87¾	87¾
760	Union Pacific	98⅝	97⅞	97⅞
37	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89
10	Wabash pf	40	40	40
35	West End pf	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

152	Am. Tel. & Tel	165	163½	164
318	Erie	35½	35	35
1	New England	135	135	135

ELECTRICS.

5	Edison	251	250	250
300	Massachusetts	38⅝	38½	38½
95	Massachusetts pf	93½	93½	94

MISCELLANEOUS.

600	Am. Ag. Chem	23⅜	21	23⅜
275	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	88¼	88	88½
720	Am. Sugar	132½	131	131½
1	Am. Sugar pf	125	125	125
25	N. E. Gas & Coke	7¼	7	7
100	Planters' Compress	15½	15½	15½
2	Swift Pack. & Prov	107	107	107
141	United Fruit	77	76	77
280	Un. Shoe Mach	42⅝	42	42⅝
196	Un. Shoe Mach. pf	28	27½	28
4,588	U. S. Steel	45	44	44⅞
427	U. S. Steel pf	94⅞	94	94⅝

MINING.

2,048	Adventure	29⅜	29	29
25	Allouez	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,803	Amalgamated	114	112⅞	113¼
50	Anaconda	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
115	Arcadian	13¾	13	13
10	Atlantic	40	40	40
202	Baltic	52½	51½	52½
325	Bingham	39½	39	39
14	Cal. & Hecla	730	730	730
640	Centennial	29	28	28
250	Cons. Mercur	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Copper Range	76	75	75
460	Dominion Coal	43½	43	43
30	Elm River	5	5	5
210	Franklin	20	19⅞	20
695	Isle Royale	39	37¾	37¾
2,150	Mass	34	32⅝	33
100	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
10	Merced	5	5	5
1,660	Michigan	18	17⅛	17½
727	Mohawk	52½	51	51⅜
200	National	3⅝	3½	3⅝
575	Old Colony	5	4½	5
200	Old Dominion	33½	33	33
1,042	Osceola	116	115	115⅝
875	Phoenix	8	7⅞	7⅞
41	Quincy	176	176	176
545	Rhode Island	6¼	6	6
100	Santa Fé	7	7	7
67	Tamarack	351	350	354
10	Tecumseh	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Trinity	35½	35	35½
550	United States	19½	19⅛	19⅛
10	Utah	29½	29¼	29½
1,095	Victoria	10	9⅝	9⅝
25	Winona	4	4	4
98	Wolverine	70	69	69¾
35	Wyandotte	2	2	2

British Columbia, 13 bid; 14½ asked.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—New York exchange to-day was at par, and 4½@5 per cent. were rates for time and call loans.

There was no change in the character of the stock market. Tin Can and National Biscuit showed fair activity, but the rest of the list was lifeless and prices all along the line showed fractional variations only from yesterday.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
705	American Can	24⅝	24½	24⅝
160	American Can pf	74½	74¼	74½
300	American Linseed	20½	20	20½
160	American Linseed pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
20	American Strawboard	25	25	25
60	Central Union Telephone	42	42	42
1	Chicago City Railway	206	206	206
50	Chicago Union Trac. pf	68	68	68
87	Diamond Match	147	145⅝	145⅝
148	Lake Street Elevated	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
110	Metropolitan Elevated pf	93	92	92
545	National Biscuit	44	43¾	43¾
25	National Biscuit pf	102½	102½	102½
175	National Carbon	18	17¾	18
25	Northwestern Elevated	41	41	41
10	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
2	Street's Stable Car	23½	23½	23½
3	West Chicago	100½	100½	100½

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The market today was comparatively dull, though steady. Cotton duck advanced a half point and so did Maryland Brewing common. Seaboard common and preferred each moved up an eighth; the 4 per cent. bonds gained ⅝, while the ten-year 5s were ⅛ better.

Money on call was at 4½@5 per cent.

Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 2,582 shares of stock and $63,-000 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
730	Cotton Duck	17	17	17
50	Maryland Brewing	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Nashville Ry	3½	3½	3½
777	United Rys	16½	15¾	15¾
740	Seaboard	28	27¾	27¾
160	Seaboard pf	69¾	68¾	68¾
$15,000	Seaboard 4s	84	83½	83½
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,000	Ga., C. & Northern 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
15,000	Carolina Central 4s	93	93	93
18,000	United Rys. incomes	72	71⅞	72
5,000	United Rys. 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 11.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Pittsburg Brew	26	26	26
$9,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
$4,000	Phila. Co. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼
230	U. S. Steel	44¾	44¼	44¼
1,260	Pittsburg Coal	31⅝	31½	31½
45	Pittsburg Gas	96	95½	95½
1,400	Cons. Traction	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
170	Nat. Fire-Proofing	33¼	33¼	33¼
200	River Coal	14¼	14¼	14¼
$5,000	River Coal 6s	120	120	120
1,210	Electric 2ds	74	74	74
60	St. Paul	165	163¾	163¾
58	West. Air Brake	184	184	184
670	Crucible Steel	24½	24¾	24½
175	Crucible Steel pf	86	85⅝	85⅝
10	Steel Car	40	40	40
165	Window Glass	64¼	62¾	63¾
20	Chicago & Alton	39½	39½	39½
50	Switch & Signal	71½	71¼	71½
20	Republic I. & S	17½	17½	17½
110	Rep. I. & S. pf	69½	69	69½
175	Cons. Ice	19	19	19
10	National Lead	20	20	20

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following corporations have declared dividends, details of which will be found in another column: The Western Union Telegraph Company, the Northern Pacific Railway Company, Bloomfield Steel and Iron Company, the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, the International Steam Pump Company, and the Alabama Mineral Land Company.

A New Banking Pamphlet.

"Trust Companies and Their Functions" is the title of a very handsome booklet issued by the Knickerbocker Trust Company in connection with the opening of its Harlem branch. As to the difference between trust companies and banks, there exists a very general ignorance, which this book will do much to remove. The pamphlet lays great stress upon the desirability of harmonious relations existing between the two, and shows how they can be maintained. The work will be found to be valuable to the private depositor, business man, and trustee.

The Street Railway Convention.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway was a caller on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to ask him to address the Association of Street Railways of the United States when it convenes in this city on Sept. 21. Mayor Van Wyck referred the request to President Guggenheimer, who will make the address to the Association in Madison Square Garden.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the three-day session of the street-railway men, and President Vreeland said yesterday that $40,000 would be spent in entertaining the guests.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Dormer Company of Buffalo, to deal in fish and fish products; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph H. Dormer, George H. Tryon, and John W. Wickham, Buffalo; John Herley and Henry Spencer, Menominee, Mich.

Manual of Statistics Company of New York City, to carry on a general printing and publishing business; capital, $200,000. Directors—Charles H. Nicoll and Bertram Herkin, Jersey City; Thomas J. Chapman and William C. Timin, New York City; John H. Roy, Brooklyn.

Exposed Treasure Mining Company of Esopus, to carry on operations in California and Arizona; capital, $1,500,000. Directors—Charles F. Bassett, Robert D. Benedict, Clarendon A. Foster, Darwin R. James, Elijah R. Kennedy, and Frank Squier, New York City; Benjamin Stern, Z. Taylor Emery, R. Percy Chittenden, M. J. Goodenough, and A. N. Roussell, Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 11.—A charter was granted to-day to the American Water Meter Company of New York, which purposes to manufacture and deal in water meters and measures of fluids; capital $1,000,000. Incorporators—Woodvills Flemming and John W. Reardon, New York; Abner P. Pitner, Riverside, Penn.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

A fair degree of activity with normal conditions generally attended the trading in the market for outside securities yesterday. Advances were scored in most cases, although some of the industrial and miscellaneous shares underwent declines. Throughout the list, however, no violent fluctuations were registered. The volume of transactions was somewhat larger than on the previous day.

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CONTINENTAL TOBACCO 4s advanced to 68¼ on transactions in $345,000 of the bonds and closed at 67½. The application to list these bonds on the Stock Exchange was not acted upon yesterday, when the Governors held their first regular meeting after the Summer recess.

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AMERICAN CAN common and preferred scored net declines of one-half point each on moderate dealings.

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GENERAL CARRIAGE advanced from ¾ to 1¼ on purchases of over 5,000 shares, with no accompanying news relative to the rumored plan of reorganization. At the close this stock was offered at 1⅛, with a bid of 1.

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TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND CABLE was neglected, in view of the announcement that over two-thirds of the stock had been deposited at the City Trust Company in accordance with the offer of Charles W. Morse, whose representative is now engaged in an examination of the books of the company.

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Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Sept. 11. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 10. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58	55	57
American Can	24	24½	24½	24¾
American Can pf	74	74½	74½	74⅝
American Chicle	85	89	85	89
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	5	6	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather pf	34	37	34	35
American Malt 6s	93	94	93	94
*American Thread pf	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
*American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Aberdeen Copper	29	31	29	31
*British Columbia Copper	13½	14½	13½	14½
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅜	98	98⅜
*California Copper		½	⅞	½
Camden Land	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	7½	6½	7
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33½	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	14½	16¼	14½	16¼
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	4
Con. Rubber Tire pf		26½		20½
Con. Rubber Tire 5s. 4s	27	28	27	28
Con. Tobacco 4s, w. i.	67½	67⅝	67⅝	67¾
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i	13½	15	13¾	14½
Detroit South. pf., w. i	39½	41	39¼	41
Detroit Southern 4s	83½	85	83	85
Dominion Securities	77¾	78	76¼	77
Electric Boat		20		18
Electric Boat pf	49½	52	49½	52
Elec. Lead Reduction	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Electric Vehicle	5½	6½	5½	6½
Electric Vehicle pf	8	11	8	11
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅜	1½	2
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	½	3	½	3
General Carriage	1	1¼	¾	1
General Chemical	63¼	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100½	99½	100½
German Treasury 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	102
Hall Signal	39	44	39	44
Havana Commercial	9	10	8¼	9¼
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	41	45
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	75½	76	75	75½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85¼	86	85¼	85½
Lorillard pf	117	120	117	
Markeen Copper	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Mexican Nat. Construction pf. 1st paid off	7	8	7	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	25	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp. pf	83½	85	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	11	11¼	11	11¼
Otis Elevator	32½	33½	32½	33⅝
Otis Elevator pf	96	98	96	98
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	¾	1	¾	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	73	70	73
Retsof	43		43	
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	101	103	101	102½
Safety Car, Heat & Light, ex stock dividend	149	150	146	151
St. Louis Transit	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27¼
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101½	101	101½
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83	83½	83	83½
Seaboard Air Lins	27½	28	27½	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50¼	50¾	50¼	51
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	23	28	23	28
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J	760	765	765	770
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	18	19	17½	19
Tel. & Tel. Co. of A., full paid			6¼	
Tidewater Coal	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	63	70
Union Copper	5¼	6	5½	5⅝
Union Typewriter	65	65½	65	65½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	119	121	119	121
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	119	117	119
Union R. of St. L. 4s	88¼	90	89	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82½	81	82
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31	28	31
U. S. Cotton Duck pf	89¼	90	89	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref	38	39	37	38¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	60	62	62¼	62⅝
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds		97		97
Universal Tobacco, w. i	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf, w. i		58		58
Va. Coal, Iron & C	7	8	5	6
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds			43	45
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	16¾	17⅞	16¾	17⅞
Worthington pf	113	116	112½	114

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

Street Railways.

Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	103	110	103	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R	242	244	242	244
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R	205	220	205	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	105
Columbus Railway	45½	46½	45½	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand, Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20½	19½	20½
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R	175		175	
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
23th & 29th St. 5s	100	113	100	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108

Gas Companies.

American Light & Trac	22		22	
American Light & Tr. pf	92	95	92	95
Bay State Gas	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70	75	70	75
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105⅜	105	105⅜	106¾
Con. Gas of N. J	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99¼	101½	99¼	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	108	108½	108	108½
N. E. Gas & Coke	6	7	6	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	88¼	88¾	88¼	88¾
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	17	20	17	20
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	92	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	79	81
Union Ferry	39¼	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	99	96	99

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 Anaconda Gold sold at .35, 100 Catalpa at .12, 500 Comstock bond at .05¼, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.90, 100 Isabella at .53, 500 Mollie Gibson at .36, 150 Ontario at 11.25@11.50, 1,000 Phoenix at .08, and 2,000 Golden Age at .02.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
113	113¼	58,280	Amalgamated Copper	114	114	112⅞	113½	−1⅛
3½	4	100	American Bicycle	3½	3½	3½	3½	−⅛
29½	29⅝	650	Am. Car & Found. Co	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	−⅛
86	87	100	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	−½
180	200	25	American Coal	176	176	176	176	
31⅛	32	600	American Cotton Oil	32	32	31½	31½	
31	31½	400	American Ice Co	31	31¼	30¾	30¾	
19½	21	900	American Linseed Co	21	21	20	20	
49	50¼	700	Am. Linseed Co. pf	49½	51	49½	50	
6¾	7	300	American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	−⅛
26½	28	500	Am. Malting Co. pf	27	27	26	26	−2½
47⅛	47½	5,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	47	49	45½	47	−1⅞
99½	100	100	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	100	100	100	100	−½
25¼	25⅝	1,500	American Locomotive	25¾	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
85½	86½	200	Am. Locomotive pf	86⅝	86⅝	86½	86½	+½
131	131⅞	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	132½	132½	131	131	−1
44⅜	46	1,000	Anaconda Cop. M. Co	40	46	43⅝	43⅝	−1½
75⅝	75½	31,000	At., T. & S. F	76	76½	75½	75½	−⅜
96¾	96½	2,300	At., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼	−⅝
101	101¼	6,700	Baltimore & Ohio	101	102⅝	101	101	−1
93	94	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	
67⅝	68	6,495	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	68¼	68¾	67½	67⅝	−⅜
70	71	1,600	Canada Southern	70¼	72½	70¼	70¼	+2¼
111⅛	111⅜	1,100	Canadian Pacific	111⅜	111½	111	111½	−⅜
163½	165	100	Central R. R. of N. J	163½	163½	163½	163½	+1½
45½	46	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	46	46	45¾	45¾	−⅜
38½	39	800	Chicago & Alton	39	39¼	39	39	+⅛
77	78	100	Chicago & Alton pf	77	77	77	77	−1
127	130	500	Chi. & East. Ill	127	127	127	127	+2
23⅞	24	3,300	Chicago Great West	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	−⅛
85	86	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	85½	85⅞	85½	85⅞	+⅞
42½	42⅝	6,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis	40¼	43	40¼	42	+1¼
74½	75	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	75	75	75	75	+½
163½	163⅝	50,345	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	163½	165¼	162⅝	163¾	−⅞
188	190	248	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	190	190	189	189	−1
141⅞	142¼	750	Chi., R. I. & Pac	141½	142¼	141¼	142¼	−1¼
21½	21⅝	1,710	Chi. Term. Trans	21½	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
40¾	41	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	−⅛
97⅞	98	6,200	C., C. & St. L	94⅝	98¼	94⅝	97⅞	+3¼
		400	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	100	99	99	−1
14	14½	600	Colorado Southern	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	
55	55⅞	600	Col. Southern 1st pf	55½	55½	55	55	−1½
25	25¼	500	Col. Southern 2d pf	25¼	25½	25	25	−⅛
220½	221	300	Consolidated Gas	221	221¼	221	221	+⅞
116¾	119	300	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	118	118	118	118	+1
164¾	164½	600	Delaware & Hudson	165¼	165½	164½	164½	−½
221	224	200	Del., Lack. & West	225	225	225	225	+1
45	45¼	1,800	Denver & Rio Grande	46½	46½	45	45	−2
93½	94½	100	Denver & R. G. pf	94	94	94	94	−1
143	149	200	Diamond Match	147½	147½	147½	147½	−3½
7⅝	8	1,050	Dist. of America	7⅝	8	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
26	27¼	600	Dist. of America pf	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+½
12	12¼	1,260	Dul., S. S. & At	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12	−⅛
19½	19⅞	1,100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	−¼
42¼	42⅞	4,600	Erie	42⅜	42	42	42⅝	−⅛
70¾	71	3,700	Erie 1st pf	70¼	71½	70¼	70¾	−⅝
57	57⅛	900	Erie 2d pf	57	57⅝	57	57	−⅝
63	65	1,166	Evans. & T. H	65	65⅜	63	63	−1⅞
33	33	300	Gas & El., Bergen Co	33	33	30	30	−3
262	264	600	General Electric	264	264½	263¼	263¾	−¼
57	57	700	Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57	57	57	
103	105	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	105	105	105	105	+2½
184	185	800	Great Northern pf	184	184	183¾	183¾	−1¼
53	53	2,700	Hocking Valley	53	53	52½	52½	−1¼
74½	75	100	Hocking Valley pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	−1
146	146⅜	900	Illinois Central	146	146⅜	145	145	−1⅜
24¼	24¾	200	International Paper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¾	−¼
81	81¼	300	Internat. Paper pf	81	81¼	81	81¼	
97	97	300	Internat. Power Co	97	97	96¾	97	+⅛
7⅞	7⅞	7	International Silver	7⅞	7	7	7¼	−½
39	39	300	Iowa Central	39	39	39	39	+½
73	73	100	Iowa Central pf	73	73	73	73	+½
46	46⅞	46	International Pump	46	46⅞	46	46⅞	+⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East Sixty-fifth Street Dwelling Sold—Jacob D. Butler Buys Upper Broadway Block Front at Auction.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for William H. Smith to a client the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that Stephen B. Brague has sold the four-story dwelling 122 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 2,159 and 2,161 First Avenue, a plot 50 by 100, upon which two five-story tenements are now being erected.

Harris, Sokolski & Son have sold to George Kaplan the five-story tenement 238 Henry Street, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to M. C. Deike, for $9,000, the two-story brick and stone dwelling 52 Kelly Street, 20 by 57, on lot 25 by 100.

W. D. Haynes & Co. have sold for John Norelius to W. B. Hayes, the property 2,458 Hughes Avenue; also, to Mr. Norelius, two lots on the west side of Morris Avenue, 191 feet north of Belmont Street, 50 by 100.

Benjamin Altman took title yesterday to the property 365 Fifth Avenue, adjoining his previous holdings at the southeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street. The consideration, as indicated by the revenue stamps on the deed, was $140,000.

The Century Building Company has mortgaged its property at 72 and 74 Broadway, running through to New Street, to the George A. Fuller Company for $1,100,000. The mortgage will become due on April 16, 1904, and will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.

The properties 656 Broadway and 103 Bleecker Street have become the subject of partition proceedings in which Gen. Lloyd S. Bryce is plaintiff and Carroll Bryce and another defendants.

Herbert B. Rexer has sold for Edward Haberstroh the four-story tenement, with store, 247 Avenue A, on lot 25.9 by 94, to a client.

The United Real Estate Owners' Association will hold a mass meeting to-night at the New York Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, for the purpose of opposing several sections of the new tenement house law, and organizing for active work against the law in the next Legislature.

The Auction Room.

The two eight-story apartment houses, covering the block front on the west side of Broadway, between One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, sold yesterday under foreclosure to satisfy a claim of about $488,000, were bought by Jacob D. Butler for $321,431. The American Mortgage Company was plaintiff in the foreclosure action, and John W. Noble, Jr., and others, defendants.

F. J. Wood sold for Mrs. Kiefer the three-story frame building at 4,177 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, with a frontage of 27 feet, to Mrs. Annie McCourt.

Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

5 Mott Street, west side, running through to Worth Street, 25 by 97.8 and irregular, two-story brick tenement on Mott Street, one-story brick building on Worth Street; foreclosure sale, to Solomon Lent.....$23,650

444 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 220.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with two-story frame tenement at the rear; partition sale, to one of the defendants, Mary Hafelfinger.....7,150

528 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 15 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Missionary Association.....12,000

Fourth Street, Westchester, running through to Fifth Street, 405 feet west of Avenue B, 100 by 210, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Emma G. Townsend.....1,650

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, south side, 105.8 feet east of Railroad Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Siegel.....250

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James Ridgway, referee, 20 West Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 185 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,711.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter Schmuck, referee, 103 Hester Street, north side, 50.8 feet east of Eldridge Street, 36.10 by 100 and irregular, two five-story brick tenements with four-story brick tenements at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,500; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 90.1 feet east of Park Avenue, 27.11 by 99.11, five-story brick tenement, with store.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Truax, referee, 26 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 350 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, seven-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,841; subject to other mortgages for $80,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 342 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 100.11, three-story frame flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,743.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Arthur Avenue, northeast corner, for a one-story frame carriage house, 12 by 13.6; Paul Tiedjen of 2,452 Arthur Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Main Street, east side, 25 feet south of East Ditmar Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 37.8; Mrs. Joseph Hemingway, City Island, owner; George S. Miller, City Island, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

No. 806 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; M. Cohen & Co. of 7 Pine Street, owners; Henry Klein of 191 East Third Street, architect; cost, $200.

Nos. 159 and 161 East Eighty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick storeroom and stable; D. A. Gaylord, premises, owner; Charles H. Orne, premises, architect; cost, $500.

No. 26 Forsyth Street, to a three-story warehouse, with store; Joseph Marcus of 112 East Eightieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery architect; cost, $75.

Nos. 114 to 118 East Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick lofts, with office and stores; Julius Sternfeld, premises, owner; Fred Ebeling of 97 Seventh Street, architect; cost, $125.

Madison and Clinton Streets, northeast corner, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; S. Golden of 44 West Third Street, owner; Max Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 156 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick restaurant; I. H. Rosenfeld, premises, owner; Stern, Cohen & Roth of 92 Fifth Avenue, architects.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage and "R S" for revenue stamps, The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

ANN ST, 18, s w s, 24x54.2x irregular; William B. Dick to Elizabeth C. Dick, (R S $50).....$1

ATTORNEY ST, 95, w s, 20x100; Richard Langen to Frank Lanegan, (mtg $11,000)..

BELMONT AV, w s, Lots 173 to 177, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 125x87.6; Hughes Av, e s, Lot 193, map of property of S. Cambreling and others, 25x87.6; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Francis D. Bailey, quitclaim...250

BROADWAY, w s, 75.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.8x200 to Mercer St, x37.4x—; Pearl St, Lot 236, map of the Meadows, 25x100; Pearl St, e s, Lot 237, map of the Meadows, 25x100; also property in Brooklyn; E. C. Wempie to Caroline M. Wemple, all title.....1

BUCKHOUT ST, n s, 153.1 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 50x100; John W. Scallen to Carrie E. Scallen, (mtg $5,000, R S $1.50).....100

DUNCOMB AV, w s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 25x125, Westchester; John Ackerman to Carrie R. Whitaker, (mtg $1,800).....2,000

GOUVERNEUR LANE, 6, e s, 27.1x45.3x27.3x45.3; Horace Russell and another, executors and trustees, to William C. Schermerhorn, (R S $4.50).....11,500

HENRY ST, 235, s s, 22.2x100x23.4x100; Dora Sokoiski to George Kaplan, (mtg $21,000, R S $3).....1

HILL AV, e s, 150 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; David A. Sullivan to the Co-operative Building Bank.....2,000

LOTS 202 and 204, map of Van Nest Park; Regina Bleiman to Emanuel Alexander..1

MORRIS AV, e s, old line, 20 ft s of 160th St, 20x100; George H. Pigueron to Regina Bleiman, (R S 75 cents, mtg $5,000)..9,000

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.6x100x23.7x100; Salomon Fuchs to Ewald Weber and another, (mtg $3,000).....4,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 314.9 ft n of 141st St, 56.5x53.3x54.11x63.7; Elizabeth R. Carlin to John F. Cockerill, (R S $4.75).....1

VESEY ST, 54, n s, 25x100; William Z. Larned to William A. Larned, all liens..1

WEST BROADWAY, 241 and 243, e s, 37.7x80x irregular; Adolph Mayer to American Exchange National Bank, (mtg $66,000).....1

1ST AV, e s, 119 ft n of 17th St, 19x94; Joseph Haight to Howard P. Foster, (R S $15,) rerecorded.....1

3D ST, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, 25.4x104.8x irregular; Emanuel Alexander to George H. Piqueron, (mtg $18,750, R S $5.75).....32,500

5TH AV, 365, e s, 18x125; Jenny P. Forbes and others to Benjamin Altman, (R S $68.75).....100

7TH AV, w s, 87 ft n of 24th St, 21.6x78.2; Mabel Suydam to William C. Strange, (mtg $12,000).....1

207TH AV, n s, Lot 929, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Sarah E. Hayward to Ridner P. Cafferty and another, (mtg $1,000, R S $2).....1

23D ST, 357 and 359 West, 50x98.9; Mabel Suydam to William C. Strange, (mtg $35,000).....1

48TH ST, n s, 385.3 ft w of 2d Av, 12.8x100.5; Sarah E. Hayward, widow, to Ridner P. Cafferty and another, (mtg $5,000, R S $4).....1

58TH ST, 402 East, 18x100.4; Morris Jacobson to Louis Shapiro, (mtg $8,500).500

64TH ST, 228 to 232 East, 75x100.5; 8th St, 385 to 389 East, 60x93.11; Leopold Hollinger to Harry H. Moss, all liens, (R S $8).....1

72D ST, n e corner of Park Av, 20x102.2; J. Edward Davis to Elizabeth T. K. Davis, (R S $1, mtg $35,000).....1

83D ST, n s, 293.9 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.9x102.2; James A. Treacy to Emma L. Stevens, (mtg $19,000, R S 50c).....1

88TH ST, s s, 182 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Ferdinand Frank to William Henne, (R S $3.50, mtg $1,800).....1

91ST ST, 124 West, 33.4x100.8; James H. Thomas to Thomas W. Russell, rerecorded, (R S $9).....1

105TH ST, 321 West, 23x100.11; John C. Umsteadt to Myra L. Moffat, (R S $25).1

135TH ST, 561 East, 25x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $8,000, R S $1.50).....1

153D ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x99.11; Union Trust Company of New York, executor and trustee, to Wilhelmina Lessels, (R S 50c).....3,500

161ST ST, n s, 300.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Emma Schwarz to Jacob Herb, (mtg $11,000).....1

Recorded Leases.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,297, e s, the Teichman & Potter Company to John M. Halper, 5 years.....$900 to 1,200

CEDAR ST, n w corner of Temple St, part basement; St. Lawrence Realty Company to J. F. Robert Troeger, 10 years.....$2,500 to 3,000

GRAND ST, 133, s e corner of Crosby St; Peter J. McCoy to Louis Becker and another, 12 years.....4,000

MULBERRY ST, 71½, store; Alfonso Masucci to Enrico Ynvernizzi, 3½ years....960

3D ST, 58 East; Abraham Levy to Pesche Wangrow, 3 years, 7½ months.....4,200

104TH ST, 343 East; Adeline Cook to Frank Cuzzi, 3 years.....840

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

BROTHERS, Abram, to Joseph Huber, Jr.; 271 West 140th St, (prior mtg $16,500,) due July 15, 1906, 6 per cent.....$3,500

CAINS, Mary, to Elizabeth Reilly; 119th St, s s, 532 ft e of Lenox Av, subject to all liens, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,000

CENTURY BUILDING COMPANY to the George A. Fuller Company; Broadway, 72 and 74; New St, 9, 11, and 13, due April 16, 1904, 4½ per cent.....1,100,000

COCKERILL, John P., to Elizabeth R. Carlin, St. Nicholas Av, w s, 314.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....10,000

CRONSON, Maria L., to Calvin W. Withey; 121st St, s s, 140.11 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, prior mortgage, installments, 10 months, 6 per cent.....400

CRONSON, Maria L., to Charles C. Sawyer; 121st St, s s, 140.11 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, prior mortgage, installments $8.33½ monthly, 6 per cent.....100

FANG, Joseph B., to George Ringler & Co.; 8th Av, at intersection of St. Nicholas Av, near 121st St, store lease, demand, 6 per cent.....4,000

FOSTER, Howard P., to American Mortgage Company; 300 1st Av, 3 years....10,000

GEORGE, Hannah, and others to Josephine Wandell; Old Boston Road, or King's Bridge Road, s s, at n w corner of land of Andrew Findlay, contains 5½ acres, Eastchester, 3 years, 6 per cent.....8,000

HARRIS, John D., to Eschelson & Woerz; Bleecker St, 189, and Macdougal St, 93, saloon lease, demand, 6 per cent.....1,411

KAUFMANN, Oscar, to Mabel R. Cushing; 86th St, 107 East, 1 year, 6 per cent., gold.....1,250

KUNTZ, Henry, to George Wyner; 65 East 100th St, due March 10, 1902, 6 per cent.....2,000

MANELLO, Angelo, to Costanzo Perrella; Eagle Av, e s, being Lots 62, 63, and 64, map of 155 lots, Charles A. Stadler, in 23d Ward, 3 years, 6 per cent., gold.....4,000

McMAHON, John, to William C. Seiden; 277 Division St, 2 years, gold.....8,000

MIERS, Samuel, to John W. Vaughan; 134th St, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, demand, 6 per cent.....1,000

MOFFAT, Myra, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 105th St, 321 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....30,000

PIGUERON, George H., to Emanuel Alexander; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, prior mortgage $18,750, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 percent.....8,750

PIGUERON, George H., to Emanuel Alexander; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of Thompson St, prior mortgage $27,500, building loan, due Sept. 1, 1902, 6 per cent.....18,000

RUDD, Althea S., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Broadway, n w corner of 55th St, 3 years, 4 per cent.....38,000

SAYRE, Mary H., to Union Dime Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, e s, 99.10 ft s of Lawrence St, due Nov. 1, 1902, 4 per cent.....10,000

SCHLESSINGER, John B., to William Emlen Roosevelt and another, trustees; 48th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....23,000

SIEBER, Charles, to Johanna Metzke; old Boston Road, 412.9 ft n e of 2d St, being 5 ½ of Lot 147, map Olinville, 5 years..900

STEINHARDT, Max, and another to the Jefferson Bank; Orchard St, 183, due Jan. 10, 1902, 6 per cent.....5,000

STINES, Martin, to John N. Lanthier; 165th St, n s, 125 ft e of Stebbins Av, due July 24, 1904, 6 per cent.....950

TIENKEN, Elizabeth L., and another to Cowen & Co.; Kelly St, e s, 115 ft s of 165th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.....1,200

VINGIPROVA, Giuseppina, to Frederick Wehmann; Lots 124 and 125, map of 160 lots in 23d Ward or Maximilian Morgenthau, 1 year, 6 per cent.....200

WEIDEMANN, Maria, to Elizabeth Kiss and another; 11th St, 509 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABRAMS, Herman, to Lewis Levy.....$3,000

BELL, Edward, executor, to John B. H. Oakley, guardian.....5,500

BENNETT, Charles W., and another, executors, to Lelia B. Scrymser.....Nom.

CHANLER, Louise M., to Arthur Terry, ½ part.....6,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Bowery Savings Bank.....10,000

LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Anna Flood.....6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Mutual Life Insurance Company, 5 assignments.....388,000

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 656, and 103 Bleecker St; Lloyd S. Bryce against Carroll Bryce and another, (partition;) attorney, R. J. Fox.

EAGLE AV, e s, 265 ft s of 156th St, 20x115; Louis Brandt and another against Simon R. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Teybel.

LINCOLN AV, n w corner of 135th St, 33.3x100; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Mary E. Taylor, individually and as executrix, and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x90, two actions; James Buchanan and another, trustees, against Solomon Littenberg, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, A. H. Atterbury.

73D ST, n s, 231 ft e of West End Av, 19x102.2; Helen I. Godwin against Elizabeth S. Fulton, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Tenney.

82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x79.3x irregular; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York against John A. Holmes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Frederick G. Potter against Salvatore Spallone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. & A. S. Mapes.

157TH ST, n s, 198 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Emil Schaefer and another against Wilhelmina Schaefer and another, (action to set aside and declare deed void;) attorney, J. F. Frees.

178TH ST, s w s, 167.10 ft n w of Concourse, 25x94.3; James Flynn against Louis Eickwort and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Roche.

Mechanics' Liens.

CHERRY ST, 157; J. Henry Blohm against Arthur H. Hamonn, owner and contractor.....$425

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; William C. W. Child against Crane Company, lessee; Thomas O'Neill, contractor.....575

CHERRY ST, 493 to 501; John F. de Baun against Crane Company, lessee; Thomas O'Neill, contractor.....611

ELM ST, 143 and 145; Bailey & Sullivan and another against Serena L. Van Zandt and another, owners and contractors.....6,014

MOTT ST, 234; Reid & Jaeger against Floroda Gerade, owner; John Carl, contractor.....85

WEBSTER AV and 168th St, n w corner, 100x320; Schnatz & Massoth against Adolph Wexler, owner and contractor...991

ZULETT AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Vincenzo Rossmondo against Herman C. Rudlich, owner; Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor.....150

ZULETT AV, s s, 325 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; Vincenzo Rossmondo against Herman C. Rudlich, owner; Charles Holdorf, owner and contractor.....150

71ST ST, 114 and 116 East; the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company against Frank W. Herter, owner and contractor; Rosamond Herter, contractor.....483

100TH ST, 65 East; Ravitch Brothers against Henry Kants, owner; Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....200

120TH ST, 414 East; John Gillies Company against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....318

120TH ST, 414 East; Clarke & Hogan against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....232

120TH ST, 414; Albert J. Schwarzler against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor.....1,350

120TH ST, 414; William Cuff against Henry Kaufman, owner and contractor..200

156TH ST, 550 to 554 West; Richardson & Morgan Company against G. P. Brower Ancher, owner and contractor.....256

Satisfied Mechanic's Liens.

5TH ST, 749 and 751 East; Robert Coble against Morris Rosenberg and another, July 30, 1901.....$425

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN FISH.—Judge Dugro of the Supreme Court has appointed Eugene V. Daly receiver of rents of the seven-story apartment house 57 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, corner of Lenox Avenue, in a suit brought against John Fish, the builder, by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to foreclose a mortgage of $80,000, on which $78,300 is due. Mr. Fish made an assignment on July 27 last.

THOMAS JOHNSON.—Four deficiency judgments, aggregating $9,371, were docketed yesterday against Thomas Johnson, growing out of the foreclosure of property 520 to 526 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, in favor of the Colonial Trust Company.

SMITH-BEARD SILK COMPANY.—Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Doherty of Paterson, N. J., ancillary receiver for the property in this State of the Smith-Beard Silk Company of Paterson, which has an office at 476 Broome Street, this city, on the application of Sidney Smith, who was Vice President and Secretary, in proceedings for the dissolution of the corporation. Mr. Doherty has been appointed receiver in New Jersey. His bond was fixed at $20,000. The liabilities are $76,584, and assets $62,575. The liabilities are: Bills payable, $19,467; accounts payable, $12,798; to creditors in Paterson, $1,537; wages, $500; silk recently purchased, $1,668; to Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $40,500. The assets consist of merchandise in the hands of Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, $35,187; machinery and fixtures, $24,488; accounts receivable, $1,799; silk in process, $750; cash, $554. The company was incorporated on June 26, 1896, and had a paid-in capital of $15,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM RABINOWITZ.—Schedules of Abraham Rabinowitz, manufacturer of cloaks at 192 Madison Street, show liabilities of $12,479 and nominal assets of $1,545, consisting of accounts $1,020, claims $525, Stock to the amount of $1,000, he says, was taken under an attachment. The largest creditor is H. Wendoff of 9 East Broadway, $5,000, who is secured by merchandise valued at $4,700.

SEEGER & HAMBURGER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets of Seeger & Hamburger, dry goods department store, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, on the application of Platzek & Stroock, who filed a petition in bankruptcy against the firm on Monday. The stock on hand is valued at $50,000 to $35,000, and the bond of the receiver was fixed at $5,000.

MARTIN CASSIDY.—Martin Cassidy, who resides at Larchmont, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday individually and as a partner in the late firm of Cassidy, Dodd & Co., importers of laces and dress trimmings, formerly at 10 East Eighteenth Street. A receiver was appointed for the firm on Nov. 24, 1897. Mr. Cassidy afterward continued the business until May 29, 1898, when he made an assignment, the assets realising about $8,000. Mr. Cassidy's individual liabilities are $65,119, and the firm liabilities are $55,447, most of which are included in his individual liabilities. Russell Sage is a creditor for $372 for money lent to Mr. Cassidy. The Bowling Green Trust Company, as successor to the Produce Exchange Trust Company, is named in the schedules as having discounted notes for $21,482 and also for $7,294.

MATUSOW & COOPERMAN.—David Matusow and Samuel Cooperman, who compose the firm of Matusow & Cooperman, doing business as the Liberty Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of skirts and petticoats at 458 Broome Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $13,967 and nominal assets of $13,384, consisting of stock $2,000, machinery $3,094, sample goods $631, notes $2,000, accounts $5,659. They were formerly in business for three years in Philadelphia and began in New York on March 1, 1900. They had branch offices at Buffalo, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. City Marshal Louis Levy received a writ of replevin against them yesterday for $356 in favor of L. Siegbert & Brothers, but found the place closed up.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BANTA, Rebecca H.—M. S. Brook & Sons.....$219

BELEY, Alfred—C. Kress and others, executors.....975

BENY, John—H. Mannes and others, costs.....24

BROWN, Samuel—R. L. Morrell and others.....901

BRYANT, J. Wilson—Edward Thompson Company.....28

BERNSTEIN, Charles A.—A. L. Rott.....212

DEMPSEY, John A.—C. Q. Bruhns.....28

DONNELLY, John—Title Guarantee and Trust Company.....102

HOLLY, Emma C. and John I.—H. Schwartz.....2,034

FEGELER, John H.—C. H. Ziegler.....362

FRANK, Henry—A. A. Luce.....73

GOLDBERG, Louis and Abraham—Robert Graves Company.....357

HOFFMAN, Arthur—P. E. Henderson and others.....55

HUTHOFF, Henry—Henry Kroeger & Co.435

HEFFERAN, Joseph P.—J. Ahrens and another.....308

HARTMAN, Charles S.—Burret's Press Clipping Bureau.....77

IRIS, Mary A.—J. W. J. Hamblet.....55

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....2,286

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....776

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....2,530

JOHNSON, Thomas—Colonial Trust Company.....3,779

JOYCE, Edward—R. Gaudio and others..10,694

KENDALL, Thaddeus K.—E. C. Delayan.307

KAUFMAN, Henry—H. Krakower.....123

LANGE, Henry—J. W. Campbell.....83

MAHER, John C., and Lewis W. Spencer—H. Schrader.....407

NORTHROP, Horace W.—H. Turrell.....97

OLIVER, Ada—C. E. Traver and others.67

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. A. Russell148

THOMAS, John—P. H. Haller.....99

NOBLE, William and John W., Jr.—L. H. Stroh and others.....3,591

NORTHWEST FIXTURE COMPANY—Richmond Stove Company.....194

SHANDAL, Harry J.—E. P. Jones.....112

SCHAPIRO, Louis—S. E. Bernheimer and others.....850

POWERS, Charles D.—A. McOwen.....92

PELTON, Franklin D.—K. Herkert.....202

ROSENFELD, Samuel D.—L. A. Damainville.....567

ROWLEY, George B.—Buyers' Reference Company.....91

STOPS, Peter—A. Goldfarb.....70

SANDERSON, John R.—G. W. Miller.....25

SEROTA, Nathan—F. Feingold.....75

SPREY, Ray—H. Kraus.....686

STUEVE, Henry—J. J. Rittel.....83

TEGELER, John H.—A. H. Ziegler.....362

THE WOOLFALL COMPANY—H. C. Demorest.....325

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—T. H. Oates, by guadrian.....5,044

SIMPSON, Simon K.—W. W. Tinsley and others.....52

SMITH, Montague M.—G. W. Corless.....39

WILSON, Bernard—R. J. Barry.....395

WELSFORD, Joseph—C. L. Hirsh.....461

ZIEGLER, August H.—H. J. Wood.....104

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET J. NESTOR, Plaintiff, against MARY O. MASON, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Mary O. Mason, defendant: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. P. H. Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of August, 1901, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1901.

Dated New York, August 27th, 1901.

GEORGE A. LAVELLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au29-1aw6wTh

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of Manuel Kasse and Oscar Kasse, individually and composing the firm of M. Kasse & Bro., Bankrupts. Greenwald, Kupferberg, Karp & Co., Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers, will sell Friday, Sept. 13th, 1901, at 10:30 A. M., at 24 Wooster St., the assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of capes, woolens, linings, piece goods, fixtures, &c. Order of LEROY S. GOVE, Receiver.

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Eight rooms and bath, with butler's pantry extension; large porch, finished in cypress or whitewood; oak staircases; nickel open plumbing, porcelain-lined bathtub, handsome mantels, laundry tubs, furnace, &c. Or we will build for you in any style on similar terms.

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Big bargain, builders and speculators.—50x100, prominent corner, downtown; tremendous sacrifice; location right and price likewise. Particulars of Thomas Ellson, 409 Broadway.

A handsome brownstone residence, four stories and basement, centrally and fashionably located on the west side, at a bargain to an immediate purchaser. Box 341, 1,269 Broadway.

Lenox Av., 244, Near 123d St.—22x55x100, four-story dwelling; must be seen to be appreciated; A1 condition; price, $25,000. Firm of J. B. Ketcham, 58 West 125th St.

Modern income, property West Harlem, fine condition; all rented; halls heated; hot water. Geo. Blank, 229 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached cottages, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Eldridge, Near Rivington.—Tenement, 25x100, $25,000; West 102d St., flat, $22,000. Crane, 187 Broadway.

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New Jersey Property for Sale.

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will resume instructions on the piano Sept. 16th; lessons 50 cents; no classes. Studio, 501 West 147th St.

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This new fireproof, high class family hotel, with public restaurant and cafe, American plan and a la carte.
Erected for the convenience of transient and permanent guests,
Whose patronage is respectfully solicited.
Special features will be the Ladies' Matinee Luncheon and the After-theatre Suppers.
Concert every evening.
Music during luncheon on Saturdays and Sundays.
Reception To-day 3 to 10 P. M.
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Have you merchandise, any kind you will sacrifice for quick cash? City or country; I will find quick buyers. Address H., Box 123 Times Office.

Money loaned on all securities. Columbia Loan Co., 116 Nassau Street, Room 506. Lowest rates. Confidential.

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NEW CYCLES, $12 TO $15.
Some with New Departure and Morrow Brakes. Tandems and Triplets, $12 to $25; Tires, 50c. to $2 each. JANDORF, corner Church and Barclay.

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TYPEWRITER RENTED $3.00 PER MONTH. BEFORE BUYING TYPEWRITERS CALL ON E. H. ELDREDGE, 332 Broadway. Telephone 3195 Franklin.

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Typewriters, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5966 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier, & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

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Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, rescovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

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A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

Wanted.

Why lose your diamonds? Examined and reset while you wait. Isakowitz & Bacharach, 51 and 53 Maiden Lane.

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1901.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO CERTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices,) stating their property by section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in the case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whatever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

Frederick W. Bleckwenn, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

Matthew S. Tully, Richmond Building, Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

Pianos and Organs.

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Bloomingdales

3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $175.00 easy terms.
IRVING PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash. $165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS

$155.

$1.00 Per Week.

Pianos Delivered on Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.
We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

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WORLD'S GREATEST SINGERS

because of that pure, rich and

SYMPATHETIC TONE

in the possession of which they stand alone.

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Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

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For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

PIANOS TO RENT

for city or country at reasonable rates.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO, $95; CHICKERING, $115. 8 square pianos, special sale, $25 upward.
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"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?" Wise. STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER, SOHMER, KNABE, $75.00 upward. STANDARD GALLERIES, 19 West 125th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $128. Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 106 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Steinway, every improvement, beautifully carved, great sacrifice, elegant upright, only $75. Biddle's, 7 East 14th.

Fine upright piano, $170; $6 monthly; rent, $3. Wissner, 25 East 14th St., New York.

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Saratoga, The Grand Union

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The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
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Pawn Tickets, old gold and silver bought; unredeemed pledges, every description, for sale. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Storage.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

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Highest prices paid for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's discarded clothing, jewelry, furs, bric-a-brac, furniture, carpets. Mr. or Mrs. M. Naftal, 744 6th Av.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—673 Madison Av., Corner 61st.—Second floor suite, three rooms; also other rooms; superior table; American.

7th Av., 2,134, (126th.)—Finely furnished room, singly or en suite; good location; moderate; table guests accommodated.

17th St., 116 East.—Large front room, with private bath; exceptionally clean house; first-class table; references.

19th St., 122 East.—Extraordinary attractions; select surroundings; fine outlook; rooms with board; parlor dining; private bath; extra choice meals; examination solicited; reasonable; references.

21st St., 145 East, Gramercy Park.—Large and small rooms; transients and permanent boarders accommodated; park privileges.

21st St., 23 West, near 5th Av.—Superior accommodations, with excellent table; for permanent parties; table guests.

24th St., 35 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; central location, between Broadway and 6th Av.

29th St., 13 East.—Electric lights, steam heat, baths, telephone; large and small rooms; excellent table; references.

40th St., 258 West.—Nice furnished front parlor for couple, single and doubls rooms, with board. French.

47th St., 152 East.—Large alcove room; other rooms; beautiful back parlor; excellent board; reasonable.

52d St., 244 West, Near Broadway and "L" Station.—Large and small sunny rooms; everything first-class.

62d St., 246 East.—Nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

95th St., 66 West.—Large room, with dressing room; also hall room; excellent table; reference.

129th St., 162 West.—Pleasant rooms with good board; parlor dining room; no children; table boarders accommodated.

129th St., 108 West.—Back parlor and large front room; good board; private house; references; conveniences.

130th St., 161 West.—Convenient to "L;" second-story, large rooms; also smaller rooms, with board; references.

150th St., 503 West.—Opportunity for one or two bachelors; large second-story front room, strictly private family; board optional; a real home; highest references.

Lexington Av., 465.—Rooms, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator, telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; references. Mrs. Winthrop.

BACHELOR TIRED OF LIVING ALONE SINCE DEATH OF NEAR RELATIVE DESIRES ANOTHER BACHELOR SIMILARLY SITUATED, OR CONGENIAL MARRIED COUPLE, TO SHARE HIS HOME. NEW MODERN RESIDENCE LOWER WEST SIDE NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE. THIS IS NO BOARDING HOUSE ADVERTISEMENT, BUT RARE CHANCE TO SECURE QUIET LUXURIOUS HOME. ONLY THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND COST OF GOOD LIVING AND WILL MODERATELY SHARE EXPENSES NEED ADDRESS P. O. BOX 699, NEW YORK CITY.

$4.50 weekly; educated people. Mary Fisher Home. 148 St. Ann's Av., near 135th St.; country branch.

Board Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A family of three (adults) desires rooms and board, with private dining room, in strictly private family; will furnish own rooms if desired and suitable arrangements can be made; in good location, west of Madison Av.; references given and required. Address P. O. Box 1,736, New York City.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, with bath, all locations; doctors' offices; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

9th St., 26 West, Near 5th Av.—Large and small airy rooms; conveniences, homelike, bath; rates moderate.

16th St., 128 East, Near Westminster Hotel.—One large, two small furnished rooms; breakfast optional gentlemen only.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, suitable for physician; other rooms; special prices; trained nurses; telephone; use parlor; kitchen; reference; respectability given, required.

26th St., 109 East.—Desirable suites, separated every floor; well known; $2.50 to $8; Madison Square; clean.

39th St., 204 East.—Front room, private house; hot, cold water, every convenience; gentlemen; $3.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references exchanged.

46th St., 133 East.—Large and medium rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; American family; references.

49th St., 242 East.—Sunny back parlor; running water, closets; private house; gentlemen or couple; reasonable; reference.

52d St., 260 West.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent for gentlemen, in private house.

53d St., 141 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for business; other rooms, $1.75 to $5; also transients.

54th St., 315 West.—Large parlor and bedroom; singly, together; first-class apartment; private American family. O'Neill.

55th St., 329 West.—Large room, suitable for two; also square front room for one; private family.

56th St., 318 West.—A few choice rooms, attractive and homelike; superior appointments; location desirable; references required.

98th St., 162 West.—Two parlors, suitable for physician; other rooms; porcelain bath; from $1.50 up. Fisher.

104th St., 226 West.—Desirable second-story room; nicely furnished; private house; reference required.

125th St., 12 West.—Elegant furnished or unfurnished large, light rooms to refined parties; all conveniences; references exchanged.

131st St., 258 West.—Newly furnished front and back parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; also large front room, top floor; terms moderate; private house.

133d St., 225 West.—Two rooms, for housekeeping; also back parlor; gentlemen; hall room; private house.

137th St., 299 West.—Corner room; four windows; southern exposure; smaller rooms; all conveniences; near cars. Dressmaker.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

Wanted—By a single lady, fair-sized room, with board, in reputable private family. Address E. Beneville, 116 Nassau St.

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Six rooms, west side, $25, or board, three adults, within one hour city; two rooms, $75 monthly. Americans, 708 Columbus Av.

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Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 246 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pan-American Accommodations.—First-class private house; best location; reasonable. 264 Highland Av., Buffalo.

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The Ingleside, Napanoch, N. Y.—Delightful location; spacious grounds; fresh milk, butter, eggs, reduced rates. H. Humiston.

Farm house, near Ferndale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.; milk, butter, eggs, and poultry from farm. Darius De Puy.

Country Board Wanted.

For wife, 3 children, and infant, 30 minutes' from Grand Central; rate moderate. Address, full particulars, H. M. R., 596 Columbus Av.

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DESKS.

Great Variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

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Law firm, with large real estate experience, would manage an estate; moderate commission includes all litigation; guarantee increase net income; references; responsible. H Box 125 Times.

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Old judgments, notes, claims, collected on percentage; advice gratis by mail. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

For Sale.—Fast 37-foot naphtha launch; built to order; all conveniences; 8 feet 6 beam, 2 feet 4 draught; just right for Southern waters this Winter. Adolph Burdorf, owner, 138 West 37th St.

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RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATHS

149 WEST 125TH ST., } NEAR 7TH AV.
152-160 W. 126TH ST., }
The largest and most elegant bath in New York built on 5 City Lots.
Swimming pool with 55,000 gallons of filtered water drawn from artesian wells. Connected with the same is an
ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT.
Hospital Department for gouty and rheumatic patients; and also for obese people.
BACHELOR DEPARTMENT.
Open day and night. For gentlemen only.
Single tickets, $1.00. 12 Tickets, $10.00.
FREDR. HOLLENDER, Proprietor.

Millinery and Dressmaking.

We teach cutting, fitting, making, finishing of corsets, dresses, and millinery; big money in it; patterns cut. Apply McDowell's, 310-318 6th Av.

Referees' Notices.

79 EAST 125TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY E. GERETY, plaintiff, against MARY E. GERETY, individually and as administratrix with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph L. Gerety, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the first day of August, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twelfth day of September, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant ninety feet one inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of said street twenty-seven feet eleven inches; thence northerly ninety-nine feet and eleven inches, parallel with Fourth Avenue, to the cent

PARTY MEN RECOGNIZE MR. COLER'S STRENGTH

Mayoralty Situation Changed by the Action of His Friends.

CITIZENS' UNION'S ATTITUDE

Further Consideration Will Be Given to the Controller's Name, Declares Mr. Wheeler.

The politicians were busily engaged yesterday in discussing the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn, in declaring for Controller Coler as the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor and demanding that his name should head the list of those now being considered for the office. Various views were expressed. Among those interviewed are the following:

EVERETT P. WHEELER—The action of the Brooklyn convention disclosed the fact that Mr. Coler undoubtedly has a great many friends in Brooklyn, and that it will be necessary for the General Committee to give further consideration to his name. Although his name was not recommended by the committee, you may rest assured that, in view of the Brooklyn action, the subject will be gone over again most carefully. There is no doubt that the situation is much changed.

It seems to me that the important anti-Tammany forces are gradually approaching an agreement as to the best man to lead the fight. The difficulty is very great in that it is necessary to nominate a man who would be both a good Mayor and who would unite the various forces that must be amalgamated in order to win the fight. I believe this, however, will be done, just as it was done in 1894. The situation this year is not more complicated intrinsically than was the condition of affairs when Mayor Strong ran. At that time, the leading anti-Tammany organizations had to agree, and then the smaller ones followed. I believe that will be the case this year. The rumors which have been circulated that any one particular ring is dominating the reform forces is untrue. The Citizens' Union has probably been most influential in the general movement, but there has been no clamor for control. I was a member of the Committee of Seventy, which nominated Mayor Strong, and which led the fight seven years ago. The situation seems quite as good now, and I believe the fight will be won.

Col. WILLIS L. OGDEN, Chairman of the Committee of Eighteen—I do not care to discuss the action of the borough convention in Brooklyn. I am not a delegate from that body. I am not acting as a delegate from that body in the work we are now doing.

LUDWIG NISSEN—I do not admit that the resolution indorsed was representative of the Citizens' Union, as a whole, in Brooklyn. There is no doubt that more than a majority of the delegates were for Coler, however. Why they should be I cannot understand. The indorsement can accomplish nothing for Coler, for the reason that no other anti-Tammany organization is for him or would take him. If the city convention of the Citizens' Union takes the same view of the matter as the Brooklyn convention, they will not accept the result of the conference, but will probably nominate Coler. That will not only dissolve the anti-Tammany union, but split the Citizens' Union itself.

WILLIAM HEPBURN RUSSELL, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy—It is now up to Controller Coler to say whether he wants the anti-Tammany nomination or the Tammany nomination. If he wishes to act honorably, he will no longer delay a declaration of his attitude. He must have known what his friends in the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn were going to do last night, and if he remains silent after their action, the inference must be drawn that he is fishing for the nomination from the side that seems most likely to win. The Greater New York Democracy will never support Mr. Coler in the conference unless he makes a square declaration against Tammany, and this is the time for that declaration.

Postmaster CORNELIUS VAN COTT—Mr. Coler's name will naturally be presented to the City Convention by the Brooklyn Citizens' Union delegates. They have been instructed to do so, and they will have to follow their instructions. But I believe that the whole matter will be fixed up and that we will go into the campaign in perfect harmony. He seems to be the Tammany candidate at present. The fight this year is squarely against Tammany Hall, and it will be swift and fast. If Mr. Coler accepts the Tammany nomination he will weaken himself for any future political honors. What he has said against Tammany Hall will weaken him even with his closest friends.

I tell you the fight this year is fairly and squarely against Tammany Hall and its methods. I remember that a number of years ago a man who had been a gambler went into one of the most aristocratic districts of this city and became a candidate for Congress. His opponent was a most respectable man and of good family, but he had been nominated by Tammany Hall. This very respectable man was beaten by the man who had come down from the Saratoga race track simply because the people were against Tammany Hall. The same bitter feeling exists this year, and the people will oppose the most respectable candidate Tammany Hall can put up, and I believe that the Brooklyn Citizens' Union delegates will see the situation in this light.

ABRAHAM GRUBER—If it is true that a Democrat is the most logical candidate for the reform nomination, then we should certainly have the strongest Democrat. It seems to me that Coler is unquestionably the strongest Democrat that could be named, for he is popular with the independent elements and would make a good race. The situation is a very delicate one, and those who are conferring and trying to select some man who would make a good official and run a winning race should remember that a great number of elements must be considered. Tammany is united, while the anti-Tammany elements must be amalgamated by the most careful diplomacy.

There is no doubt about the fact that the action of the Brooklyn convention was very significant. Mr. Coler has a very large personal following, and this name must be considered with great deliberation. The men who want to throw Mr. Coler aside will have a big job on their hands. No one can tell who will be nominated, nor, in fact, who would be the best vote getter; but certainly Coler is the most powerful Democrat that could be nominated.

LAWRENCE DELMOUR—The Controller is an able, honest young man, and I like him very much. All this talk of Controller Coler being a candidate of Tammany Hall for any office is all nonsense, and if the people who make such assertions would think a minute they would talk differently. Mr. Coler lives in Brooklyn. He is not a member of Tammany Hall, and it is nonsense to think for a minute that the Tammany leader would go across the bridge and make Mr. Coler the candidate of Tammany Hall for Mayor. Here is the situation. The request for the nomination of Controller Coler for Mayor must come from the Brooklyn organization. If Mr. McLaughlin is for Mr. Coler and presents his name the matter would be seriously considered. If the newspaper interviews are correct, I see Mr. McLaughlin is very favorable to Mr. Coler, but what efforts he will make to have him nominated to head the Democratic ticket for Mayor no one can tell but Mr. McLaughlin.

Mr. Coler would make a very strong candidate. I told Mr. Croker so some time ago. That was a time when Mr. Coler was not liked by Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Shevlin because he would not accept their advice and withdraw from the race for Governor at the State Convention. Mr. Coler was told then that Hill was a man who would use him and then drop him like a hot potato. One delegate from Brooklyn who got in by accident presented Mr. Coler's name to the convention, and he received 58 votes. I understand that since the State Convention the differences between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Coler have been patched up.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN—I do not know what effect the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn in declaring for Mr. Coler will have.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Head of the City Democracy—I know all those fellows over in Brooklyn who stampeded the convention for Mr. Coler. They are smart fellows. Controller Coler will not be the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, Aqueduct Commissioner—I do not believe that the stampede of the Brooklyn Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union will have the slightest effect upon the nomination.

ISAAC A. HOPPER, Tammany Leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District—It would be rather belittling to Manhattan to nominate any man who is not a resident of this borough. There is plenty of material here. But Mr. Coler would make a good Mayor.

CONTROLLER COLER'S REFUSAL.

No Man or Party, He Says, Will Obtain His Pledges Now.

Controller Coler was seen yesterday. When shown the statements of leaders of the fusionists in regard to the action of the Borough Convention of the Citizens' Union of Brooklyn and asked whether or not he desired to define his attitude, he said:

"I am not talking about politics just now. No man or party of men will obtain from me any pledge of support at this time."

MR. COLER'S FRIENDS ELATED.

Their Plan of Campaign Adopted—Their Strength in the Coming City Convention.

The friends of Controller Coler who successfully stampeded the Citizens' Union convention in Brooklyn were elated yesterday. Chairman M. J. Flaherty, who was elected in the place of Ludwig Nissen, will issue a statement in a few days.

The representatives of the Brooklyn branch of the Citizens' Union on the Conference Committee of Eighteen are Col. Willis L. Ogden and Mr. Nissen. The resolutions passed by the borough convention direct that these delegates take active steps for a reconsideration of the action by which Mr. Coler's name was taken off the list of eligibles for the Citizens' Union nomination for Mayor.

The friends of Controller Coler expressed confidence that when the Citizens' Union convention met the Controller would be the choice of a majority of the delegates. Their confidence seemed to be based on the action of the borough convention in Brooklyn. The delegates to the convention which declared for the Controller are the delegates to the city convention which nominates the Mayoralty candidate. The Colerites thus start with a nearly solid delegation from Brooklyn. Whether enough Assembly districts could be won over by the Coler forces to give him a majority of the delegates was the question discussed yesterday.

The opinion expressed by several political leaders was that unless the unit rule was adopted there was danger of the Citizens' Union programme now being mapped out by the Committee of Eighteen being upset when the convention meets.

The fight of the Coler men will be on the lines laid down by Permanent Chairman Flaherty of the Brooklyn convention, and will be against "both bosses." The Colerites said that the attempt to get Controller Coler to declare that he would not take a Tammany nomination was an attempt of Senator Platt to induce Mr. Coler to read himself out of the Democratic party. They say if Mr. Coler made a statement that he would not take the nomination of the Democratic county convention for Mayor then he would never be nominated to office by the Democratic State leaders.

VIEWS OF GERMAN VOTERS.

Controller Coler and Seth Low Criticised at a Brooklyn Meeting—A Platform Adopted.

Controller Coler and Seth Low were condemned at a meeting of delegates of the German-American Union, Kings County German-American Municipal League, and the German-American Citizens' League, held in Arion Hall, Wall Street, Brooklyn, last night, to arrange for the conventions. There were about 300 delegates in the hall, and they voted to oppose any candidate nominated by Tammany Hall. Addresses were made by Otto Kempner and Henry Weismann, and a platform was adopted, of which the following is a part:

The delegates of the German-American Union, composed of the Municipal League and the Citizens' League, comprising Republican and Democratic citizens who believe in the non-partisan administration of municipal affairs, in convention assembled, declare in favor of a combination of all organizations opposed to the continuance of Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street misgovernment, and the nomination of independent candidates for city, borough, and county offices who shall be men of tried capacity and personal integrity, and whose past record is a guarantee of their belief in the principles of personal liberty in sumptuary matters, and we hereby pledge ourselves to further the election of such candidates as this convention shall nominate later on.

"If Bird S. Coler wears the tiger's skin he will be beaten," said Mr. Weismann, "and he will prove himself the ally of thieves and the corrupt element if he puts that garment on."

A little later he spoke of Mr. Low, saying:

"We Germans are not millionaires, but plain people, who could not support a man who moves around in aristocratic circles, and who is a millionaire. Wouldn't it be a nice thing for a man who lectures on municipal administration from a professor's chair to have the management of the Municipal Government?"

NEW JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Those for Hudson County Announced at the Outing of the Robert Davis Democratic Association.

The Robert Davis Democratic Association left Jersey City yesterday for its annual outing at College Point, Long Island. There were 2,147 men in line for the march from the clubhouse to the steamboat landing. During the day Mayor Seymour of Newark and Col. Price of the same city announced that Robert Davis would succeed William B. Gourley as Chairman of the State Committee and that Mr. Davis would conduct the Fall campaign. For Hudson County these nominations were announced:

For State Senator—Robert S. Hudspeth, (renomination.) For Surrogate—James Lillis, (renomination.)

For the Assembly—George Tennant, John Dennin, Patrick H. Connolly, John J. Fallon, Peter Stillwell, and Killian Lutz will be renominated. The new candidates are James H. Hammill, Edward J. Rice, John J. Treacy, Carl Schuman, William F. Hurley, and one other yet to be named, the county being entitled to twelve Assemblymen under the new apportionment.

This will probably be given to Hoboken, that city having no candidate on the county ticket. In this event the nomination will go to Philip Daab.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

Convention Dates Arranged by the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Organization.

The Executive Committee of the Greater New York Democracy met in their new quarters at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street last night. William Hepburn Russell presided.

Resolutions of sympathy for President McKinley were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The following dates were fixed for the conventions at places yet to be selected: City convention, Sept. 24; county convention, Sept. 25; Borough of Manhattan, Sept. 25; Borough of the Bronx, Sept. 26; Assembly and Aldermanic, Sept. 28.

The Conference Committee on City Nominations was empowered to act in a similar capacity on county and borough nominations.

In the matter of Assembly and Aldermanic nominations the wishes of the district leaders will be consulted, having in view all the time a union on candidates favored by other anti-Tammany bodies.

The Nineteenth District organization sent in a communication favoring the nomination of Rastus S. Ransom for Mayor.

JACOB A. CANTOR FOR MAYOR.

Greater New York Democracy of 31st District Demands Him.

The Greater New York Democracy of the Thirty-first Assembly District has demanded the nomination of Jacob A. Cantor for Mayor on the anti-Tammany ticket. The organization will shortly open permanent headquarters at 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The association yesterday adopted by a unanimous vote resolutions calling attention to the political record of Mr. Cantor, demanding his nomination as Mayor, and instructing its delegates to the City Convention to cast their votes for him.

Senator Platt's Visit.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 11.—Senator Thomas C. Platt is expected to arrive at Oakdale to-morrow, where he will remain until Monday as the guest of Charles G. Bennett, Secretary to the United States Senate, at the Fraser place, known as Oaklawn, which Mr. Bennett and his family have been occupying the past Summer.

SWINDLERS ARE ABROAD!

Ting a-ling a-ling rings your dumb-waiter bell.

Up from the lower regions comes a voice: "C. O. D. package from Rogers Peet, $4.35."

Confidingly down goes a $5 bill.

Nothing more from that voice below; nothing more from that $5 bill.

Please don't be so confiding.

When we send clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings we send them to your very door.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

SEVENTH NATIONAL'S OFFICERS INDICTED

Grand Jury Found True Bills Against Men Connected with the Bank.

Warrants, It Is Said, Have Been Issued, but Will Not Be Served Before Saturday—District Attorney Reticent.

The Federal Grand Jury, which has devoted four sittings to the investigation of the affairs of the Seventh National Bank, whose failure on June 27 last created alarm in the financial district, filed into the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday at noon and handed up to Justice Lacombe a number of indictments, of which one at least, and probably three, can be stated with every reason of certainty to be against a person or persons connected with the affairs of the wrecked bank. On the application of Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, Justice Lacombe issued bench warrants for the arrest of the persons named in the indictments, and these are now in the hands of the Assistant District Attorney and will be served probably before Saturday.

They will not be served to-day because the Assistant District Attorney is going out of town and will not return until to-morrow. No amount of questioning on the part of newspaper men brought forth any information that would give an idea as to the men indicted. Even the attorneys representing men likely to be indicted could not tell definitely the exact number of Seventh National indictments handed up or who were the parties named in the instruments. It was stated by persons who had seen the indictments handed to Justice Lacombe that there were four. Assistant District Attorney Baldwin when questioned said positively that there were not four indictments, but when asked if by this he meant to say that there were more or less than that number, he said:

"It is obviously proper as well as mandatory, under the statutes, to withhold all information concerning all indictments handed up until the warrants have been served. A number of warrants were issued to me to-day and will be served at the proper time. They will certainly not be served to-day or to-morrow, and that is as definite as I can be at present."

Mr. Baldwin deftly parried a number of questions, but his remarks afterward made it reasonably sure that an indictment or several indictments had been found against men connected with the wrecked bank.

The inference was that those interested in this connection are ex-President William H. Kimball, Vice President Fletcher S. Heath, and Frank B. Poor of the firm of Marquand & Co.

Messrs. Kimball and Heath could not be reached last night, and Mr. Poor, when called up on the telephone at his residence in Hackensack, declined to say anything.

In the opinion of men who have watched the case closely it is probable that other indictments may be found when the Grand Jury meets again next Tuesday.

Soon after the issuance of the warrants ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who is counsel for Frank B. Poor of Henry Marquand & Co., the firm most closely connected with the failure of the bank, arrived at the Federal Building and inquired of Mr. Baldwin whether his client was included in any of the indictments. Judge Olcott stated that his client was now in his office, and was anxious for information. The Assistant District Attorney refused to give him any information. When seen at his office later Judge Olcott said:

"I am as much in the dark as any one regarding the matter. Mr. Poor, my client, waited in my office for several hours today with the hope of hearing whether he had been included in the indictments found. To satisfy him I sought information at the District Attorney's office and got absolutely none. While I do not think that my client has violated any United States statute, I believe that if indictments have not been issued already in this case, they will be."

Fletcher S. Heath, Vice President of the Seventh National Bank, also called at the Federal Building during the day, but it was impossible to learn the nature of his business there. After leaving the Federal Building Mr. Heath went at once to the office of President Kimball of the defunct bank and was closeted with him for some time. Mr. Kimball, seen just before the arrival of Mr. Heath, asserted that he had not heard of the issuance of any warrants, and did not think that any indictments in the Seventh National Bank matter had been found.

Practically the same reply was made by President Thomas of the bank, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel for the bank, said that he had not heard of any indictments.

Friends of the bank officials said yesterday that the reorganization plan of the bank had been completed and that the Reorganization Committee, accompanied by William Nelson Cromwell, the special counsel, had determined to start for Washington last night to meet Controller Dawes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Reorganization Committee of the Seventh National Bank of New York has an appointment to meet Controller Dawes here next Friday, when it is assumed it will submit plans of reorganization for his approval, or at least state what progress has been made toward reorganization.

HAD PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

While leaving the Dry Dock Savings Bank, at the Bowery and Third Street, yesterday, Mrs. Jane Thorpe of 259 West Seventy-first Street fell dead in the arms of her son, who accompanied her, and before her body was brought home, her daughter, Mrs. William Kelso, who lives in Brooklyn, was at the house, having come from the other borough in obedience to a presentiment of evil to her mother. She says she experienced a precisely similar foreboding just before her father died, years ago.

Mrs. Thorpe was sixty-seven years old and the widow of John C. Thorpe, a lawyer, who died about ten years ago. She had long suffered from asthma, and this, according to Mrs. Kelso, probably caused her death. Mrs. Thorpe owned considerable real property and had just deposited money received for rents when she was stricken. The son, Charles Thorpe, is a builder and lived with her.

Mrs. Thorpe was twice married, and besides the children named, leaves another son, John C. Van Loon, a lawyer, at 375 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Her body was carried from the sidewalk into the bank vestibule, and from there taken in the patrol wagon to the East Fifth Street Police Station.

Smith, Gray & Co.

DRESS HIM WELL AT SCHOOL.

It gives him confidence and "poise." If you have been a boy yourself, you know that, and if you haven't been, you know it even better. What woman doesn't know the serenity that lies in the consciousness of being well dressed!

So, dress him well—especially as it needn't cost you much. We have medium-weight school suits for ages from 6 to 19 years at HALF PRICES. Stylish fabrics, faultless cut, our own workmanship.

For the ex-school boys—now "students"—who go away, here are all the things they'll need, and all the things they'll wish for, too.

Not only clothes, but furnishings, hats and shoes; and the right kinds always.

Prices? Come and see.

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BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave.; Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of Waters Pianos we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO—"The best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price

$170

cash, or $190 on installments; only $10 down and

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NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR INTEREST. Stool, cover, tuning and delivered free.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave

SILK WEAVERS ON STRIKE

Italians at Hackensack Object to Foreman and Force Mill to Close

Drive Away Germans and Americans from Work—Treat Women Roughly and Fight Constable.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 11.—An unexpected strike to-day forced the silk mill of Givernaud Brothers to close its doors. The strikers were Italians, who objected to a German foreman of the mill. They want him discharged for showing, as they allege, favoritism to the German and the American workmen. At a meeting last night the Italians, who outnumber the others three to one, voted for a strike.

This morning when the other workmen, including a number of women, reached the mill they found the Italians lined up across the streets leading to the mill. As each one arrived the men said:

"Go back; there's no work to-day."

Some of the men tried to force their way through, but were roughly handled, and gave it up. Several women were thrown about. One fainted, and another had her clothes almost torn off.

Henry I. Haring, the constable, was called, and single-handed tried to disperse the mob, but he found the 300 men too much for him. They began jostling tactics, and Haring received a blow over the eye from which the blood flowed freely. This made the constable angry, and he went to work with his billy, which he used with telling effect on every head that came in his way.

One business man, A. L. Lenz, after a fight in which he was treated roughly, succeeded in getting a number of the girls into the mills.

Sergt. Schrieber of the police was called, and, after investigation, called out Officers Brown, Shea, Zimmerman, and Graber, while M. W. Heath, Walter Starkey, George Fisher, and others were sworn in as special deputies. Upon their arrival the mob broke up into groups. Before this, however, the mill had been closed for the day.

One young Italian, who spoke good English, addressed the men in Italian, saying:

"Brothers, we are not slaves, and are tired of this rule of tyranny. It must be stopped, and we will end it now, once and for all."

Gioachino Antoni, spokesman for the Italians, said that they had struck because Foreman Leinweber denied the Italians privileges that he granted his own countrymen, and that Americans.

August Buenger, President of the Silk Weavers' Union, when asked about the strike, said:

"The strike was ordered by the union, and was not started by the Italians alone. The weavers are dissatisfied with the boss, and want him removed, because he is too sharp with the men."

Despite President Buenger's statements the German union men say they were outnumbered by the Italians, who ran things to suit themselves at an exciting meeting, and that there was no cause for a strike.

Mr. Fritz, one of the firm, when seen at the mill, said he received no notice of the strike, and is satisfied with the employe whose dismissal is desired.

The mill, it is announced, will close down indefinitely.

MAY DIE FROM WIFE'S BITES.

George Keinsle of 60 Washington Street, West New York, N. J., is, according to Dr. Justin, who is attending him, threatened with hydrophobia as a result of bites inflicted by his wife.

Keinsle found fault with his wife's management of her home on Monday night. A quarrel ensued, and Keinsle alleges that his wife sprang upon him, and before he could escape from her grasp, she bit him on the cheek and also on the ear. Policeman Corliss, who heard the cries of Keinsle for aid, entered the house in time to see her escape with her infant child by a rear door. A warrant for her arrest was issued by the Recorder, but the woman cannot be found.

Keinsle's wounds soon became so painful that he was obliged to call in Dr. Justin. Despite his efforts, blood poisoning set in and he finally became delirious. Dr. Justin has little hope of being able to save his life.

Dr. Von Miquel Not Insured Here.

The report from Berlin published yesterday to the effect that the life of the late Dr. von Miquel, for many years Prussian Minister of Finance, was insured by the New York Life Insurance Company for 1,000,000 marks ($250,000,) was denied at the company's offices. An officer of the New York Life said that the company did not carry a cent of insurance on Dr. Miquel at the time of his death. In 1881 Dr. Miquel was insured by the company for $12,000 on the accumulative basis, and several years ago, at the expiration of the accumulation period, the policy was paid.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
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Hangings and Draperies of all varieties for interior decorations.

Rich materials of the latest fashionable designs and weaves.

New patterns and combinations of laces for curtains, bed sets and decorative hangings.
(Notably point Arabe, Renaissance, Cluny, Applique and Marie Antoinette.)

Complete schemes for decoration and draping of rooms, halls or entire houses, submitted and carried out by experienced designers and craftsmen.

James McCreery & Co.,
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Hospitable Halls

should show the much desired via media between ancestral dignity and modern "fads." Our Autumn furnishings are strictly "comme il faut."

ORIENTAL HALL RUNNERS,
Kazaks, Mosouls & Kuristans,
(averaging 10 x 3 ft.)
$17.50.
Regular price $25.00 to $50.00.)

English, Flemish, or Austrian oak furniture. Chairs from $4.25. Hall glasses, $6.50. Tables, $7.00. Chests, $13.00.

Newest designs in mahogany and all the fashionable woods at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"!

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

COLONIZING, SAYS FOLEY.

Asks Court to Have 1,000 Names Stricken from Second District Election Rolls.

The fight between Councilman Thomas F. Foley and Patrick J. Divver for the control of the Second Assembly District found its way into the Supreme Court yesterday. Upon the application of Councilman Foley, Justice McAdam issued an order returnable on Friday, directing the Inspectors of Election and other officials and persons to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued striking 1,000 names of persons from the election rolls and keep them from voting at the primaries on Tuesday next. Ex-Judge Curtis, Maurice Simmons, and John Hoyer appeared for Councilman Foley.

The petition and affidavits presented by Councilman Foley contain claims that colonizing is being carried on in the district at an alarming rate. Mr. Foley claims to have positive evidence that 1,000 names have been fraudulently added to the lists and that at least 100 of the names added are those of persons now dead.

The petition further sets forth that a great number of names on the rolls are of persons who do not reside in the Second Assembly District, and it is also claimed that many persons whose names appear as being transferred from other districts never lived in the districts from which they were transferred.

There is a large roll of affidavits of persons who swear that their names on the roll are forgeries, and they also claim that no person was given authority to sign for them.

A claim is made by Councilman Foley that the lodgers of the Mills Hotel No. 1 were brought down to the Second Assembly District and enrolled in a body. It is also claimed that sixty of the inmates of Randall's Island have been brought into the district and enrolled contrary to law.

FOLEY SIGN CAUSES RIOT.

It Faced Judge Divver's Residence and Leads to the Police Court.

Into the Oak Street Station last night, followed by a rioting crowd of politicians, came three men dragging three ladders and carrying an armful of paint pots. The three men were Peter Brown, Samuel Rosenburg, and Fred P. Lange.

The crowd surged into the station, blocking up the doorway and filling up the street for a block. Inside everything was confusion. Everybody tried to talk at once.

"What's this all about?" asked some one lately arrived on the scene.

"Them Foley signs again," shouted some one in the crowd.

"Foley nothin'!" shouted some one else. "Divver is the one that's ter blame for this."

The story of the sign is a complex one. Last Saturday some men came around to E. F. Smith, lessee of the property where the belligerent signs reign, saying they represented an advertising agency to whom the space is rented for advertising purposes.

They said they were to paint a new sign, and Mr. Smith readily assented. They then got to work with their paint brushes. About an hour afterward a man representing the Divver faction came into Smith's, which is on the other side of the shop, and began to upbraid him for assisting the Foley party. Mr. Smith is a German and a quiet little man. He could not understand what the Divverite was driving at, and consented to be led around to the back of the shop, which is opposite Judge Divver's residence, on Madison Street.

"Mine gracious! Mine gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Smith as he looked up. The sign was almost done. It was a twelve-foot picture of Thomas F. Foley, and over the top were the words "I was here in 1894; where was Divver?"

Mr. Smith keeps a little tailor shop, and has customers among both parties. He was much disturbed. For the past four days everybody who came into his store either upbraided him or praised him according to their parties.

Meanwhile some friend told Smith what to do, and he made a complaint to the advertising company, and they said they had not authorized the sign to be painted and would have it painted over.

Last night it got abroad that the sign was to be painted over. All the "Divverites" were happy. They gathered in large crowds to watch the deed and humiliate the "Foleyites." But once again, owing to the brightness of a young man named Joseph Burke, the "Divverites" were defeated. Burke whispered about among the politicians for a few moments, and presently they were seen to depart. After a few moments they came back, each leading a large crowd. At length the crowd became swollen into a multitude and was blocking the street for several blocks. Then Mr. Burke went quietly to the police and had the three painters arrested on the charge of causing a crowd larger than 500 and making a disturbance. Amid a great clamor the police did their duty. The painters were led off to the station house, followed by the wrangling mob of politicians and street gamins.

The three men were bailed out immediately on the promise not to touch the signs again.

BIG WATER MAIN BURST.

Workmen in Up-town Tunnel Excavation Had to Flee for Their Lives.

A twenty-inch water main burst yesterday in the excavation made for the rapid transit tunnel at Broadway between Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets. The break, it is believed, was caused by the blasting which was going on at the time. At the point where the break occurred the excavation is about twenty-five feet deep, and there were fourteen men employed on the work when the accident happened. These men had to make a desperate rush to escape from the immense flood of water that began to fill the excavation, and it was probably due to the fact that the break occurred at the south end of the works while the men were working at the north end that no lives were lost.

A few moments after this break, and just as the excitement incident to the happening was dying off, another break occurred in the next excavation, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets. This excavation was about the same depth, and there were about the same number of men working in it. These, too, had narrow escapes from the water, but all escaped without injury.

As soon as possible the Water Department was notified and within twenty minutes the water gates at Sixty-fourth Street and One Hundred and Third Street were closed. Meanwhile the water had risen to within one foot of the road level. Tradesmen with goods in their cellars began to get scared and made preparations to remove their belongings, and a great deal of excitement prevailed.

Two hours were required in which to make temporary repairs to permit of the water being turned on again. All this time the inhabitants of the stores and dwellings along Broadway from below Sixty-fourth Street to some distance above One Hundred and Third were without water. The damage is estimated at about $1,000.

O'Neill's

A Noteworthy Event in

Dress Goods Selling!

Twelve thousand yards of two of the most popular fabrics for Fall wear go on sale to-day at prices ranging from 33 1-3 to 60 per cent. less than other houses ask for goods of the same kind and quality. They consist of

Imported Crepe de Chine and Fine All-Wool Albatross

both ideal fabrics for Fall Shirt Waists, House Gowns, Kimonos, or for evening or general wear. Coming as it does, just as the cool Autumn weather sets in, this timely and remarkable offering will, we believe, meet with a glad response from throngs of thrifty women. Here is the offer in detail:

43-INCH ALL-WOOL IMPORTED CREPE DE CHINE in shades of cream, two shades of pink, light blue, heliotrope, tan, reseda, blue and silver gray, light brown, military, cardinal, nile and two shades of old rose.
Regular 85c. Quality.

ALL-WOOL ALBATROSS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, full 38 inches wide, in shades of cream, pink, light blue, nile, reseda, old rose, cadet, heliotrope, light gray, scarlet, cardinal and garnet, tan, castor French blue, royal and navy, also black.
Regular 50c. Quality.

All at the Remarkable Price of 35c yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AN INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT

Will form part of Next Sunday's edition of

The New York Times.

This will contain reports of the principal railways and railway systems, showing earnings, gross and net, expenses, officers and Directors, principal and transfer offices, and statistical and other information of use, for reference, to bankers, brokers, investors, and the general public.

Besides this supplement there will be the regular Magazine Supplement and the editorial and news sheets.

The price of the issue with both supplements will be, as usual, three cents.

Copies should be ordered of newsdealers in advance.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. ONLY MAT. SATURDAY. WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway and 28th St. "THE BEST YET."—HERALD. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15. The Rogers Brothers in Washington.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. LAST THREE NIGHTS AT 8:30. Matinée Saturday. ARE YOU A MASON? Monday—CAPTAIN JINKS, with Ethel Barrymore.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night 8:20, Mat. Saturday, Mr. E. H. SOTHERN in the New Play. RICHARD LOVELACE. RICHARD LOVELACE.

Amusements.

LYCEUM THEATRE 4th Av. & 23d. At 8:15. 1st Mat. Sat. 2. "An actress of uncommon capacity."—Post. "Among the few successful plays from novels."—World. BERTHA GALLAND in "THE FOREST LOVERS." THURSDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.

DALY'S NEXT MONDAY. THE MESSENGER BOY. with JAMES T. POWERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Commencing Saturday night, Sept. 14th. SALE OF SEATS FOR THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.'S English Grand Opera Season of 8 Weeks NOW IN PROGRESS. PRICES: Nights & Sat. Mat., 25, 50, 75, $1; Wed. Mat., 25 & 50. NEXT SAT. NIGHT.....AIDA

PROCTOR'S 23rd St. 5th Ave. 58th St. 125th St. Big Comedy and Vaudeville Shows. Laughing Shows—Low Prices. "Widow Bedott." Europe's best vaudeville feature. Florenz Troupe. Augustin Daly's "A Night Off," and continuous vaudeville, 1 to 10:30. ("The Man From Mexico," Great Comedy and Vaudeville. All Big Acts "The Jilt," Boucicault's Funniest Comedy. Vaudeville. 15, 25, 50c

MANHATTAN BEACH LAST WEEK. At 8 P. M. Except Sun. China & Pain's Fireworks. At 3:30 & 9 P.M. Fashionable Vaudeville Great Bill. TWICE DAILY, 25, 50 AND 75c.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE MATS. WED. & SAT. ANDREW MACK In His Greatest Success. "TOM MOORE." Hear Mack's Sweet Songs.

PUBLIC INSPECTION.—The new steamship Celtic (the largest in the world) will be thrown open for inspection on Saturday, 14th September, between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., for the benefit of Seamen's Charitable Institutions in New York City. Tickets, obtainable at White Star Pier, No. 48 North River.....25 cents

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. HIT! MOST EMPHATIC HIT. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. KING'S CARNIVAL Also "Supper at Sherry's" and special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. A MAMMOTH PRODUCTION. ARIZONA 200 PEOPLE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. FLORODORA

Harlem Opera House. The Brixton Burglary. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15 Next Week—Francis Wilson in "The Strollers."

WEBER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL, B'way. Mats. & 30th. Tus., Sat. PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP. HOITY-TOITY & Burlesque of DIPLOMACY

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2:15. Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Tribune. JAMES K. HACKETT In DON CAESAR'S RETURN. Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42 St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. "Don Caesar de Bazan," & E. H. Sothern's "Never Trouble Trouble till Trouble Troubles You"

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. RENTZ-SANTLEY BURLESQUERS This Sunday n'ht, Gr'd Concert, 25c, 50c.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. Continuous Show. BEST IN TOWN Prices, 25 and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c. 35c. 50c. Mat. Daily except Mon. 25c. SHENANDOAH.

14th Street Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week—THE MORMON WIFE. Next Week—A New Play, "UP YORK STATE."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH. Special Attractions To-day.

GRAND Neil Burgess Next Wk. Rose The County Fair. Coghlan.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. OPENING SEPT. 16TH. Box office now open. "LADIES' PARADISE." 2,000 Resvd Seats 50.

3rd Av. Thea. Mat. To-day. The DEVIL'S DOINGS

Baseball.—Polo Grds. To-day. 2 games. 1 adm. Beg. 1:45 P. M. Cincinnati vs. N. Y. Adm. 50c.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Gardens. 15 Big Vaudeville Acts.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA (MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON., 25c. EVENINGS.....25c. 35c. & 50c. WEEK OF SEPT. 16, SHENANDOAH, UNDER TWO FLAGS

The Turf.

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